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The author of "America's National Game" is conceded, always, everywhere, and by everybody, to have the best equipment of any living writer to treat the subject that forms the text of this remarkable volume, viz., the story of the origin, development and evolution of Base Ball, the National Game of our country.

Almost from the very inception of the game until the present time—as player, manager and magnate—Mr. Spalding has been closely identified with its interests. Not infrequently he has been called upon in times of emergency to prevent threatened disaster. But for him the National Game would have been syndicated and controlled by elements whose interests were purely selfish and personal.

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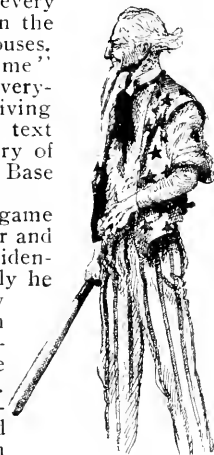
The response on the part of the press and the public to Mr. Spalding's efforts to perpetuate the early history of the National Game has been very encouraging and he is in receipt of hundreds of letters and notices, a few of which are here given.

ROBERT ADAMSON, New York, writing from the office of Mayor Gaynor, says:—"Seeing the Giants play is my principal recreation and I am interested in reading everything I can find about the game. I especially enjoy what you [Mr. Spalding] have written, because you stand as the highest living authority on the game."

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MRS. BRITTON, owner of the St. Louis Nationals, through her treasurer, H. D. Seekamp, writes:—"Mrs. Britton has been very much interested in the volume and has read with pleasure a number of chapters, gaining valuable information as to the history of the game."

REV. CHARLES H. PARKHURST, D.D., New York:—"Although I am not very much of a 'sport,' I nevertheless believe in sports, and just at the present time in base ball particularly. Perhaps if all the Giants had an opportunity to read the volume before the recent game (with the Athletics) they might not have been so grievously outdone."

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT, son of Alexander J. Cartwright, founder of the Knickerbocker Base Ball Club, the first organization of ball players in existence, writing from his home at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, says:—"I have read the book with great interest and it is my opinion that no better history of base ball could have been written."

GEORGE W. FROST, San Diego, Calif.:—"You and 'Jim' White, George Wright, Barnes, McVey, O'Rourke, etc., were little gods to us back there in Boston in those days of '74 and '75, and I recall how indignant we were when you 'threw us down' for the Chicago contract. The book is splendid. I treasure it greatly."

A. J. REACH, Philadelphia, old time professional expert:—"It certainly is an interesting revelation of the national game from the time, years before it was so dignified, up to the present. Those who have played the game, or taken an interest in it in the past, those at present engaged in it, together with all who are to engage in it, have a rare treat in store."

DR. LUTHER H. GULICK, Russell Sage Foundation:—"Mr. Spalding has been the largest factor in guiding the development of the game and thus deserves to rank with other great men of the country who have contributed to its success. It would have added to the interest of the book if Mr. Spalding could have given us more of his own personal experiences, hopes and ambitions in connection with the game."

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Group I. No. 1

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE

Thirty-seventh Year
1913

EDITED BY
JOHN B. FOSTER

AMERICAN SPORTS PUBLISHING COMPANY
21 Warren Street, New York



JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.
Mr. Foster is now Secretary of the New York National League
Base Ball Club.

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NOTICE—To give adequate representation to College and School Base Ball Teams, which heretofore has not been possible in the Guide owing to lack of room, "Spalding's Official Collegiate Base Ball Annual" will be issued in February. It will contain complete college records, pictures and information exclusively pertaining to College Base Ball. Price 10 cents.



THOMAS J. LYNCH.
President National League; Member National Commission.

Introduction

In preparing this issue of SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE for the season of 1913, it has occurred to the Editor that the season of 1912, and the period which followed its completion, have been filled with a great deal of unusual and uncommon vicissitude.

In the first place the personnel of the National League, the oldest Base Ball organization in the world, has been greatly changed by reason of death and purchase of one franchise. New owners have brought new faces into the game, and when the National League starts on this year's campaign there will be some younger but equally as ambitious men at the heads of some of the clubs.

The players have effected an organization. That, too, is an incident of interest, for it is well within the memory of the Base Ball "fans" of this day what happened when another organization was perfected in the past. For this organization it may be said that the members promise that it will be their object to bring about better deportment on the part of their own associates and that they will work their best for the advancement of Base Ball from a professional standpoint. If they do this they will be of benefit to the sport. If they work from selfish motives it is inevitable that eventually there will be a clash, as there was in the past.

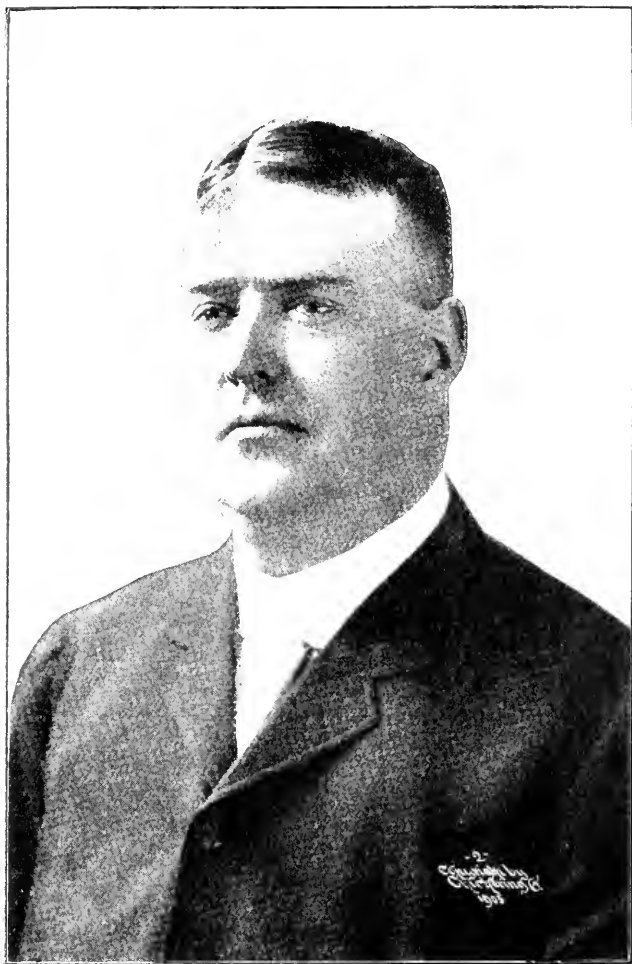
The last world's series which was played was the greatest special series of games which has been played in the history of the national pastime. There may have been single games and there may have been series which have attracted their full measure of interest from the Base Ball "fans," but there never has been a special series so filled with thrills and excitement as that between the New York and Boston clubs. The GUIDE this year enters into the subject thoroughly with photographs and a story of the games and feels that the readers will enjoy the account of the contests.

Some innovations have been attempted in this number of the GUIDE which should interest Base Ball readers. Attention is called to the symposium by prominent Base Ball writers which brings up a subject of interest in regard to future world's series. There are other special articles, including something about the Base Ball writers of the South, who have decided to organize a chapter of their own.

The year 1912 was one of progress and advancement on the part of Base Ball throughout the world. To-day it not only is stronger than ever as America's national game but it is making fast progress in other countries because of the attractiveness of the pastime.

The Editor of the GUIDE wishes its thousands of readers an even more enjoyable Base Ball year in 1913 than they had in 1912. This publication is now one of worldwide circulation, and carries the gospel of Base Ball, not only across the Atlantic ocean, but across the Pacific ocean as well. One of these days it may be its province to report a series for the international championship, and then Base Ball will have become the universal game of the world, a place toward which it is rapidly tending.

THE EDITOR.



B. B. JOHNSON,
President American League; Member National Commission.
Copyright, 1905, by Chickering, Boston.

Editorial Comment

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

PROGRESS OF AMERICA'S NATIONAL GAME

Two more nations have been conquered by the national game of the United States and a whole race has succumbed to the fascinations of the greatest of all outdoor sports. Both France and Sweden have announced their intention of organizing Base Ball leagues. That of Sweden is well under way. Indeed, they have a club in Stockholm and there are more to follow, while the French, who have gradually been awakening to the joys of athletic pastime in which they have hitherto chosen to participate in other ways, hope to have a new league by the expiration of the present summer.

There is no doubt as to their intention to play Base Ball. They are making efforts to procure suitable players from the United States to coach them and the French promoters of the sport are determined that their young men shall be given every opportunity to take advantage of the game of which they have heard so much and have seen so little.

Last year in the GUIDE it was the pleasure of the editor to call attention to the fact that the Japanese had so thoroughly grasped Base Ball that they were bent on some day playing an American team for the international championship. It is not probable that such a series will take place within the next five years, but not improbable that it will take place within the next decade. When the Japanese learn to bat better, and with more effect, they will become more dangerous rivals to the peace of mind of the American players. They have grasped the general theory of the game amazingly well, and they field well, but they have yet to develop some of those good old fashioned "clean up" hitters in which the "fans" of the United States revel.

This season it comes to the attention of the editor of the GUIDE that more progress has been made in China in regard to Base Ball than in any fifty years preceding. True, there was not much Base Ball in the fifty years preceding, but now there is. There is a league at Hong Kong. There are Base Ball teams at Shanghai and other cities.

Dr. Eliot, former president of Harvard, who recently returned from a trip around the world, holds that Base Ball has done more to humanize and civilize the Chinese than any influence which has been introduced by foreigners, basing his statement on the fact that the introduction of the sport among the younger Chinese has exerted a tremendous restraint upon their gambling propensities.

It is a rather queer fact that where the civilizations are older in the countries of the Occident there is a greater tendency to gamble, especially among the young, than there is in the newer America. Doubtless this is largely due to the lack of athletic pastime. The young of those countries know little or nothing about simple amusements which are so popular in the United States, and acquire from their elders their knowledge of betting and taking part in games of chance, two evils which unquestionably have done much to degrade the race as a whole.

Base Ball has caught the fancy of the younger generation and the boys. Once they get a ball and a bat in their hands they are better satisfied with them than with all the gambling devices which have been bequeathed to them by a long and eminent line of forefathers.

So it would appear that the introduction of the national game



AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN,
Chairman National Committee.

Bellsmith, Photo.

of the United States into China is likely to exert a humanizing influence which shall go further than legislation or sword, and if only the missionaries had grasped earlier the wishes and the tendency of the younger element of the Chinese population, the country might be further along than it is with its progressive movement.

In the Philippine Islands the younger generation simply has gone wild over Base Ball. Progress has been noted in the GUIDE from time to time of the increase of interest but it is now at such a pitch that the boys of the islands, wherever Base Ball has been introduced, simply have deserted everything for it. They will play nothing else. The cockfights and the gambling games, which were also a part of the amusement of the younger men, have been given up. The little fellows who wear not much more than a breechelout play Base Ball. They have picked up many of the American terms and one of the most amusing of experiences is to stand outside the walls of old Manila and hear the little brown boys call: "Shoot it over. Line it out," and the like, returning to their native language, and jabbering excitedly in Filipino whenever they arrive at some point of play in which their command of English fails them.

Twenty years from now a league including cities of the Philippines, China and Japan, is by no means out of the question, and it may be that the introduction of Base Ball into all three countries will result in a better understanding between the peoples and perhaps bring all three races to a better frame of mind as relates to their personal ambitions and rivalries.

In connection with the widespread influence which Base Ball is having on both sides of the world, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and on those of the Atlantic Ocean the editor would like to call attention to the theory which has been advanced by Mr. A. G. Spalding, the founder of the GUIDE, as to the efficacy of Base Ball for the purpose of training athletes, that has a world-wide application.

Mr. Spalding contends that Base Ball has lent no small assistance to the athletes of the United States in helping them to win premier honors at the Olympic Games since their reintroduction. Mr. Spalding was the first American Commissioner to the Olympic Games appointed to that post, the honor being conferred upon him in 1900, when the late President McKinley gave him his commission to represent the United States at Paris in 1900. Mr. Spalding, with his analytical mind has reasoned out a theory which is undoubtedly of great accuracy, and which is further corroborated by an interview given out in London—strangely enough on the same day that Mr. Spalding gave utterance to his ideas in Los Angeles—by Mr. J. E. Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games at Stockholm last year, while returning to the United States after witnessing the triumphs of the Americans. Mr. Spalding said:

"I cannot say that I am at all surprised at the result at Stockholm. History has been repeating itself in this way ever since the celebration of the Olympic games was inaugurated at Athens. America won the victory there in 1896; she triumphed again at Paris in 1900; our athletes defeated the contestants at St. Louis in 1904; the victory was ours at London in 1908, and it was a foregone conclusion that we would win at Stockholm.

"But there is food for thought in this uninterrupted succession of triumphs. Why do our athletes always win? All other things being equal, the contestants in the country holding the event should naturally come to the front. Their numbers are always greater than those from any other country and the home grounds influence is strong. However, that advantage has not in any case prevented American success.



JOHN A. HEYDLER,
Secretary-Treasurer National League.

"Therefore there must be a cause. What is it? Measured by scale and tape, our athletes are not so much superior as a class. The theory of 'more beef' must be discarded. We may not lay claim to having all the best trainers of the world. We must look to some other source for American prowess.

"I may be a prejudiced judge, but I believe the whole secret of these continued successes is to be found in the kind of training that comes with the playing of America's national game, and our competitors in other lands may never hope to reach the standard of American athletes until they learn this lesson and adopt our pastime.

"The question, 'When should the training of a child begin?' has been wisely answered by the statement that it should antedate his birth. The training of Base Ball may not go back quite that far, but it approaches the time as nearly as practicable, for America starts training of future Olympian winners very early in life. Youngsters not yet big enough to attend school begin quickening their eyesight and sharpening their wits and strengthening their hands and arms and legs by playing on base ball fields ready at hand in the meadows of farms, the commons of villages and the parks of cities all over the land. Base ball combines running, jumping, throwing and everything that constitutes the athletic events of the Olympian games. But above all, it imparts to the player that degree of confidence in competition, that indefinable something that enables one athlete to win over another who may be his physical equal but who is lacking the American spirit begotten of base ball.

"An analysis of the 1912 Olympian games shows that the American showed to best advantage in contests where the stress of competition was hardest. In the dashes they were supreme; in the hurdles they were in a class by themselves, and in the high jump and pole vault there was no one worthy of their steel. Whenever quick thinking and acting was required, an American was in front. Does not this fact prove that the American game of base ball enables the player to determine in the fraction of a second what to do to defeat his contestant?"



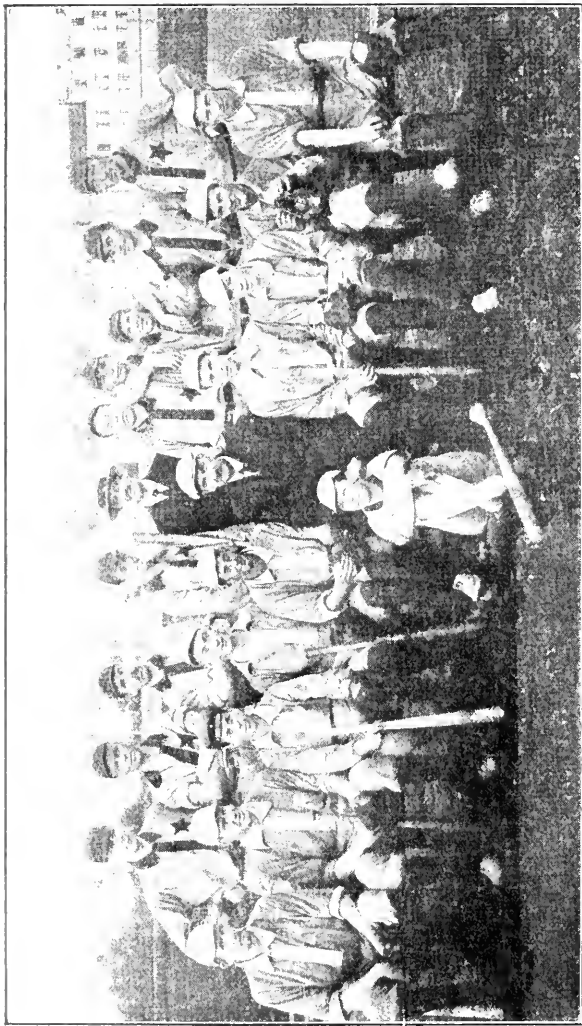
WHAT A SEASON OF BASE BALL COSTS

It may not be out of place to say a few words in regard to the greatly increased cost of Base Ball. There are some sensational writers whose hobby is to inform the public about the great receipts in Base Ball. Usually they exaggerate from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent.

Now as to the expense of Base Ball. Figures at an approximate for the National League will be offered. Railroad expenses for mileage alone \$300,000, including spring training trips. Hotel bills \$65,000. Sleeping cars and meals en route, \$30,000. Salaries to players, \$480,000. Total, \$875,000. Add to this \$30,000 for the salaries of umpires and their traveling expenses. That makes \$905,000.

Now not a penny has been appropriated thus far for the salaries of the president of the National League, the secretary and expenditures of the office nor for the salaries of the business departments of the various clubs, nor for ground rents, taxes and a dozen and one other things, to say nothing of that well-known old item "wear and tear."

The receipts of Base Ball barely cover these expenditures. The alleged profits of Base Ball mostly are fanciful dreams of those who know nothing of the practical side of the sport and are stunned



Reds (standing) — Hammarstedt, Axell, Schrage, Jonason; Landers, Umpire; Bergkvist, Wallen, Johnson, Aben, Welin. Blues (sitting) — Landahl, Olavson, Gustavson, Danielson, Wikman; Johnson, Manager; Wennborg, Bergstrom, Tossleff, Larson, Roy Johnson, Mascot.

SWEDISH BASE BALL TEAMS. STOCKHOLM,

when they are made acquainted with the real financial problems which confront club owners.

But the money that is contributed to the support of the game almost immediately finds its way back into public channels. Less than thirty per cent. of Base Ball clubs realize what a business man would call a fair return on the amount invested.

A well-known writer on economic topics interviewed owners of Base Ball clubs as to their income and outgo. One of the best known of the National League men took the writer into his office and spread the cash book of the club's business before him.

"You may go through it if you wish," said the owner, "but here is the balance for the last day of the year."

It read as follows: Receipts, \$250,505; expenditures, \$246,447.

"That's answer enough for me," said the writer. "I am through with any more essays on the affluence of Base Ball 'magnates.' I think it would be better to extend them the hand of charity than the mailed fist."



THE NEW ORGANIZATION OF PLAYERS

The formation of an organization on the part of the major league ball players during the closing days of the season of 1912 was looked upon with some misgivings by those who remember only too well what happened when a prior organization of ball players was formed.

In the present instance those foremost in perfecting the organization have also been foremost in asserting that the players' organization's principal aim is to co-operate with the club owners.

If this object is followed with fidelity and to its ultimate conclusion there is no necessity to fear any grave disturbances, but there is a dread—that dread which is the fear of the child that has had its hands burned by the flame, that a selfish coterie of players might obtain control of the organization, set up a policy of unscrupulous defiance and destructive opposition and retard for a moment the higher development of the game.

There is no organization, either of unscrupulous Base Ball players or unscrupulous club owners, which will ever find it possible to destroy organized Base Ball. The results that organized Base Ball have brought about will never be annihilated although grave injury could be temporarily wrought by a force defiant to the unusual demands made by the sport to perpetuate itself successfully.

It is simply out of the question to control Base Ball as one would control the affairs of a department store. Base Ball has its commercial side, but its commercial side cannot maintain it with success. There must be a predominant factor based upon the encouragement that brings forth admiration for a high class sport. This factor can only be fostered by the ability to maintain not one, but a group of high class teams.

Any ball player imbued with the idea that the "stars" should be grouped together in the city best able to pay the highest salaries simply is an enemy to his career and to those of his fellow players.

Without some handicap to assist in the equalizing of the strength of Base Ball nines of the professional leagues there will be no prosperity for the leagues or the clubs individually. No better evidence may be cited to prove this than the fact, repeatedly demonstrated that in the smaller leagues Base Ball enthusiasts in the city best able to pay the largest salaries frequently withdraw their support of the team because "it wins all the time."

To-day Base Ball, in its professional atmosphere, is nearer an ideal sport, a better managed sport, and a more fairly and equitably

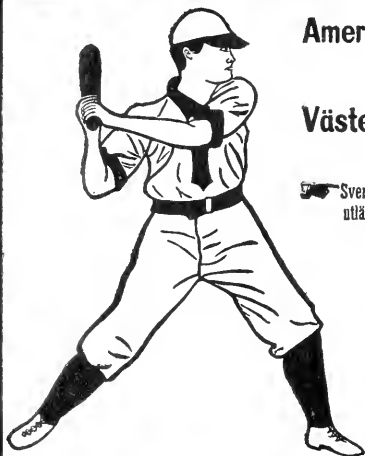
OLYMPISKA SPELEN

(OLYMPIC GAMES)

ÖSTERMALMS IDROTTSPLATS

Mandagen d. 15 Juli kl. 10—11,30 f. m.

● BASEBOLL ●



Amerikanskt

Baseboll-lag

mot

Västerås'

Basebollklubb.

— Sverige för första gången i täflan mot
utländskt Baseboll-lag.

Två Amerikanska lag spela
5 innings mot hvarandra.

Segrande laget möter Vä-
sterås' Basebollklubb

Såsom domare fungerar den
välkände f d professionelle
Baseboll-spelaren GEORG
WRIGHT, som 1899 gjorde
en färd jorden rundt med
"The Champion Baseball
Team of the World"

Basebollregler med beskrifning komma
att tillhandahållas på täfningsplatsen

Poster advertising the Base Ball Game between American and
Swedish players, at Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912.

adjusted sport, than it ever has been, which is manifest proof of its superior evolution. Had results been otherwise it would have retrograded and possibly passed out of existence. Carefully comparing its management with that of all other sports in history the Editor of the GUIDE believes that it is the best managed sport in the world.

It is true that improvements can be made. It is evident that there are still commercialized owners not over capitalized with a spirit of sport. It is undeniable that there are ball players not imbued with a high tone of the obligations, which they owe to their employers and to the public, but it is as certain as the existence of the game that progress has been made, and that it has not ceased to move forward.

For that reason players and owners must be guided by a sense of lofty ideals and not be led astray by foolish outbursts over trivial differences of opinion, easily to be adjusted by the exercise of a little common sense.



BASE BALL PLAYED IN SWEDEN

In connection with the subject of "Base Ball For All the World," for which the GUIDE expounds and spreads the gospel, the Editor would submit a very interesting letter received by him from Sweden. It reads as follows:

Westeras, Sweden, Sept. 14, 1902.

To the Editor of the GUIDE:

We hereby have the pleasure of sending you two copies of the into Swedish from the Spalding Base Ball Guide translated rules, translated and issued by the Westeras Base Ball Club.

The work of getting the book out has been somewhat slow on account of that the work of translating, proofreading, etc., all had to be done on our spare time, but it is done now, and I think we have succeeded pretty well, everything considered. The books will be distributed by a well-known book firm, Bjerk & Boyeson, Stockholm, and will soon be available in all the bookstores in Sweden.

We got some advance copies out just in time for the Olympic Games, and I had the pleasure of presenting some copies to Commissioner Col. Thompson, Manager Halpin and others of the American Olympic Committee.

As you know, so did we have a game of Base Ball at Stockholm with one of the Finland teams, and as it may be of some interest to you to know the preliminaries to the game, I am writing to relate how it happened.

In trying to arrange for some amusements in the evenings at the Stadium, the Olympic Committee wrote us if we would be willing to take part in a game of Base Ball at Stadium some evening during the Stadium week. As our club this year was in poor condition, on account of some of our best players being out on military duties, we hesitated at first, but then decided to risk it, knowing very well that whoever we would play against, they would not rub in to us too hard. We pointed out to the Olympic Committee that it would not be very hard to get a team of Base Ball players picked out from the American athletes taking part in the contests, but as they would not be prepared for Base Ball, suits and other needed articles had to be provided for. We were then told to get necessary things ordered, and so we did. We ordered suits from a tailor in this town, after a pattern that I got from Spalding's this spring. The suits were of gray flannel, with blue trimmings for our team and red trimmings for the American. I also ordered bats and



GENERAL BELL OPENING SEASON OF THE MANILA BASE BALL LEAGUE.

gloves, and with the things our club already had, we were very well equipped.

The Olympic Committee, Stockholm, then received a letter from the Olympic Committee, New York, saying that if a game of Base Ball could be arranged for during the Olympian Games, they would bring two teams along on the Finland. The Olympic Committee cabled to come along, and sent us a copy of Mr. Sullivan's letter. I knew, of course, that if the game could be played by two American teams, it would be a much better game than if our team took part, and told the Olympic Committee, and wanted to withdraw, but as they did not know for sure how it would be, told us to go ahead with the arrangements just the same, and so we did, and by the time the Finland arrived, everything had been arranged for.

The Olympic Committee has selected the evening, 7 P. M., of the 10th of July, for the game, and thought that this would be suitable to the Americans, but as some of the players had to take part in the contests, Mr. Halpin would not risk them then, so it was finally decided that a game should be played the 15th, the Americans to play six innings between themselves and then six innings against us.

Well, we had a game at the training grounds. We played six innings, and Mr. Halpin was kind enough to let us have a pitcher and catcher from his men. The score was 9 to 3, and it could just as well been 9 to 0, perhaps. Well, at any rate, it was the first Base Ball game, as far as I know, that ever took place in Europe between an American team and a European team, with England possibly excepted.

Mr. Halpin said that the Americans were going to play a game the next morning between themselves, but that game did not come off. There was probably no time for it, as the Finland left Stockholm the same day. Very likely the American boys were somewhat disappointed in not being able to play between themselves, as anticipated, and perhaps I should not have pushed our game ahead, but as long as there was a Base Ball team in Sweden, it would have been strange if it had not played, and it gave our boys a chance to see how the game should be played, and they certainly did take it in. Had the game been played as it was intended and advertised, on the 10th in the Stadium, there would very likely have been a bigger crowd present, and the game would also have been more talked about in the papers, but then we will have to be satisfied as it is.

Our club has been practicing all summer, twice a week, and on the 24th of August we gave an exhibition game here at Westeras, between two teams from our club, the suits made for the Olympic Games coming in very handy. I send you herewith a clipping from a local paper describing the game, and also a picture of the two teams with myself and the umpire included.

At our game here we distributed the "Description of Base Ball," written by you and translated into Swedish, and it came of good use. Next year we intend to have our teams appear in the nearby cities around here, so as to give people a chance to see the game, and it will not be long before they will start it in Stockholm, so I think the game is bound to be popular here also.

Mr. George Wright, of Boston, was the umpire at the Stockholm games, and as he was very kind to us, we would like to send him the picture of the club, and hope that you will forward us his address.

I am, for Westeras Base Ball Club,

Yours truly,

EDWIN JOHNSON,

Electrical Engineer.



Photo by permission of Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IGOROTE BALL GAME.

THE NEW NATIONAL AGREEMENT

Unlimited satisfaction must be had by all who are connected with Base Ball over the greatly improved conditions by which the season of 1913 is begun under the new National Agreement. While it perhaps might be exaggerated boastfulness to affirm that Base Ball, as a professionally organized sport, has attained perfection, it is not out of reason—indeed, quite within reason—to observe that Base Ball never had such a well balanced and perfect organization as that by which it is regulated at the present time.

The principal fact of congratulation lies in the safeguards and provisions which have been thrown around the players of the minor leagues and in the equitable and just measures which have been agreed upon to provide for their future.

As a general rule it may be taken for granted that the players of the major leagues can take care of themselves. That is to say, their positions, if they are expert in their calling, and conscientious in their deportment, really take care of them.

No club owner, unless he is maliciously or foolishly inclined, will jeopardize the interests of his team by acting in a wilfully unjust manner toward a player who is cheerfully and uprightly offering his services. We may hear of occasional exceptions to this condition of things, but if these occasional exceptions chance to arise, it is inevitably certain that the owner in the long run will suffer to a greater degree than the player with whom he deals unfairly.

It is the history of Base Ball that more inequitable treatment has arisen by fifty per cent in the minor leagues than has had its origin in the major leagues. The reason for this existed almost wholly in the inability of Base Ball as a whole to bring the minor league owners to a realization of the injury that they might be doing and to extend such punishment and insist upon such regulation as were necessary to change this undesirable condition.

By the organization of the National Association of Base Ball clubs the minor leagues, for the first time in their history, placed themselves in a position where they could demand proper enforcement of regulations for the government of the sport, and by their alliance with the major league clubs, under the articles of the National Agreement, a general working basis was effected whereby compliance with rules could be insisted upon.

The result of this admirable condition of affairs is that wisdom and equity now rule where there once existed chaos and at times something akin to anarchy in sport.

At no time in the history of the game, which is so dear to the hearts of the American people, has the general legislative and executive body been so well equipped by the adoption of pertinent and virile laws to insist upon justice to all concerned as at the present moment.

The new National Agreement is an improvement upon the old and the old was a long, long step in advance of anything which had preceded it. The mere fact that club owners and leagues were so willing to adopt a system better than its predecessor wholly confutes the absurd assertions of the radical element that there is no consideration shown for the player.

To the contrary, every consideration has been shown to the player, but the latter must not confound with the consideration shown to him the idea that his interests are the only interests at stake in Base Ball. The man who is willing to furnish the sinews of war has as good standing in court as the player who furnishes the base hits and the phenomenal catches.



THE "HABANA" TEAM—CHAMPIONS OF CUBA, 1912.

Edward Laborde, Manager.

So perfect is the system which is being attempted to be set in force by the new National Agreement that the young man who now essays to play professional Base Ball may be assured of steady advancement in his profession and a generally improving condition if he will be as honest by his employer as he expects his employer to be honest by him.

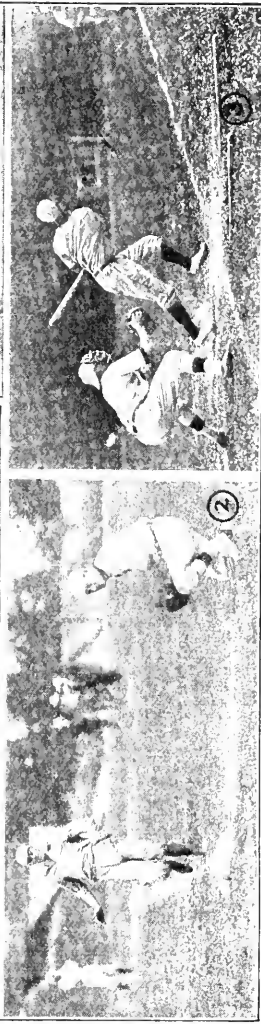
The graduated system of assisting players, step by step, from the least important leagues to the most important is the most perfect plan of its kind that has ever been devised. There may be flaws in it, but if there are they will be remedied, and if modifications are necessary to make it more perfect there is no doubt that such modifications will be agreed upon.

As proof of what the new National Agreement may do, although it has barely had time to be considered, the editor of the GUIDE would submit the following for consideration:

Ever since the National Agreement was organized the members have always striven to aid the players in their efforts to gain the top rank in the great national game. They have had a hard proposition in handling all of the cases that have been brought to their attention, but their decisions in all cases were absolutely fair and impartial. Then the matter of the new agreement occasioned many hours of laborious work on the part of the members of the Commission, and when the instrument was finally announced it meant that all of the parties to such an agreement were satisfied and that there could be no improvement. There was one detail that covered a wide field, and that was in the matter of players drafted by the two big leagues and later sent back to the minors. Under the old National Agreement it was possible to pick up a player by means of the annual draft from one of the Class C leagues and just before the opening of the season send him back to the club from whence he came without ever having given him a chance to land with a club in some higher organization.

Realizing that such players were not given a chance to advance in the Base Ball profession, this matter was thoroughly thrashed out and the new ruling under which all of the National Agreement clubs operate was adopted. Now it is possible for a player in any of the smaller leagues to be drafted by a major league club, and when the latter party does not care to retain possession of such a player he is first offered to the Class AA clubs. All of these clubs must waive on him before he can be dropped farther down in the list, and if such should be the case he would then be offered to the Class A clubs. In that way the player, although he is not fast enough to remain in the two major leagues, is always given a chance to advance, for if any of the clubs in those classes higher than that from which he came had grabbed him he was bound to receive an increase in salary. That meant that he had his chance to advance, and that was the sole purpose of the National Agreement in drafting such a rule.

During the past drafting season there were sixty-nine players drafted by the two major league clubs, and of that number twenty-seven have already been sent back to the minor leagues. The Class AA and A clubs claimed all of these twenty-seven, and it is more than likely that there will also be many more who will be given trials by the big league clubs during the spring training season and who may later be turned back to the minors. Of the twenty-seven players thus far sent back seventeen of them advanced in their profession, a tribute to the sagacity, wisdom and impartiality of the members of the National Commission. The decision, as announced by Chairman Herrmann of the National Commission pertaining to this return of drafted players, is as follows:



1—Interested American spectators at base ball game between teams representing United States and Sweden; left to right, J. E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner to the Olympic Games; Bartow S. Weeks and Joseph B. Maccabe, members of the American Olympic Committee. 2—Sapery (Sweden) beating out a short hit; Blanchard (U.S.A.) playing first base. 3—Wickman (Sweden) making a two-base hit to center field; Davenport (U.S.A.) catching. 4—Game between East (Olympics) and West (Finlands); Fred W. Kelly, University of Southern California, at bat; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, pitcher; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catcher. 5—Batter for the Olympics; left to right, George V. Bonbag, Irish-American Athletic Club, pitcher; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catcher. 6—Batter for the Olympics; left to right, George V. Bonbag, Irish-American Athletic Club, pitcher; Wesley M. Oler, New York Athletic Club, catcher.

BASE BALL SCENES AT OLYMPIC GAMES, STOCKHOLM, 1912.

Clubs.	League.	Players.	Drafted From	Drafted By
Louisville.....	American Asso....	Stansbury ...	Louisville....	St. Louis N. L.
Chattanooga...	Southern Asso....	Balenti	Chattanooga.	St. Louis A. L.
Sacramento....	Pacific Coast.....	Berghammer	Lincoln	Chicago N. L.
Sacramento....	Pacific Coast.....	Orr	Sacramento...	Phila. A. L.
Sacramento....	Pacific Coast.....	*Young	Harrisburg ..	New York A. I.
Sacramento....	Pacific Coast.....	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Indianapolis...	American Asso....	Berghammer	Lincoln	Chicago N. L.
Indianapolis...	American Asso....	Cathers.....	Scranton.....	St. Louis N. L.
Indianapolis...	American Asso....	Metz.....	San Antonio..	Boston N. L.
Indianapolis...	American Asso....	Kernan	Oshkosh	Chicago A. L.
New Orleans ..	Southern Asso....	Bates	Newp't News	Cleveland.
New Orleans ..	Southern Asso....	Wilson.....	Knoxville....	Cleveland.
New Orleans ..	Southern Asso....	Betts	San Antonio..	Cleveland.
New Orleans ..	Southern Asso....	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
New Orleans ..	Southern Asso....	Williams	Newark, O...	Washington.
Portland.....	Pacific Coast.....	Williams	Newark, O...	Washington.
Portland.....	Pacific Coast.....	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Portland.....	Pacific Coast.....	Bates	Newp't News	Cleveland.
Portland.....	Pacific Coast.....	Grubb	Morristown...	Cleveland.
Portland.....	Pacific Coast.....	Wilson.....	Knoxville....	Cleveland.
Portland.....	Pacific Coast.....	Betts	San Antonio..	Cleveland.
Milwaukee....	American Asso....	Beall.....	Denver	Cleveland.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Berghammer	Lincoln	Chicago N. L.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Miller	Harrisburg ..	Pittsburgh.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Booe	Ft. Wayne...	Pittsburgh.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	House	Kewanee	Detroit.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Beall.....	Denver	Cleveland.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Balenti	Chattanooga.	St. Louis A. L.
St. Paul.....	American Asso....	Agnew	Vernon	St. Louis A. L.
Omaha.....	Western League...	Wilson.....	Knoxville....	Cleveland.
Omaha.....	Western League...	Williams	Newark, O...	Washington.
Omaha.....	Western League...	Betts	San Antonio..	Cleveland.
Omaha.....	Western League...	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Buffalo.....	Internat'l League..	Schang	Buffalo	Phila. A. L.
Buffalo.....	Internat'l League..	Dolan	Rochester...	Phila. N. L.
Buffalo.....	Internat'l League..	Cottrell	Scranton.....	Chicago N. L.
Buffalo.....	Internat'l League..	Clymer	Minneapolis.	Chicago N. L.
Columbus.....	American Asso....	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.
Rochester.....	Internat'l League..	Dolan	Rochester...	Phila. N. L.
Montreal.....	Internat'l League..	Connelly	Montreal....	Washington.
Toledo.....	American Asso....	Hernden....	†	St. Louis.
Toledo.....	American Asso....	Stevenson...	Oshkosh	St. Louis N. L.
Toledo.....	American Asso....	Bates	Newp't News	Cleveland.
Toledo.....	American Asso....	Wilson.....	Knoxville....	Cleveland.
Denver.....	Western League...	Heckinger...	Racine.....	Chicago N. L.
Denver.....	Western League...	Drohan	Kewanee	Washington.

* Subject to investigation as to whether New York American League Club has title.

† Subject to investigation as to whether St. Louis American or National League Club has title to this player and how secured.

A World's Series Problem

Much discussion arose after the finish of the last world's series as to whether the adjustment of dates had worked satisfactorily. The contention was that playing off a tie game on the ground where the game had been scheduled might work some inconvenience to "fans" and result in an inequitable allotment of dates, simply to conform to custom.

It was asserted that the importance of the series demanded that it be a home-and-home affair, dates to alternate regularly, regardless of all ties or drawn games. To obtain opinion that is sound and practical the Editor of the GUIDE sent forth the following letter:

NEW YORK, January 31, 1913.

During the recent world's series it so happened that a tie was played in one of the cities, which compelled both teams to remain in that city for another date. Before the series was over this arrangement resulted in one club having five games on its home grounds and the other club having but three games on its home grounds.

It has seemed to some that it is unjust. It is also contended that it is unfair to the patrons of the game to schedule a contest and then not play in the city specified after some had traveled many miles to see it.

Will you please give the GUIDE your opinion as to whether a change would be advisable?

Very truly yours,

JOHN B. FOSTER.

Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Answers were received to the request for a "symposium of opinion" as follows:

"So far as having any effect on the chances of the two teams is concerned, I don't think having to play more games on one ground than on the other makes any material difference. Where cities are sufficiently near each other for games to be alternated daily, it would perhaps be fairer to spectators to do so, irrespective of ties; yet it seems to me that a tie on one grounds should be played off the next day in the same city."

W. B. HANNA.

New York Sun.

"In my opinion the arrangement on tie games in the post-season contests is a poor one. I saw the result of it in the series between the Cubs and White Sox last fall. Two tie games were played and the confusion and inconvenience it caused the fans was deplorable. It is unjust to the followers who support Base Ball. It is also unjust, in a small way, to the club which has to play two or more games on its opponent's field. Players when away from their home grounds, in a fall series, are more or less under a nervous strain. If there was confusion, inconvenience and difficulty in a local series as a result of a tie game, the folly of the arrangement must appear more absurd when towns like New York and Boston are involved. Dates should alternate, tie or not tie."

OSCAR C. REICHOW.

Chicago Daily News.

"We are in receipt of your favor of the 31st ult., and wish to thank you for the opportunity presented.

"It is our opinion that a tie game was played and it should be considered as a game. Either side had an opportunity to win and any advantage that the home club might have had was lost when it failed to break the tie.

"It is, therefore, our belief that this game should have been played in the other city.

"As to it being unfair to the patrons who had traveled so far to see the scheduled contest, there is no doubt that they were afforded a sufficient amount of amusement and excitement for their trouble, in witnessing a closely played contest."

J. G. T. SPINK,
St. Louis Sporting News.

"It seems to me that the game should be alternated between the contending cities regardless of ties. The tie game gave Boston five games on the home grounds, while the Giants had only three. Besides, many persons, who traveled to see the games in New York, were inconvenienced."

JOHN E. WHEELER,
New York Herald.

"I think that the scheduled programme should be played through irrespective of the results of the respective games, and any extra playing or playing-off should be done after the originally set schedule is completed."

H. P. BURCHELL,
Sports Editor New York Times.

"I believe it would be inadvisable to change the method that now prevails. While the situation which arose last season did seem unjust to the New York club, I think the very fact that Boston had five games on its home grounds, and the Giants but three on their own diamond, was an answer to those ill-advised skeptics who are always ready to raise the cry of hippodroming.

"That same situation is not likely to again arise for a long time, and I believe the rule as it stands is a guarantee to the public of the strict honesty of the world's championship contests."

DAMON RUNYON,
The New York American.

"A change in the rules regarding world series games would be fairer to the patrons of the sport. Here in Chicago this past fall two ties were played and, as a result, there was considerable confusion over the ticket arrangements. How much more is the case when two cities are involved? A condition which allows five games to be played in one city and only three in another is scarcely fair to the two teams. By making a schedule calling for alternate games in each city, irrespective of ties, everybody—fans and players—would get an even break."

MALCOLM MACLEAN,
Base Ball Editor Chicago Evening Post.

"I think it might be fairer to both world's series contenders to play a regular schedule, regardless of the fact that any tie games may arise in the series. Under the old system of playing the tie off in the city where the tie game is played, it brings about a great deal of confusion. Many fans make arrangements to see a game on a certain day and are greatly disappointed when the game is played in a different city. Of course, the old rule of playing the play-off game on the same grounds as the tie game, is fair to both contesting clubs, as it is merely a matter of chance where a tie game is played."

FRED. G. LIEB,
New York Press.

"The rules regarding the manner of scheduling games for the world's series should not be changed. There are times when they apparently work a hardship to one team or the followers of one club, but, after all, they help to throw the necessary safeguards around the contests. As for the argument for not playing off a tie game on the same grounds, thus disarranging the dates and inconveniencing the fans, patrons of the world's series games are accustomed to this, since bad weather frequently cuts into the event and causes postponements.

"In a way it does not appear fair that one club should have the privilege of playing five games at home to three games at home for its opponents. The rule of playing off a tie game on the same grounds is a fixture in Base Ball. As to the other game, this was a question of the luck of the toss of the coin.

"The fans have to trust to luck as to the number of games they will see in a world's series, this depending upon the number of games played and possibly upon the toss for a seventh battle. In 1905 the fans of Philadelphia saw only two games in a world's series with New York. In 1910 only two games were played here in the series with Chicago.

"Any time a club has three games on its own grounds in a series where four victories decide the issue either it or its followers have not much chance to raise an objection."

WILLIAM G. WEART,
The Evening Telegraph.

"It was, of course, to the disadvantage of the Giants to be obliged to play five of the eight games in the post-season series last fall on the grounds of their opponents, but this came as a result of one tie game on the Boston grounds and being outlucked on the toss to determine where the deciding game should be played. This tie game unquestionably caused much inconvenience to patrons because of the change in the schedule made necessary because of it.

"It is not clear to me, however, just how these things can be remedied without disturbing the balance of an even break for both teams more violently than was the case last fall.

"I do not believe there will be another series just like the one of 1912, and so, in my opinion, an immediate change in the conditions governing these series would not be advisable. It is not clear to me just what changes could be made. One club or the other is bound to have the advantage of an extra game on its own grounds, providing seven games are necessary. The championship in nine out of ten contests will be decided in seven games or less.

"Then, as to having the games played according to an arbitrarily fixed schedule, so as not to inconvenience patrons—that would be out of the question, being open to the objection that it would then be possible to have every game that figures in the result of the series played on the home grounds of one of the contestants. For instance, tie games or unfavorable weather which would prevent a game being played in one city, would throw all the games to the other city where there might be no tie games nor unfavorable weather. That would mean four straight, if it so happened that the home team won the games, and the loser would never have gotten action on its own grounds. That would be considerably worse than five to three.

"So it looks to me as if the patrons would have to take their chances in the future as they have in the past."

JAMES C. O'LEARY,
Boston Globe.

"It seems to me that it would be better to alternate (in case of a tie), as a team able to tie its opponent on a hostile field would be entitled to consideration for this performance. I am very certain, however, that the players of both clubs in the recent world's series were satisfied with an arrangement which minimized the amount of traveling they were called upon to do.

"Persons who had seen a five-inning tie game terminated by rain would hardly be satisfied. It seems to me that the rule as to alternating ball parks should be applied strictly, but only in case the tie game involved went nine innings or more."

FRANCIS EATON,
Sports Editor Boston Journal.

"To me the feasible thing to do appears to be to insert a clause in stipulations covering all short series of a special character, such as intercity, inter-league and world's series, making it compulsory for the teams to alternate between the cities or grounds of the competing clubs."

PURVES T. KNOX,
New York Evening Telegram.

"Why wouldn't it be a good scheme to toss up for the deciding game only in cases where an equal number of games had been played in each city, and, in cases where one city had seen more games than the other, to play the deciding game in the city which had seen the fewer games?"

"I do not believe it advisable to change the commission's rule regarding postponed games. The rule now provides that, in case of a postponement, the clubs shall remain in the city in which the game was scheduled until it is possible to play. If this rule were changed and there happened to be a week of bad weather, as in 1911, the teams and many fans might be forced to travel back and forth from one town to another for a week without participating in or seeing a single game; and it might happen some time that the jump would be between St. Louis and Boston."

R. W. LARDNER,
Chicago Examiner.

"A change in the rule governing the playing-off of tie games in the world's series should be made. The teams ought to appear in each city on the dates named in the schedule drawn up before the series starts, unless the weather interferes."

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,
New York Tribune.

"Drawn games are as unavoidable as rainy days in world's series, but not as frequent. They operate the same in their effect on the contest for the world's pennant and in causing confusion among the patrons by disarranging the schedule. It would be manifestly unjust if, after a rain postponement, the competing teams did not remain and play the game off before playing elsewhere. That might result in playing all of the games in one city. Since drawn games are treated like postponed games in the regular season, and are of infrequent occurrence in world's series, any other arrangement than the present does not seem advisable. The patrons, who should be considered always, would be among the first to object if each team did not have an equal show to win. In the last series only four games that counted were played in Boston and three in New York and if New York had won the toss for the deciding game the situation would have been reversed. It would be manifestly fairer to play the seventh game if necessary in some neutral city."

L. E. SANBORN,
Chicago Tribune.



H. N. HEMPSTEAD,
President New York National League Club.

New Faces in the Old League

By JOHN B. FOSTER.

Not for some time has there been such a turning over of the leaves of history in the National League as during 1912-13, and because of this there are many new faces peering out of the album. There have also been changes in the minor circuits and one prominent change in the American League.

The death of John T. Brush removed from Base Ball a dean of the National League. Wise in the lore of the game, a man more of the future than of the present, as he always foresaw that which some of his contemporaries were less alert in perceiving, it meant no easy task to be his successor.

Prior to the death of Mr. Brush there was a great deal of curious and some idle speculation as to his ultimate successor in case of decease, or, in the event of his retirement because of bodily weariness. One or two went so far as to say that upon his death Andrew Freedman would return to prominence in Base Ball, because he was the real owner of the New York club. Once and for all the writer would like to put the personal stamp of absolute denial on the repeated statements made by certain individuals in New York and Chicago that Andrew Freedman retained the control of the New York club after John T. Brush was reported to have purchased it.

Mr. Freedman retained nothing of the kind. Not that Mr. Brush objected to him as a partner, but when Mr. Brush purchased the stock he purchased the control outright, although he did request Mr. Freedman to hold a few shares and not give up his personal interest in Base Ball, for Mr. Freedman had a great liking for the game in spite of his stormy career. The assertions that Mr. Freedman was the real owner and Mr. Brush the nominal owner were made with malicious intent, of which the writer has proof, and through a desire, if possible, to combat the popularity and the success of the Giants.

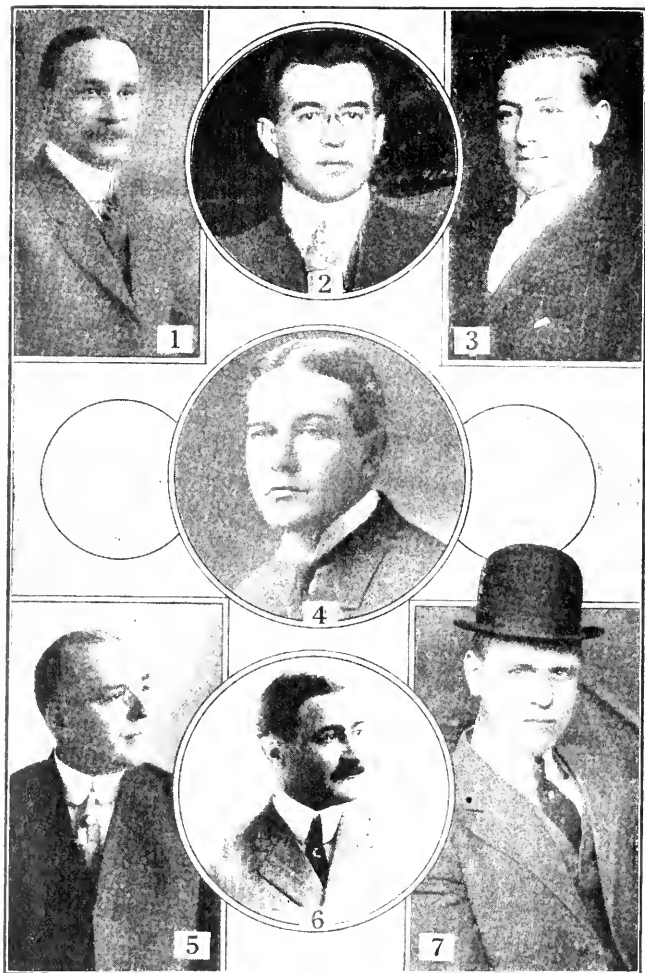
This digression has been made to call attention to the fact that while rumor was plentiful as to the future control of the Giants Mr. Brush was carefully "grooming" a young man—his son-in-law, Mr. H. Hempstead—to take his place.

To a few it was known that Mr. Hempstead was acquiring such experience and information as would be necessary to assume the control of an undertaking which has grown so huge as the organization of the Giants in New York. The business details of the club have quadrupled and the cares and anxieties of the man at the head have increased in proportion.

The Giants, as successful as they have been under the control of John T. Brush and John J. McGraw, the men who have been the executive heads in both the business and the playing departments of the game, are as susceptible to reverses as if they were the lowliest club in the organization. It is only by constant and severe application that the club's affairs may be kept at the best pitch.

Mr. Hempstead brings to Base Ball the advantage of youth, a keen business sagacity developed beyond his years, coolness, a disposition that is sunny and not easily ruffled, and a reputation for unvarying fairness and the highest type of business and sport ideals. Quite a list of qualities, but they are there.

If characteristics of that description fail to maintain the high standard of the New York club, then it will be due to the fact that our standards of business deportment have turned topsy-turvy.



1, Benjamin S. Minor, President Washington Club; 2, S. P. Britton, President St. Louis National League Club; 3, W. H. Locke, President Philadelphia National League Club; 4, Herman Nickerson, Secretary Boston National League Club; 5, D. C. Snyder, Secretary-Treasurer Philadelphia National League Club; 6, Leslie H. Constans, Secretary Pittsburgh Club; 7, Frank M. Stevens, a Director of the New York National League Club.

NEW MAJOR LEAGUE OFFICIALS, 1913.

William H. Locke is the new president and part owner of the Philadelphia club. He and Mr. Hempstead are the "junior" presidents of the league. There is no necessity for the Editor of the GUIDE to enter into any long and fulsome praise as to William H. Locke.

His career speaks for itself and he speaks for himself. A young man of the finest attributes, he has brought nothing to the mill of Base Ball to grind except that which was the finest and the cleanest grain.

The writer has known Mr. Locke almost, it seems, from boyhood and esteems him for his worth, not only as one who has administered the affairs of Base Ball with skill and intelligence, but as one who wrote of Base Ball with understanding and excellent taste, for it must not be forgotten that Mr. Locke is a newspaper graduate into the ranks of the great sport the affairs of which fill a little corner of the hearts of so many of America's citizens.

Perhaps no young man ever left a newspaper office to become a Base Ball president with more good wishes behind him than William H. Locke. He served his apprenticeship as secretary of the Pittsburgh club and he served it well. He is a high class, delightful young man, every inch of him, and Philadelphia will soon become as proud of him as Pittsburgh is now.

Still another newspaper writer has been claimed from the desk by the National League. He is Herman Nickerson, formerly sporting editor of the *Boston Journal*, who is now the secretary of the Boston National League club.

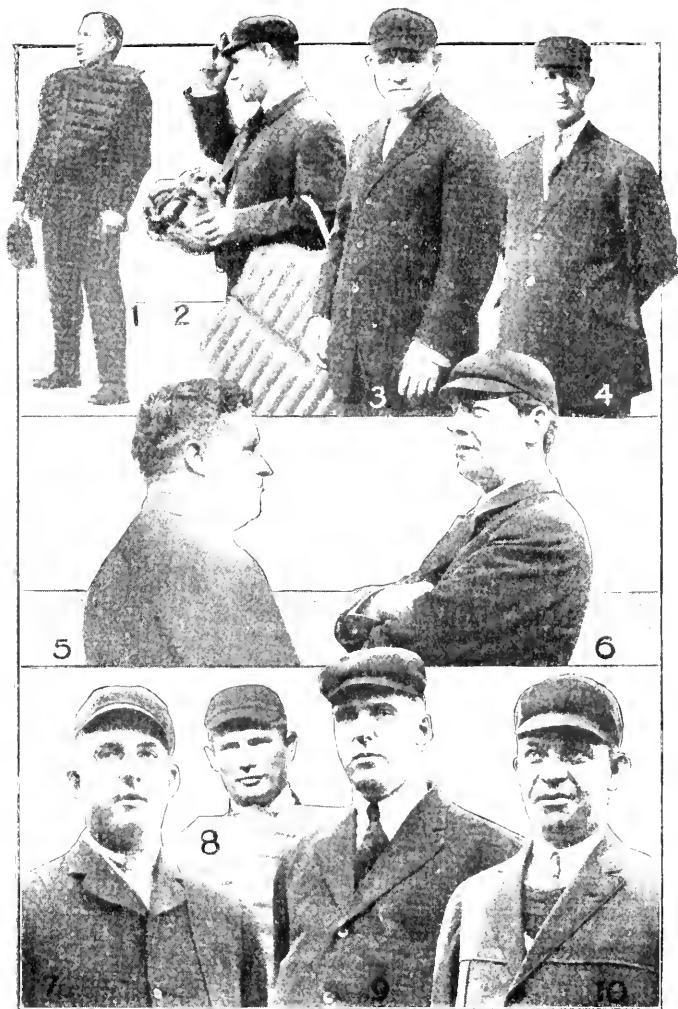
"Nick" is known from one end of the National League circuit to the other as one of the most solid and substantial of the writing force, and also as one of the most demure and modest. In addition to his great fund of information on Base Ball topics he is an author, and "The Sword of Bussy," a book which was published during the winter, is even more clever than some of the author's best Base Ball yarns, and that is saying a great deal in behalf of a man wedded to Base Ball.

Another change in the National League was the selection of Frank M. Stevens of New York, as one of the Board of Directors of the New York National League club.

This brings into Base Ball one of New York's cleverest and brightest young business men, one who is forging so rapidly to the front in business circles in the big metropolis that many an older head goes to him for advice. Mr. Stevens knows a lot about Base Ball, which is of even greater importance in the game, and is not afraid to swing any venture that will put with fairness a championship team into the big city. He is a son of Harry M. Stevens, whom everybody knows, rich and poor alike.

In the American League the death of Mr. Thomas D. Noyes, president of the Washington club, a young man who left behind naught but friends, left a vacancy in the organization which was filled by the selection of Mr. Benjamin S. Minor.

The new president of the club has had practical experience in Base Ball and perhaps plenty of it, as almost everybody has had in Washington, but he is a wideawake, progressive and ambitious man, who is of just the type to keep Base Ball going, now that it has struck its gait in the national capital, and the future of the sport looks all the brighter for his connection with it.



1, Rigler; 2, Owens; 3, Orth; 4, Eason; 5, Johnstone; 6, Emslie; 7, Brennan;
8, Finneran; 9, Bush; 10, Klem.

GROUP OF NATIONAL LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1912.

The Umpires

The umpires are always with us, and the umpire problem has been a vexation of Base Ball since the beginning of Base Ball time, yet neither the umpires, the public, the club owners nor the league officials need be discouraged, for it was fully proved in 1912 that umpiring, as a fine art, has advanced a step nearer perfection. We may well doubt that perfection in its every quality shall ever be achieved, but we may all feel sanguine that it is possible to realize better results.

It is true that some men make better umpires than others, exactly as some men make better ball players than others, but it is also true that if the men who find it the hardest task to become the most expert umpires would be given a little more encouragement they might be a little more successful.

To the staff of umpires of the National League and the American League it is but fair to render a compliment for their work of last season. Some of them made mistakes but the general average of work on the part of the judges of play was excellent.

There was less tendency on the part of the umpires to render their decisions without being in a position to follow the play correctly. They were occasionally willing to concede that they might have been wrong when an analysis of the play was brought to their attention and they were firm in asserting discipline without becoming overheated on their own account.

To the mind of the Editor of the GUIDE, in the general light of observation, the most serious blunders committed by the umpires in 1912 were in making decisions before the play took place. This did happen and more than once. To illustrate, by an example, the Editor of the GUIDE had exhibited to him some photographs taken during 1912 in which a player had been "waved out" before he actually had arrived at the base. Granting the desire of the umpires to be alert and ready to render decisions promptly, it is equally apparent that giving decisions in advance of the completion of plays is likely to imbue the spectators with an idea that the umpire is either partisan or incompetent.

Young umpires, in their haste to "make good" in the major leagues, are apt to overdo rather than fail to be on time.

While it is not a pleasant subject to discuss, it is a fact that some umpires had been accustomed to use the very language to players on the field that they were presumed in their official capacity as umpires to correct. The writer knows of instances where this took place.

It has ever been the policy of the GUIDE to stand for clean and high class Base Ball. Twenty per cent. more women attend ball games now than did ten years ago. Eighty per cent. more women spectators are likely to attend five years from now. To encourage their attendance every effort should be made to eliminate all disgraceful conversation on the field. Wherever it may be ascertained that an umpire has used profane or vulgar language on the field the editor of the GUIDE believes that he should be fined and punished as sternly as an offending player.

It is contended that the position of the umpire has been rendered more arduous by reason of the world's series. The argument is advanced that the players are more intractable, by reason of their eagerness to play in the post-season games. That argument would be stronger were it not for the fact that some of the worst disturbances emanate from the players of the clubs that have no chance to play in the world's series.

As a general rule two good reasons may be advanced for disputes on the part of players.



1, O'Loughlin; 2, Deneen; 3, Perrine; 4, Connolly; 5, Sheridan; 6, Evans;
7, Westervelt; 8, O'Brien; 9, Egan; 10, Hart.

GROUP OF AMERICAN LEAGUE UMPIRES, 1912

First: Desire to "cover up" the player's own blunder.

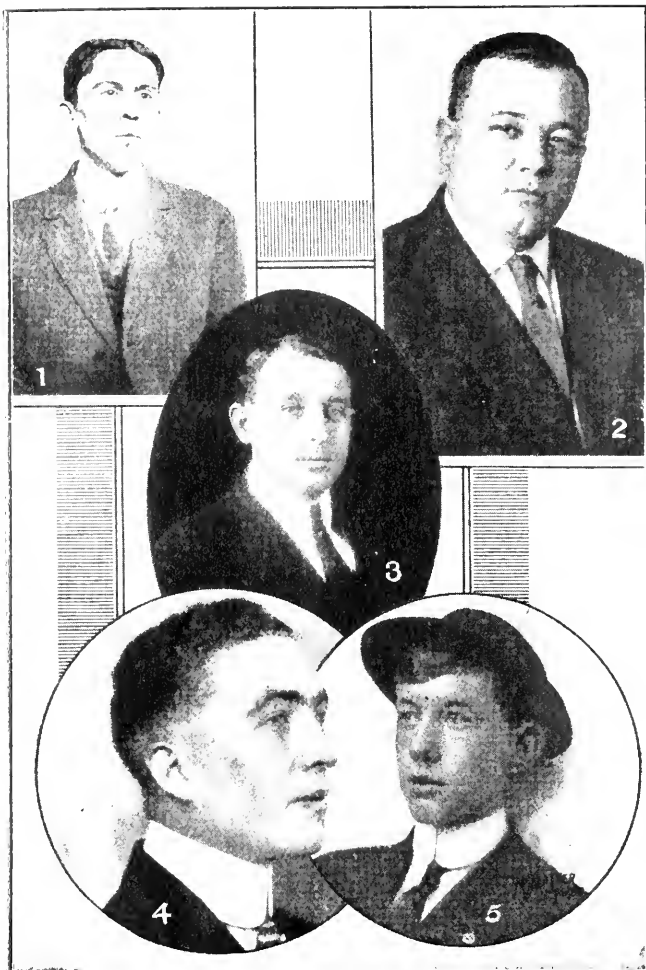
Second: General "cussedness."

There are players who make honest objection on the excitement of the moment from sheer desire to win, but their lapses from Base Ball etiquette are so few and far between that their transgressions usually may be forgiven with some grace.

The Editor of the GUIDE would offer one suggestion to league presidents and umpires; It is this: whenever two possible plays occur in conjunction, instruct the chief umpire always to turn to the spectators and inform them which player is out.

For instance, if a player is at bat and another on the bases and two are out and an attempt is made to steal second, as the chief umpire calls the batter out on strikes the public should be clearly informed that the batter is out. If the play looks close at second base the crowd frequently believes the runner has been called out and resents it accordingly. In line with the same play, when the runner is called out and the fourth ball at the same time is called on the batter, the chief umpire should turn to the spectators and to the press box and make it clearly understood that the batter has been given a base on balls. It saves a great deal of annoyance and fault finding.

By the way, although it has been said elsewhere, the Editor of the GUIDE would beg the indulgence of repetition by stating that the work of the umpires during the world's series of 1912 was one of the finest exhibitions of its kind ever seen on a ball field, and somehow it seemed as if the players, would they but deport themselves during all series as they did during the world's series might find that there are more good umpires in the world after all than bad ones.



1, Sam L. Gilbert, Sporting Editor Daily Picayune, New Orleans; 2, H. T. McDaniel, Sporting Editor Item, New Orleans; 3, Henry F. Reiter, Daily States, New Orleans; 4, Joseph Williams, Base Ball Editor Commercial-Appeal, Memphis; 5, B. R. Talley, The Democrat, Nashville, Tenn.

A GROUP OF BASE BALL WRITERS ON THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION CIRCUIT.

Base Ball Writers of the South

While the Base Ball writers of the cities which comprise the Southern Association have no organized membership similar to the Base Ball Writers' Association of the major leagues and the organizations which are best known as the class AA leagues, they are a clever, hard-working group of young men, who have labored in season and out of season, not only to build up Base Ball but to build it up on the right lines.

Experience of more than a quarter of a century has most abundantly proved that the standard of Base Ball has steadily been elevated. It needs no compilation of fact nor any dogmatic assertion on the part of the Editor of the GUIDE to attest that fact. It is a present condition which speaks for itself. The general tone of the players is far higher than it was and there has come into evidence a marked improvement in the spirit of the men who own Base Ball clubs. In the earlier history of the sport there was a tendency to win by any means that did not actually cross the line of dishonesty. Later there came a season when the commercial end of the game tended to encroach upon the limits of the pastime. This has been repressed in the last two seasons and to-day the morale of Base Ball is of a higher type than it ever has been in the history of the pastime.

It is a high class sport in the main, managed by high class men for high class purposes.

Going through the early stages of building up a successful league, which, by the way, is the severest of all tasks, and even now at intervals confronted with changes in the league circuit, the Southern writers have steadily been sowing the seeds of high class Base Ball and they have seen results prior to this date, for Base Ball has become popular and has been handsomely and loyally supported in sections in which fifteen years ago it would have been considered impossible to achieve such results.

It is true that business reverses and adverse conditions have had at times their effect upon Base Ball in the South and possibly may produce similar results again, but the admirable offset to this fact is that none of these conditions at any time has daunted the spirit and the resolution of the young men who have zealously been preaching the cause of clean and healthy Base Ball.

Very likely to their zeal, their courage, their tact and their ability it is possible to ascribe the increase in good ball players which is making itself manifest in the South. More high class and attractive athletes are coming from the Southern states in these days than ever was the case before. Base Ball is very glad to have them. When a representative major league team is made up of players who represent every section in the Union, engaged for their skill, it seems as if Base Ball has become nearer an ideal and a national pastime than ever before in the history of the sport.

To the Southern writers the members of the Base Ball Writers' Association and those of the organizations patterned on like lines send greeting.



1, Julian L. Murphy, Sporting Editor Journal, Atlanta, official scorer of the Atlanta Club; 2, Dick Jemison, The Constitution, Atlanta; 3, Percy H. Whiting, Base Ball writer The Georgian, Atlanta; 4, Barney Sheridan, Jr., Sporting Editor The Register, Mobile; 5, W. G. Foster, Sporting Editor Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A GROUP OF BASE BALL WRITERS ON THE SOUTHERN
ASSOCIATION CIRCUIT.

Base Ball Worth While ?

One of the foremost divines in the East who has a deep concern in Base Ball and Base Ball players is Rev. Dr. Reisner, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of New York City. Throughout the season he attends the games and is greatly interested in the work of the players. He knows Base Ball well, and in addition to that he knows the environment of Base Ball players and their character and endeavor as well as any person in the United States.

It is Dr. Reisner's custom each year to preach a sermon to the Base Ball players and their friends in his church in New York, and the building always is filled to listen to his discourse. In view of the interest which he takes in the national game and because of his excellent knowledge as to the general details of the sport, the Editor of the GUIDE asked him to say a few words to the ball players of the United States through the medium of this publication, and he has graciously consented to do so in the following pithy and straightforward talks:

BY THE REV. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER, NEW YORK.

The Bible is the Spalding book of rules for the game of life. James E. Sullivan, beloved by all athletes, gave me these rules for athletes: "Don't drink, use tobacco or dissipate. Go to bed early and eat wholesome food!" The boozier gets out of the game as certainly as the bonehead.

I have interviewed scores of the most noted players. Every one had a religious training. Many are church members. All avoid old-time drinking, as our fathers did smallpox.

Mathewson belongs to the high type now being generally duplicated. He is a modern masculine Christian. Base Ball demands brains as well as brawn. Minds muddled by licentiousness and liquor are too "leady" for leaders. Hotheadedness topples capable players.

I am proud to style scores of Base Ball players, I know, as gentlemen. They are optimists. Defect is unrecognized. Team work makes them brotherly. Bickerings break a Baseballist. Every member of the team gives himself wholly to the game. Jeers are as harmless as cheers.

Every minute he does his best. He sleeps only at night. To do these things the player must follow Bible rules. If he keeps it up life's success is certain. Governor Tener and Senator Gorman proved it. No wonder "Billy" Sunday wrote me "I would not take a million dollars for my experience on the ball field."

It taught him how to knock the Devil out of the box.

Base Ball is invaluable to America. It thrills and so rests tired nerves. It brings the "shut-in" man into God's healing out-o'-doors. While yelling he swallows great draughts of lung-expanding, purifying air and forgets the fear of "taking cold."

He is pulled out of self-centeredness, while shouting for another. He stands crowd jostling good-naturedly or gets his cussedness squeezed out. He chums up with any one with easy comments and so gets out of his shell and melts again into a real human.

Base Ball absolutely pulls the brain away from business. It emphasizes the value of decency and gives healthy and high toned recreation to millions. If kept clean its good-doing cannot be measured. Nothing is worth while that does not do that.



1, Zimmerman, Chicago, leading batter, most home runs and two-base hits; 2, Hendrix, Pittsburgh, greatest percentage of victories; 3, Tesreau, New York, lowest average of runs earned off pitchers (a new record, see page 149); 4, Carey, Pittsburgh, most sacrifice hits and leading outfielder; 5, Bescher, Cincinnati, leader in stolen bases and most runs; 6, Wilson, Pittsburgh, leader in three-base hits; 7, Egan, Cincinnati, leading second baseman; 8, Daubert, Brooklyn, leading first baseman; 9, Wagner, Pittsburgh, leading shortstop; 10, Lobert, Philadelphia, leading third baseman; 11, Meyers, New York, leading catcher.

Photos by Conlon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SPALDING BASE BALL
HALL OF FAME.

The Spalding Base Ball Hall of Fame

(From Spalding's Official Base Ball Record.)

New faces enter into the Spalding Base Ball "Hall of Fame" this year. The object of this "Hall of Fame" is not necessarily to portray the very top men of each department of the national game, for it frequently happens in these days, when players take part in only a few innings now and then, that they become entitled to mention in the records, although they do not bear the real brunt of the work.

In the "Hall of Fame" will be found the men who might well be termed the "regulars." Day in and day out they were on the diamond, or ready to take their place on the diamond, if they were not injured.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

First of all, Daubert has earned his place at first base for the season of 1912. Threatening in other years to become one of the group of leading players, he performed so well in the season past that there is no doubt as to his right.

There is a new player at second base. The regularity with which Egan of Cincinnati performed for the Reds earned him a place as the banner second baseman.

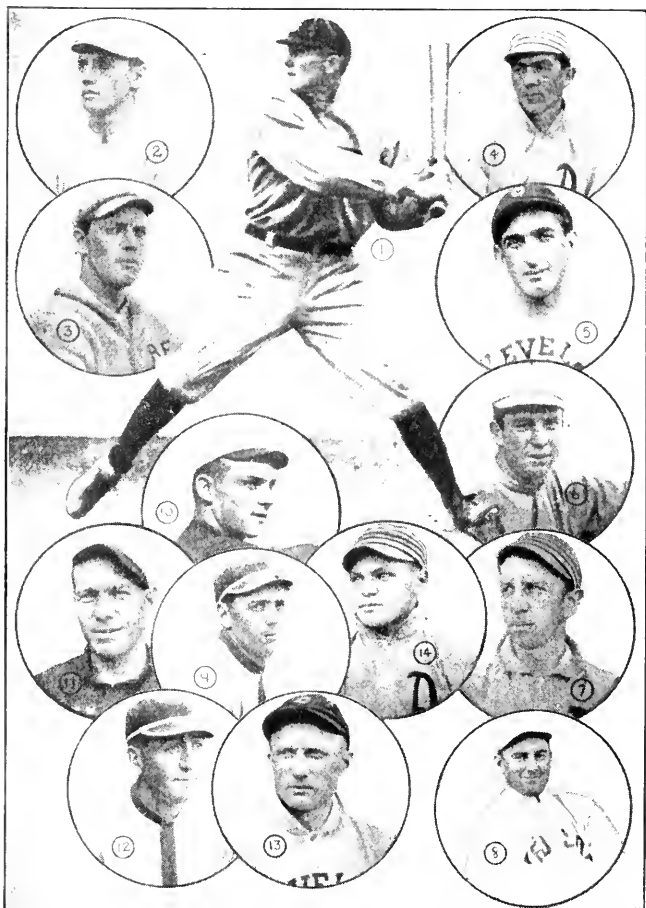
At third base the honor goes to J. R. Lobert, the third baseman of the Philadelphia club. In this particular instance Lobert was crowded, not for efficiency, but in the number of games played by Byrne, third baseman of Pittsburgh, and Herzog, third baseman of New York. In the matter of chances undertaken on the field, Herzog surpassed both Lobert and Byrne, but, in justice to Lobert, the honor seems to be fairly deserved by him.

John H. Wagner, the brilliant veteran of the Pittsburgh club, fought his way to the position of shortstop in 1912. His fielding was better than that of his rivals and at times he played the position as only a man of his sterling worth can play.

Owing to the fact that the able secretary of the National League, John A. Heydler, has compiled two methods of comparing pitchers, the "Hall of Fame" in the National League this year will include two faces. They are those of Hendrix of the Pittsburgh club and Tesreau of the New York club. The former won the greater percentage of games under the old rule in vogue of allotting percentage upon victories. Tesreau, however, under a new rule which classifies pitchers by earned runs, easily led the league. The editor of the Record is very much inclined toward Mr. Heydler's earned run record; in fact, has suggested a record based upon the construction of making every pitcher responsible for runs and computing his average upon the percentage of runs for which he is responsible. That places Tesreau in the front row, with Mathewson second.

There are two catchers who run a close race for the "Hall of Fame" in 1912. They are Meyers of New York and Gibson of Pittsburgh. Meyers caught by far the larger number of games, and, basing the work of catcher upon the average chances per game, seems to lead his Pittsburgh rival. Both men are sterling performers, and Meyers is an instance of the greatest improvement on the part of a catcher of any member of the major leagues.

For the position of leading outfielder, all things considered, Carey of Pittsburgh is selected for the "Hall of Fame." Not only did he play in the greatest number of games of any outfielder, but his general work in the outfield was sensational.



1, Cobb, Detroit, leading batter; 2, Wood, Boston, leading pitcher; 3, Cady, Boston, leading catcher; 4, Baker, Philadelphia, leader in home runs; 5, Jackson, Cleveland, leader in three-base hits; 6, Speaker, Boston, leader in two-base hits; 7, Collins, Philadelphia, most runs; 8, Lewis, Boston, most sacrifice hits; 9, Milan, Washington, leader in stolen bases; 10, Gandil, Washington, leading first baseman; 11, Rath, Chicago, leading second baseman; 12, McBride, Washington, leading shortstop; 13, Turner, Cleveland, leading third baseman; 14, Strunk, Philadelphia, leading outfielder. Conlon, Photos.

AMERICAN LEAGUE PLAYERS IN THE SPALDING BASE BALL HALL OF FAME.

For the position of leading batsman the "Hall of Fame" honors Zimmerman, the powerful batter of the Chicago club. His work with the bat in 1912 approached in many ways that of the high class and powerful batters of old. He batted steadily, with the exception of one very slight slump, and his work as batter undoubtedly was of tremendous assistance to Chicago. Zimmerman did not shine alone as the best batter, as he was also the leading maker of home runs and the best two-base hitter of the season. That gives him a triple honor.

The best three-base hitter of the league was the quiet Wilson of Pittsburgh. Though not so high in rank as a batsman as some of his contemporaries, there was none in the organization who could equal his ability to get to third base on long hits.

Bescher, as in 1911, earned in 1912 the position of leading base runner in the National League. He stole more bases than any other player of the league, and was also the best run getter—that is to say, scored more runs than any other player.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

First of all comes Gandil for first base. His greater number of games played and his steady work at first almost all of the season, as he did not join the Washingtons at the beginning of the season, places him in the "Hall of Fame" at first base.

Rath is a newcomer to the Chicago club, but by all around good work he earned the place at second base. Not so heavy a batter as some of his rivals, he covered a great amount of ground for the Chicagos and steadied the infield throughout the year.

For the position of shortstop, McBride of Washington is the logical selection. Day in and day out he was one of the most reliable shortstops in the American League.

At third base John Turner of the Cleveland club retains the honor which he earned for himself in 1911, and he is one of the few players who is a member of the "Hall of Fame" two years in succession.

In the outfield, for all around work, the place of honor goes to Amos Strunk, the young player of the Philadelphia club. He was in center field and in left field, and he was a busy young man for most of the year.

Pitching at a standard higher than the American League had seen for years, Wood of Boston is given the "Hall of Fame" honor as pitcher. His average of winning games was very high, and he was compelled to fight hard for many of his victories.

The man who caught him seems entitled to be considered the leading catcher. He is Cady of Boston, although for hard work Carrigan, also of Boston, gives him a close race.

Once more Cobb is the leading batsman of the American League. There was none to dispute his right to the title. He was also leading batsman in 1911 and is another American League player who holds a position in the "Hall" two years in succession.

The leading home run batter of the American League was Baker of Philadelphia. He earned the same title in 1911. It is a double "Hall of Fame" distinction for him.

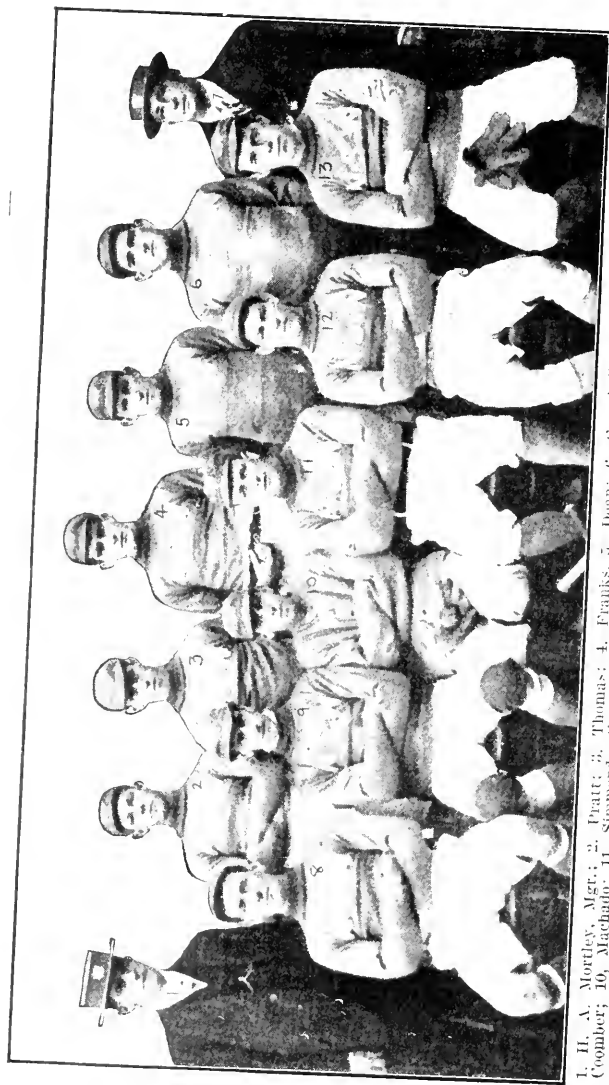
Jackson of Cleveland enters the "Hall of Fame" by being the leading batter for three-base hits.

Speaker of Boston becomes a member of the high honor group by being the leading batter of two-base hits.

Lewis of Boston is the leading batter of sacrifice hits.

Collins of Philadelphia was the best run getter.

Last, but by no means least, of all, Milan, the clever outfielder of Washington, is the best base stealer of the year, and, better than all the rest, earns his distinction in joining the "Hall of Fame" by establishing a new record of stolen bases.



1. H. A. Mortley, Mgr.; 2. Pratt; 3. Thomas; 4. Franks; 5. Dean; 6. Campbell; 7. J. Biggs, Scorer; 8. Granger; 9.
 Coomber; 10. Machado; 11. Simmonds, Capt.; 12. L. Turner; 13. H. W. Turner.
 NEW SOUTH WALES TEAM, MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA,

John Tomlinson Brush

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

John Tomlinson Brush was born in Clintonville, N. Y., on June 15, 1845. He died November 26, 1912, near St. Charles, Mo., on his way to California from New York, for his health. Left an orphan at the age of four years, he went to live at the home of his grandfather, in Hopkinton, where he remained until he was seventeen years old. At this age he left school and went to Boston, where he obtained a position in a clothing establishment, a business with which he was identified up to his death. He worked as a clerk in several cities in the East, and finally went to Indianapolis in 1875 to open a clothing store. The store still occupies the same building, and Mr. Brush continued at the head of the business until his death. It was in the early '80s that he first became interested in Base Ball in Indianapolis, and he made himself both wealthy and famous as a promoter.

In 1863 Mr. Brush enlisted in the First New York Artillery, and served as a member of this body until it was discharged, at the close of the civil war. He was a charter member of George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was also prominently identified with several social and commercial organizations of Indianapolis, notably the Columbia Club, Commercial Club, Board of Trade, and the Mannerchor Society. In New York Mr. Brush took up membership in the Lambs' Club and the Larchmont Club. For several years he made his headquarters at the Lambs' Club.

Mr. Brush is survived by his widow, Mrs. Elsie Lombard Brush, and two daughters, Miss Natalie Brush and Mrs. Harry N. Hempstead. His first wife, Mrs. Agnes Ewart Brush, died in 1888.

Mr. Brush's career in Base Ball, a sport to which he was devotedly attached, and for which he had the highest ideals and aims, began with the Indianapolis club of the National League.

It has been somewhat inaccurately stated that he entered Base Ball by chance. This was not, strictly speaking, the case. Prior to his first immediate association with the national game he was an ardent admirer of the sport, although not connected with it in any capacity as owner. He was what might be called, with accurate description, a Base Ball "fan" in the earlier stages of development.

An opportunity presented itself by which it was possible to procure for the city of Indianapolis a franchise in the National League. Mr. Brush was quick to perceive the advantages which this might have in an advertising way for the city with which he had cast his lot and subscribed to the stock.

Like many such adventures in the early history of the sport there came a time when the cares and the duties of the club had to be assumed by a single individual and it was then that he became actively identified as a managing owner, as the duty of caring for the club fell upon his shoulders.

From that date, until the date of his death, he was actively interested in every detail relating to Base Ball which might pertain to the advancement of the sport, and his principal effort in his future participation in the game was to see that it advanced on the lines of the strictest integrity and in such a manner that its foundation should be laid on the rock of permanent success.

Naturally this was bound to bring him into conflict with some who looked upon Base Ball as an idle pastime, in which only the present moment was to be consulted.

The earliest environment of Base Ball was not wholly of a substantial nature. It was a game, intrinsically good of itself, in



THE LATE JOHN T. BRUSH

which the hazards had always been against the weak. There was not that consideration of equity which would have been for its best interests, but this was not entirely the fault of the separate members of the Base Ball body, but the result of conditions, in which those whose thought was only for the moment, overshadowed the best interests of the pastime.

There was an inequity in regulations governing the sport by which the clubs in the smaller cities were forced, against the will of their owners, to be the weaker organizations, and possibly this was less due to a desire upon the more fortunate and larger clubs to maintain such a state of affairs, than to the fact that the organization generally had expanded upon lines with little regard to the future.

The first general complaint arose from the players who composed the membership of the smaller clubs. They demurred at the fact that they were asked to perform equally as well as the players of the clubs in the larger cities at smaller salaries. Not that they did not try to do their best, for this they stoutly attempted under all conditions. It was the effect of a discrimination which was the result of the imperfect regulations that existed relative to the management of the game.

This attitude of the players resulted at length in the formation of a body known as the Brotherhood. To offset not the Brotherhood, but the cause which led to its formation, Mr. Brush devised the famous classification plan. Imperfectly understood in what it intended to do for the players, it was seized upon as a reason for the revolt of the players and the organization of the Brotherhood League.

At heart it was the idea of Mr. Brush so to equalize salaries that the players of all clubs should be reimbursed in an equitable manner. As always had been the case, and probably always is likely to be, the players who received the larger salaries were in no mood to share with their weaker brothers any excess margin of pay which they thought that they had justly earned, and it was not a difficult matter for them to obtain the consent of players who might really have benefited by the plan to co-operate with them on the basis of comradeship.

The motives of Mr. Brush were thoroughly misconstrued by some, and, if grasped by others, they were disregarded, because they conflicted with their immediate temporary prosperity.

The dead Base Ball organizer had looked further ahead than his time. His plan was born under the best of intentions, but it unfortunately devolved upon the theory that players would be willing to share alike for their common good. Later in life, through another and unquestionably even better method, he succeeded in bringing forth a plan which attained the very end for which he sought in the '80s, but in the second resort, by a far more efficacious method.

The Brotherhood League came into existence and rivaled the National League. The players of the National League and the American Association deserted to join the Brotherhood League, upon a platform that promised Utopia in Base Ball. Unquestionably it was the idea of the general Brotherhood organization that the National League would abandon the fight and succumb, but the National League owners were built of sterner stuff.

They fought back resolutely and hard and while for a time they were combated by a fickle opinion, based upon sentiment, it developed within two months that the public had learned thoroughly the reasons for the organization of the new league and declined to lend it that support which had been predicted and expected.

Meanwhile, Base Ball had received a setback greater than any which had befallen the sport in an organized sense from a professional standpoint.

The Brotherhood League was a pronounced and emphatic failure. This is not the verdict of personal opinion, but a record which is indelibly impressed upon Base Ball history.

It was the theory of the Brotherhood League that it, in part, should be governed by representative players, but the players would not be governed by players. Discipline relaxed, teams did pretty much as they pleased, and the public remained away from the games. It may be added with truth that the National League games were not much better patronized, but that was due to the prevalent apathy in Base Ball affairs throughout the United States.

When the Brotherhood League was formed and withdrew so many players from the National League the latter organization undertook to strengthen itself where it could and when Brooklyn and Cincinnati applied for membership in the circuit both were admitted.

The New York National League club had lost many of its players and, upon the substitution of Cincinnati for Indianapolis in the National League circuit, procured from Mr. Brush many players of note, among them Rusie, Glasscock, Buckley, Bassett and Denny.

Relative to the withdrawal of Indianapolis from the circuit it may be said that Mr. Brush flatly refused to give up his club, asserting stoutly that he was perfectly able to continue the fight, but when he felt that the exigencies of the occasion demanded that Cincinnati become a member, he agreed to give up the franchise, providing that he be permitted to retain his membership in the National League, and transfer such of his players as New York desired to the latter city. It has been alleged that he demanded an exorbitant price from New York for the transfer of the players.

This is untrue. He asked the price of his franchise, the value of his players, and the worth of giving up a Base Ball year in a city in which there was to be no conflicting club and, as he had expressed full confidence in his ability to make a winning fight for the National League, it was agreed that his rights to be considered could not be overlooked. To retain his National League membership he accepted stock in the New York club.

Toward the close of the Base Ball season the Brotherhood League dealt what it believed to be a death blow to the National League by the purchase of the Cincinnati franchise. It proved to be a boomerang, for before the first day of January, 1891, the Brotherhood League had passed out of existence. The backers of the organization, tired of the general conduct of the sport, were only too willing to come to an acceptable agreement and retire.

A. G. Spalding, John T. Brush, Frank De Hass Robison, Charles H. Byrne and A. H. Soden were prominent members of the National League in bringing this result about. Of these, Mr. Spalding and Mr. Soden survive, but have retired from active participation in Base Ball affairs.

It was through this settlement, resulting upon the Base Ball war, that Mr. Brush's activities were turned toward Cincinnati. The National League had a franchise in that city, but no one to operate it. Mr. Brush agreed to take up the franchise and attempt to operate and rebuild that club. That, however, is a detail which relates purely to the continuance of a major league circuit.

The next most noticeable achievement in Mr. Brush's Base Ball career and, to the mind of more than one, the greatest successful undertaking in the history of the game, was a complete revolution in the distribution of financial returns. By his success in effecting this Mr. Brush brought about the very purpose which he had sought to attain by his classification plan.

But the method was better, for the instruments of this readjustment of conditions were the owners and not the players. Briefly, it was the following:

There was still war in Base Ball between the American Associa-

tion and the National League. Recognizing that the best method to bring about a cessation of this war was to effect an amalgamation of the conflicting forces Mr. Brush sought, with the assistance of others, to weld both leagues into one. He was aided in this task, though indirectly, because A. G. Spalding was actively out of Base Ball, by that gentleman, Frank De Hass Robison, Christopher Von der Ahe, and Francis C. Richter, editor of "Sporting Life" of Philadelphia. The writer also essayed in the task in an advisory capacity.

The amalgamation was brought about, though not without some opposition; indeed, much opposition. It was conceded at that time that a twelve-club league, which was the object sought, was cumbersome and unwieldy, but there was no other plan of possible accomplishment which suggested itself.

But the principal consideration and the result accomplished in this consolidation of leagues was that all gate receipts should be divided, share and share alike, so far as general admissions were concerned.

That was the greatest and most far-reaching achievement in the history of Base Ball. Prior to that time the principle of a fixed guarantee for each game played had given each home club a stupendous bulk of the sums paid by the public toward the maintenance of the sport. The inevitable outcome of such an arrangement was that the clubs in the larger cities completely overshadowed the clubs in the smaller cities.

The teams in the cities of less population were expected to try to place rival organizations on the field that would equal in playing strength those of New York, Boston and Chicago, but they were unable to do so unless their owners were willing to go on year after year with large deficits staring them in the face.

When Mr. Brush and his associates succeeded in placing Base Ball upon a plane of absolute fairness, so far as the proper distribution of the returns of the sport could be made between clubs, Base Ball began to prosper, and, for the first time in all its history, the owners of so-called smaller clubs felt that they could go forward and try to rival their bigger fellows with equally strong combinations.

More than that, and which to the ball player is most important of all, it "jumped" the salaries of the players in the smaller clubs until they were on equal terms with their fellow players in the larger clubs, so that Mr. Brush helped to accomplish by this plan the very aim which he had at heart when he proposed the classification plan—a just, impartial and equal reimbursement to every player in the game, so far as the finances of each club would permit—and without that bane to all players, a salary limit.

Thus, while it is always probable that some players may receive more than others, based upon their preponderance of skill, it is now a fact that two-thirds of the major league ball players of the present day owe their handsome salaries to the system which John T. Brush so earnestly urged and for which he fought against odds which would have daunted a man with less fixity of purpose.

Having brought forth this new condition in Base Ball, which was so just that its results almost immediately began to make themselves manifest, the owner of the Cincinnati club devoted his time and his energies to the endeavor to place a championship club in Cincinnati. He never was successful in that purpose, although his ill fortune was no greater than that of his predecessors.

The time came that Mr. Brush learned that the New York Base Ball Club could be purchased. He obtained the stock necessary to make him owner of the New York organization from Mr. Andrew Freedman, but before he did so another Base Ball war had begun between the National League and the American League, a disagree-

ment starting from the simplest of causes, but which, like many another such disagreement, resulted in the most damaging of conditions to the prosperity of the pastime.

As had been the case in the prior war brought about by the organization of the Brotherhood League, Mr. Brush fought staunchly for his rights. Prominent National League players were taken by the American League clubs, and this brought retaliation.

At length the National League opened negotiations to obtain certain American League players and succeeded in doing so. Among these were the manager of the Baltimore club, John J. McGraw, who felt that he was acting perfectly within his rights in joining the New York National League club. Directly upon his acceptance of the management of the New York club Mr. Brush became its owner and the era of prosperity was inaugurated in New York, which was soon enjoyed by every club throughout the United States.

In its first year under the new management the team was not in condition to make a good fight, but the next year it was ready and since then has won four National League championships and one World's Championship.

In the spring of 1911, at the very dawn of the National League season, the grand stand of the New York National League club burned to the ground. A man less determined would have been overcome by such a blow. Nothing daunted and while the flames were not yet quenched, Mr. Brush sent for engineers to devise plans for the magnificent stadium which bears his name and which, on the Polo Grounds in New York, is one of the greatest and the most massive monument to professional Base Ball in the world.

In connection with this wonderful new edifice of steel and stone, which is one of the wonders of the new world, it is appropriate to add that two world's series have been played on the field of the Polo Grounds since it has been erected.

The rules for these world's series were formulated and adopted upon the suggestion and by the advice of Mr. Brush and since a regular world's series season has been a feature of Base Ball the national game has progressed with even greater strides than was the case in the past.

At a meeting of the National League the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The death of Mr. John T. Brush, president of the New York National League Base Ball Club, comes as a sad blow to organized professional Base Ball and particularly to us, his associates in the National League,

As the dean of organized professional Base Ball, his wise counsel, his unerring judgment, his fighting qualities and withal his eminent fairness and integrity in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the national game will be surely missed.

He was a citizen of sterling worth, of high moral standards and of correct business principles, and his death is not only a grievous loss to us, but to the community at large as well. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, in session to-day, express their profound grief at the loss of their friend, associate and counsellor and extend to the members of his bereaved family their sincere sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained by his death. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of the league.

In connection with the death of Mr. Brush Ban Johnson, president of the American League, said: "Mr. Brush was a power in Base Ball. He will be missed as much in the American League as in the National League."

More than three hundred friends, relatives, business acquaintances, lodge brothers and Base Ball associates attended the funeral of Mr. Brush, on Friday, November 29, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Indianapolis. Fifty or more of Mr. Brush's Base Ball associates and acquaintances, principally from the East, were present.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Lewis Brown, rector of St. Paul's, and was followed by a Scottish Rite ceremony in charge of William Geake, Sr., of Fort Wayne, acting thrice potent master, and official head of the thirty-third degree in Indiana. The Scottish Rite delegation numbered more than 150. There were also in attendance fifty Knights Templars of Rapier Commandery, under the leadership of Eminent Commander E. J. Scoonover.

The Grand Army of the Republic, the Indianapolis Commercial Club and a number of local and out-of-town clubs and social organizations of which Mr. Brush was a member also were represented.

The Episcopal service was given impressively. The Rev. Dr. Brown, in reviewing the life of Mr. Brush, spoke of him as one of the remarkable men of America, who, in his youth, gave no promise of being in later life a national figure. In the course of his remarks Dr. Brown said:

"The death of John Tomlinson Brush removes from our midst one of the most remarkable men of our generation. His life was that of a typical American. He began in the most unpretentious manner and died a figure of national importance.

"He went through the Civil War so quietly that the fact was unknown to some of his most intimate friends. He was mustered out with honor and entered the business world in Indianapolis. His labors here put him at the forefront for sagacity, squareness, honorable treatment and generosity.

"His love of sport made him a patron of the national game. In a perfectly natural way, he went from manager of the local team to proprietor of the New York Giants. He was a Bismarck in plan and a Napoleon in execution. His aim was pre-eminence and he won place by the consent of all. The recent spectacular outpouring of people and colossal financial exhibit in the struggle for the pennant between New York and Boston were but the legitimate outcome of his marvelous skill.

"He was an early member of the Masonic fraternity. He took his Blue Lodge degree in his native town and to demonstrate his attachment he never removed his membership. Where he had been raised to the sublime degree of a master there he wished to keep his affiliation always.

"He became a Knight Templar in Rapier Commandery and was one of its past eminent commanders. He was a member of the Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Indianapolis in the early days and performed his work with a ritual perfection unsurpassed. He received the thirty-third and last degree as a merited honor for proficiency and zeal.

"The conspicuous feature of his life was its indomitable purpose."



1. Stahl, Mgr.; 2. Speaker; 3. Wood; 4. Cady; 5. Thomas; 6. O'Brien; 7. Bradley; 8. Lewis; 9. Hooper; 10. Carrigan; 11. Yerkes; 12. Henriksen; 13. Engle; 14. Nunamaker; 15. Hall; 16. Gardner; 17. Collins; 18. Wagner; 19. Bedient; 20. Pape; 21. Krug; 22. McCarthy, Mascot.

BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE TEAM ("RED SOX"), WORLD CHAMPIONS, 1912.



First play of the World's Series—Hooper getting a base on balls.

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

No individual, whether player, manager, owner, critic or spectator, who went through the world's series of 1912 ever will forget it. There never was another like it. Years may elapse before there shall be a similar series and it may be that the next to come will be equally sensational, perhaps more so.

Viewed from the very strict standpoint that all Base Ball games should be played without mistake or blunder this world's series may be said to have been inartistic, but it is only the hypercritical theorist who would take such a cold-blooded view of the series.

From the lofty perch of the "bleacherite" it was a series crammed with thrills and gulps, cheers and gasps, pity and hysteria, dejection and wild exultation, recrimination and adoration, excuse and condemnation, and therefore it was what may cheerfully be called "ripping good" Base Ball.

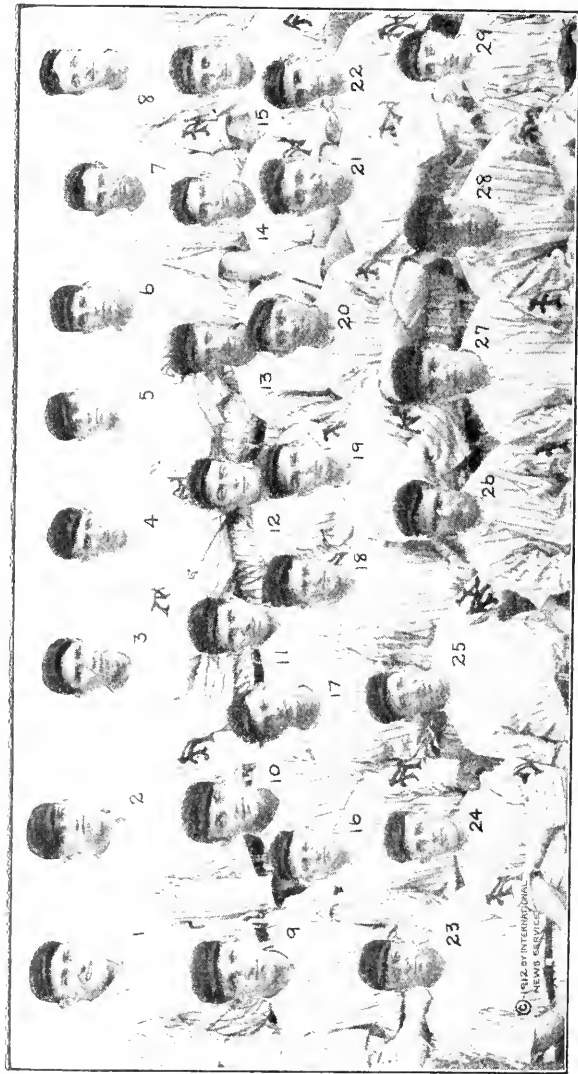
There were plays on the field which simply lifted the spectators out of their seats in frenzy. There were others which caused them to wish to sink through the hard floor of the stand in humiliation. There were stops in which fielders seemed to stretch like india rubber and others in which they shriveled like parchment which has been dried. There were catches of fly balls which were superhuman and muffs of fly balls which were "superawful."

There were beautiful long hits, which threatened to change the outcome of games and some of them did. There were opportunities for other beautiful long hits which were not made.

No ingenuity of stage preparation, no prearranged plot of man, no cunningly devised theory of a world's series could have originated a finale equal to that of the eighth and decisive contest. Apparently on the verge of losing the series after the Saturday game in Boston the Giants had gamely fought their way to a tie with Boston, and it was one of the pluckiest and gamest fights ever seen in a similar series, and just as the golden apple seemed about to drop into the hands of the New York players they missed it because Dame Fortune rudely jostled them aside.

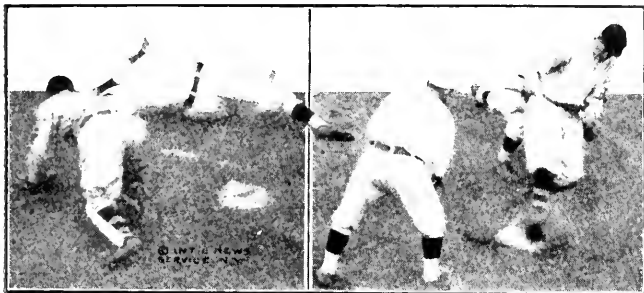
As a matter of fact the New York players were champions of the world for nine and one half innings, for they led Boston when the first half of the extra inning of the final game was played. Within the next six minutes they had lost all the advantage which they had gained.

It was a combination of bad fielding and lack of fielding which cost the New York team its title. And if only Mathewson had not



1. Fletcher; 2. Thompson; 3. Meyers; 4. Demaree; 5. Bader; 6. Snodgrass; 7. Crandall; 8. Mathewson; 9. Herzog; 10. Groh; 11. Goulat; 12. Burns; 13. Merkle; 14. Hartley; 15. Wiltse; 16. McGraw, Mgr.; 17. Tesreau; 18. Murray; 19. Shafer; 20. Kirby; 21. Doyle, Capt.; 22. Marquard; 23. Robinson; 24. Wilson; 25. Ames; 26. Devore; 27. McCormick; 28. Becker; 29. Hennessey, Mascot.

NEW YORK "GIANTS," CHAMPIONS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE, 1912.



Lewis sliding; Meyers, catcher.

Murray making a three-bagger.

given Yerkes a base on balls in the tenth inning the game might not have been won, even with the fielding blunders, but Mathewson was pitching with all the desperation and the cunning which he could muster to fool the batter and failed to do so.

Such sudden and complete reversal on the part of the mental demeanor of spectators was never before seen on a ball field in a world's series. The Boston enthusiasts had given up and were willing to concede the championship to New York. In the twinkling of an eye there was a muffed fly, a wonderful catch by the same player who muffed the ball—Snodgrass—a base on balls to Yerkes, a missed chance to retire Speaker easily on a foul fly, then a base hit by Speaker to right field, on which Engel scored, another base on balls to Lewis and then the long sacrifice fly to right field by Gardner, which sent Yerkes over the plate with the winning run.

Before entering upon a description of the games it is appropriate to say that the umpiring in this series was as near perfection as it could be. It was by far the best of any since the series had been inaugurated. The umpires were William Klem and Charles Rigler of the National League and Frank O'Loughlin and William Evans of the American League.



FIRST GAME

New York, Oct. 8, 1912.

Boston 4; New York 3.

Hits—Off Wood 8; off Tesreau 5, Crandall 1.

Struck out—Wood 11; Tesreau 4, Crandall 2.

Bases on balls—Wood 2; Tesreau 4.

Attendance 35,722

the first batter, was safe on Fletcher's fumble. Stahl batted to Tesreau and Gardner was forced out. Wagner was given a base on balls, after Stahl had been thrown out trying to steal second, and Cady flied to Murray.

The Boston started with a man on base in the third. Wood was given a base on balls by Tesreau and Hooper sacrificed. Doyle threw

In the description of the games of the world's series only those innings will be touched upon in which there were men on bases. Tesreau pitched the opening game for New York and the first man to bat for Boston was Hooper. Tesreau gave him a base on balls. The next three batters were retired in succession. Devore and Doyle, the first two batters for New York, were retired and Snodgrass hit cleanly to center field, the first base hit in the series. Murray was given a base on balls, but Merkle flied to short. In the second inning the Bostons started as bravely as they had in the first, as Gardner,



Gov. Foss, of Massachusetts; Mayor Gaynor, of New York City; Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston; Treasurer John Whalen, of the New York Club; R. A. C. Smith, of New York. President McAleer, of the Boston Americans and Mrs. McAleer. A. G. Spalding, who never misses a world series. The official reporters—F. C. Richter, of Sporting Life, Philadelphia, and J. T. G. Spink, of the Sporting News, St. Louis.

SCENES AT THE WORLD SERIES, 1912.



Speaker safe on third.



Devore scoring; Evans, umpire.

Yerkes out and Speaker was given a base on balls, but Lewis died easily on a weak fly to short.

In New York's half of this inning the Giants scored twice. Tesreau, first at bat, struck out. Devore was given a base on balls and Doyle batted wickedly to left field for two bases. Snodgrass was fooled into striking out, but Murray smashed the ball to center field for a single, and sent two men over the rubber. Murray was caught at second trying to get around the bases while Doyle was going home.

With one out Herzog hit safely in the fourth inning, but did not score. In the fifth, with two out, Doyle batted safely, but failed to score. In the sixth the Bostons made their first runs on Speaker's triple to left field and Lewis' out. If Snodgrass, in making a desperate effort to catch the fly, had permitted the ball to go to Devore the chances are that Speaker's hit would have resulted in an out, so that New York lost on the play.

Snodgrass was safe in the sixth on Wagner's fumble, but was doubled off first when Murray drove a line hit straight to Stahl. The seventh was the undoing of the Giants. With one out Wagner batted safely to center field. Cady followed with another hit to the same place. Wood batted to Doyle, who made a beautiful stop, but with a double play in hand, was overbalanced and unable to complete it. That cost New York three runs, although it was unavoidable. Cady was forced out, but Hooper hit to right field for two bases sending Wagner and Wood home. Yerkes followed with a clean hit to left field for a base and won the first game for Boston with that hit.

In New York's half of the inning, with one out, Meyers was hit by a pitched ball, but no damage was done other than to Meyers' feelings. In the ninth Wagner batted Crandall for a two-base hit, Crandall having been substituted for Tesreau in the eighth inning, as McCormick had batted for Tesreau in the seventh. Cady made a sacrifice, but the next two batters were easily retired.

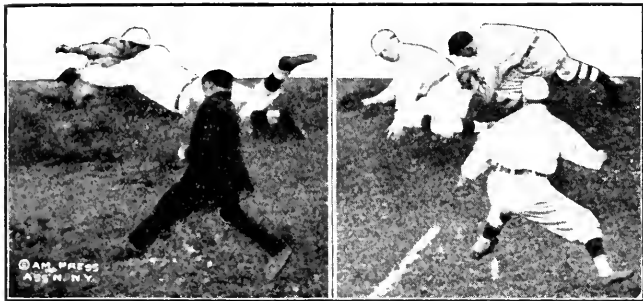
Then began the exciting finish, and if the Giants had made but a single more they probably would have begun the series with a victory instead of a defeat. With one out Merkle batted the ball over second base for a single and the spectators, who had started toward the exits, halted. Herzog followed with a slow low fly to right field, which fell safely. Meyers crashed into the ball for a two-bagger that struck the wall in right field and the crowd began to believe that Wood had gone up in "smoke."

The Boston players encouraged him with all their best vocal



1, Managers Stahl and McGraw.
2, Christy Mathewson "pitching in a pinch."
SCENES IN THE WORLD'S SERIES, 1912.

Photos by International News Service and Conlon.



Rigler making an infield decision.

Yerkes safe on triple in fifth game.

efforts, and when Fletcher came to the plate Wood was using all the speed with which he was possessed. It was evident that Fletcher's sole desire was to bat the ball safely to right field, for if he did so, both of the runners could cross the plate and the Giants would win. Twice he met the ball, and both times it sailed in the right direction, but with no result, as it was foul. Then he struck out. Crandall, perhaps one of the best pinch hitters in the major leagues, also struck out, and the Boston enthusiasts who were present fell back in their chairs from sheer exhaustion, but when they had recovered, with their hand leading them, marched across the field and cheered Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, who was present as a spectator of the contest in company with Mayor Gaynor of New York. Governor Foss of Massachusetts was also present at the opening of the game. Klem umpired behind the bat in this game.

□ □ □

SECOND GAME

Boston, Oct. 9, 1912.
New York 6; Boston 6.
(eleven innings).

Hits—Off Collins 9, off
Hall 2; Mathewson 10.
Struck out—Collins 5,
Bedient 1; Mathewson 4.
Bases on balls—Hall
4, Bedient 1.
Attendance 30,148

In the second game of the series, which was played October 9 at Boston, Mathewson pitched for the New York team and Collins, Hall and Bedient for Boston. The game resulted in a tie, 6 to 6, at the end of the eleventh inning, being called on account of darkness by Umpire O'Loughlin, who was acting behind the plate. This contest was remarkable more for the misplays of the New York players, which gave the Bostons a chance to save themselves from defeat, than for any undue familiarity with the pitching of Mathewson. It was the universal opinion of partisans of both teams that

Mathewson deserved to win because he outpitched his opponents.

The weather was fair and the ground in excellent condition. In the first inning Snodgrass began with a clean two-base hit into the left field seats, but neither Doyle, Becker nor Murray was able to help him across the plate. A run scored in that inning, with such a fine start, would probably have won the game for the Giants.

In Boston's half Hooper hit safely to center field and stole second base. Yerkes batted a line drive to Fletcher, and had the New York shortstop held the ball, which was not difficult to catch, Hooper could easily have been doubled at second, but Fletcher



1. Mayor Gaynor, of New York, tossing out the ball for the start of the first game of the world's series between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox. 2. Mayor Fitzgerald, of Boston, presenting Wagner, of the Red Sox, with a silver bat. 3. Joe Wood and Christy Mathewson. 4. Tesreau, Meyers and Mathewson in a little secret conference

Photos, Copyright, 1912, by International News Service and Van Oeyen.

SCENES AT THE WORLD SERIES, 1912.



Speaker safe on second.



Fletcher making a put-out.

muffed it. Speaker hit safely toward third base, filling the bases. Lewis batted to Herzog, who made a fine play on the ball and caught Hooper at the plate. This should have been the third out and would have retired Boston without a run. Gardner was put out by a combination play on the part of Mathewson, Doyle and Merkle, scoring Yerkes, and Stahl came through with a hard line hit for a base, which scored Speaker and Lewis. The inning netted Boston three runs, which were not earned.

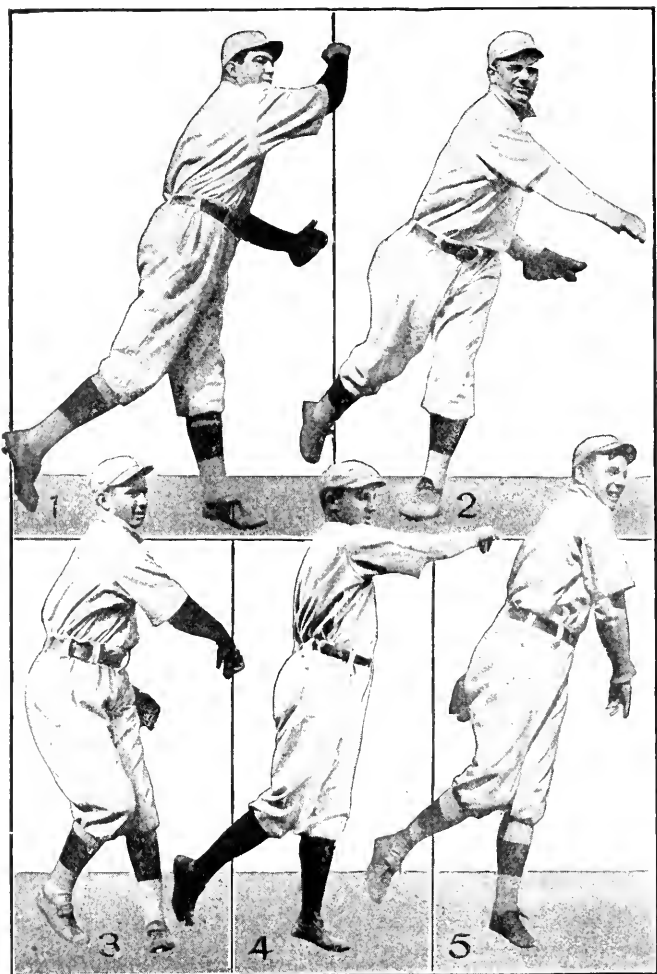
With one out in the second inning Herzog batted for three bases to center field and scored on Meyers' single. Fletcher died out and Mathewson forced Meyers out. Hooper got a two-base hit in the same inning, but two were out at the time and Fletcher easily threw out Yerkes, who was the next batter.

In the fourth inning Murray began with a clean three-base hit to center field. Merkle fouled out to the third baseman, but Herzog's long fly to Speaker was an excellent sacrifice and Murray scored. Meyers again hit for a single, but was left on the bases.

The Bostons got this run back in the last half of the fifth. With one out Hooper hit to center field for a base, his third hit in succession against Mathewson. Yerkes batted a three-bagger out of the reach of Snodgrass and Hooper scored. Murray batted safely in the sixth, with one out, but died trying to steal second, Carrigan catching for Boston. In the Boston's half of the sixth Lewis began with a single and got as far as third base, but could not score.

The Giants started bravely in the seventh when Herzog hit the ball for a base and stole second. There were three chances to get him home, but Meyers, who had been hitting Collins hard, failed to make a single and Fletcher and Mathewson were both retired.

In the eighth the New York players made one of the game rallies for which they became famed all through the series and went ahead of their rivals. Snodgrass was the first batter and lifted an easy fly to Lewis. The Boston player got directly under the ball and made a square muff of it. Doyle followed along with a sharp hit to center field for a base and although he was forced out by Becker, the latter drove the ball hard. Murray came through with a long two-bagger to left center and Snodgrass and Becker scored. That tied the score and also put an end to Collins' work in the box; Stahl took him out and substituted Hall. Merkle fouled weakly to the catcher, but Herzog caught the ball on the nose and hit sharp and clean to center field for two bases,



1, Hall ; 2, Wagner ; 3, Lewis ; 4, Gardner ; Yerkes.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Hooper at bat.



Murray out at second.

sending Murray home with the run which put the Giants in the lead. Another base hit would have won for New York, but Meyers perished on a hard hit to Wagner, which was fielded to first ahead of the batter.

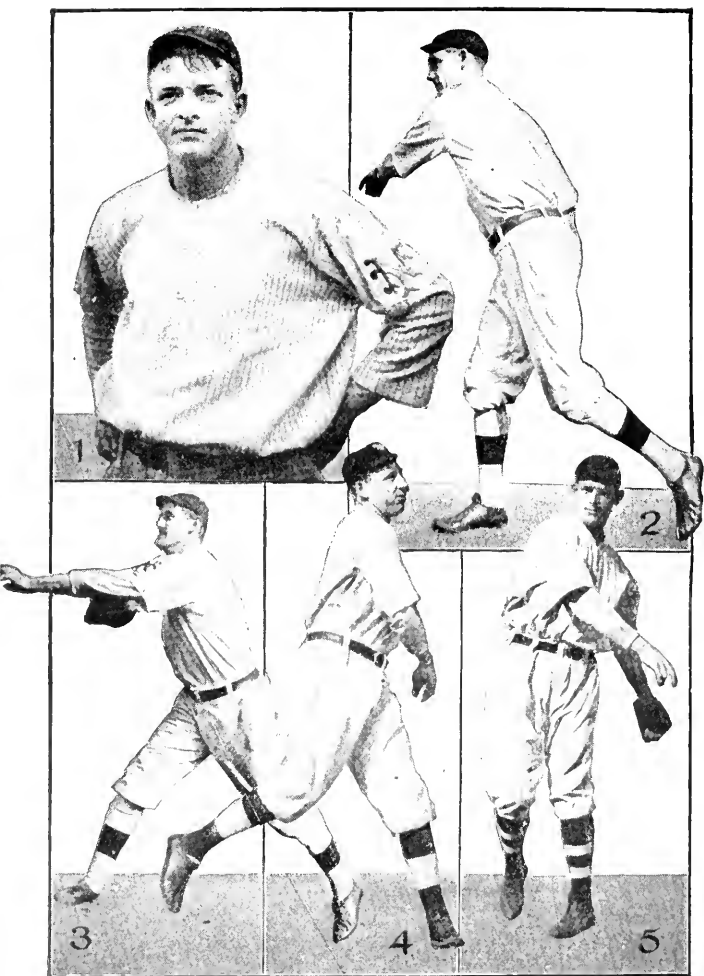
Unfortunately for New York, with two out in the last half of the inning Lewis batted the ball to left field for two bases. Murray made a desperate effort to get it. He tumbled backward over the fence into the bleachers and for a few moments there were some who thought that he had been seriously injured. Gardner followed with a single to center and Stahl hit to right for a base, but Wagner struck out and the Bostons were down with only a run.

In the ninth Hall gave a remarkable exhibition. Fletcher and Mathewson were retired in succession. Then Snodgrass, Doyle and Becker were given bases on balls, filling the bags. It seemed certain that a run might score, and perhaps one would have scored had it not been for an excellent stop by Wagner. Murray hit the ball at him like a shot, but he got it and retired Becker at second.

The Giants took the lead in the tenth and once more it appeared as if the game would be theirs. Merkle began with a long three-base hit to center field. Herzog batted to Wagner and Merkle played safe, refusing to try to score while the batter was being put out at first. Meyers was given a base on balls and Shafer ran for him. Fletcher lifted a long fly to left field and Merkle scored from third. Mathewson could not advance the runners and died on an infield fly. Yerkes was the first batter for the Bostons and was retired at first base. Speaker hit to deep center field. There were some scorers who gave the batter but three bases on the hit, insisting that Wilson, who was then catching for New York, should have got the throw to the plate and retired the batter. In any event Wilson missed the ball and Speaker scored. Lewis followed with a two-bagger, which would have scored Speaker if the latter had not tried to run home, so Wilson's failure to retrieve the throw became more conspicuous. Other scorers gave Speaker a clean home run and it is not far out of the way to say that he deserved the benefit of the doubt.

Neither team scored in the eleventh inning, although Snodgrass was hit by a pitched ball. He was the first batter. He tried to steal second, but failed to make it.

This contest was conspicuous because of the wonderfully good fielding of Doyle and Wagner. The former made two stops along

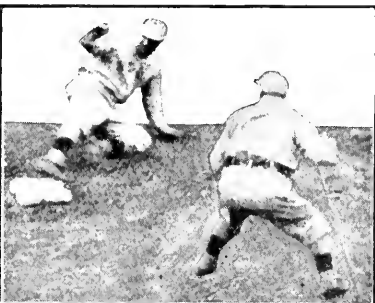


1, Mathewson; 2, Marquard; 3, Wiltse; 4, Ames; 5, Tesreau.
**A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE
CHAMPIONS.**

Conlon, Photos.



Yerkes scoring.



Gardner sliding to third.

the right field line which seemed to be not far from superhuman. Wagner killed at least two safe hits over second base for New York and both of the plays were of the greatest benefit to the Boston team.



THIRD GAME

Boston, Oct. 10, 1912.

New York 2; Boston 1.

Hits—Off Marquard 7;

O'Brien 6, Bedient 1.

Struck out—Marquard

6, O'Brien 3.

Bases on balls—Mar-

quard 1; O'Brien 3.

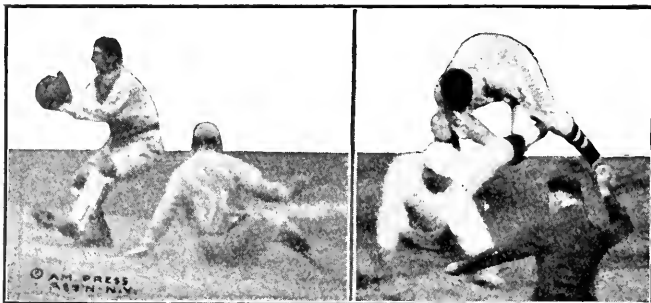
Attendance 34,624

Because of the tie game the teams remained over in Boston and played on the following day, October 10. The pitchers were Marquard for New York and O'Brien and Bedient for Boston. Marquard pitched one of the best games of his career and not a run was made against him until the ninth inning. By far the most notable play of the game on the field was made by Devore in the ninth inning, when he ran for more than thirty feet and caught an almost impossible fly ball which had been batted by Cady. Had he missed it the Bostons might have scored two runs and won. Devore began the first inning with a base hit, but was out trying to steal second. The next two batters were retired. In the second inning Murray batted the ball to center field for two bases. Merkle's clever sacrifice put him on third and Herzog's sacrifice fly sent him over the rubber. Lewis began the inning for Boston with a safe hit, but could not advance further than second.

In the third Fletcher started with a base on balls and was sacrificed to second, but was unable to score. In the fourth, with one out, Speaker batted safely, but was forced out at second. Gardner flied to Murray.

In the fifth Herzog began with a two-base hit to left field. Meyers died at first, but Fletcher hit safely to right field and Herzog scored. Fletcher stole second and Marquard was given a base on balls. Devore forced him out and stole second and Doyle followed with another base on balls. A long hit would have made the game easy for New York and Snodgrass tried to get the ball into the bleachers, but Lewis caught it. Stahl began the Bostons' half of the fifth with a hit, but was out by ten feet trying to steal second.

In the sixth, with two out, Yerkes hit safely, but Speaker fouled out. In the seventh, with two out, Stahl batted the ball to left field for two bases, but Wagner flied to Devore.



Stahl scoring; Meyers catching.

Hooper out stealing second.

In the eighth the Giants looked dangerous again. Devore began with a base-hit to left field. Doyle fled to Lewis. Snodgrass hit safely to left field and Murray fled to Lewis. Merkle batted the ball very hard, but Wagner made a good stop and caught Snodgrass at second. With two out Hooper got a base on balls for Boston, but it did Boston no good.

In the ninth Herzog was hit by a pitched ball and Meyers swung solidly to center for a single, after Herzog had died trying to steal. Fletcher lined to Speaker and Meyers was doubled. In Boston's half, with one out, Lewis batted to right field for a base. Gardner hit to the same place for two bases and Lewis scored Boston's only run. Stahl rapped a grounder to Marquard, who threw Gardner out at third. Wagner should have been an easy out, and the game would have been over if Merkle had not dropped a throw to first base. Wagner stole second, no attention being paid to him, and then Devore made his wonderfully good catch of Cady's hard drive and the Giants had won their first game in the series.

Marquard outpitched both of his Boston rivals and in only two innings were the Bostons able to get the first man on the bases.



FOURTH GAME

New York, Oct. 11, 1912

Boston 3, New York 1.

Hits—Off Wood 9; off

Tesreau 5, Ames 3.

Struck out—Wood 8;

Tesreau 5.

Bases on balls—Ames

1, Tesreau 2.

Attendance 36,502

The fourth game of the series was played in New York on the following day. For most of the forenoon it looked as if there would be no game because of rain. Toward noon it cleared up slightly and although the ground was a little soft it was decided to play, in view of the fact that so many spectators had come a long distance to witness the contest. The soft ground was in favor of the Boston players, for the ball was batted very hard by New York most of the afternoon, but the diamond held and the infielders were able to get a good grasp on grounders which would ordinarily have been very difficult to handle. Tesreau pitched for New York and Wood for Boston, as was the case in the opening game of the series. Hooper, who batted with much success on the Polo Grounds, began with a single to center and although Yerkes was safe on Meyers' wild throw the Giants got out of a bad predicament handily because of the excellent stops which were made by Fletcher of hits



Snodgrass sliding safely to second.

by Speaker and Lewis. With one out in New York's half of the inning Doyle batted safely, but Snodgrass forced him out.

Gardner began the second inning with a three-base hit to right field and scored on a wild pitch. The next three batters were retired in order. With one out for New York, Merkle singled and stole second, but was not helped to get home.

The third was started by a single by Wood and Hooper was given a base on balls. Yerkes bunted and Tesreau whipped the ball to third base ahead of Wood. Doyle and Fletcher made two fine stops and Speaker and Lewis were retired.

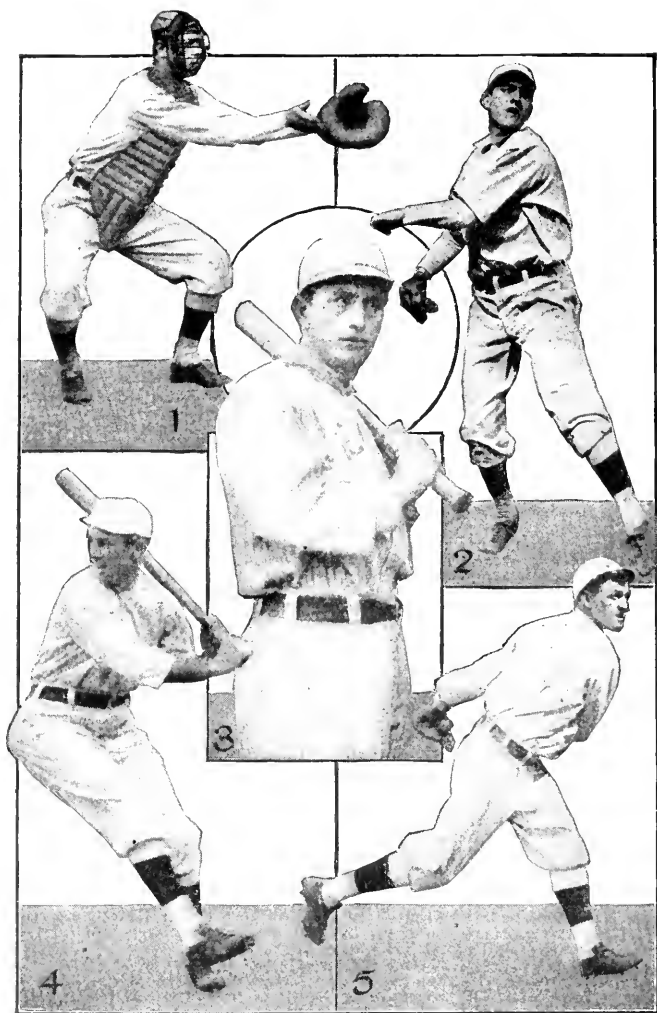
Boston added another run in the fourth inning, being assisted by Tesreau's wildness. Gardner, who batted first, was given a base on balls. Stahl forced him out at second. Then Stahl stole second, to the immediate surprise of the Boston players and the chagrin of the New York catcher. Wagner's out at first helped him along and when Cady pushed a weak single to center field, just out of the reach of the players, Stahl scored. Wood was retired by Murray.

With one out in the fifth Yerkes batted for a base, but was thrown out at second on Speaker's grounder and Speaker died trying to steal. New York had one out in the same inning, when Herzog hit safely, but neither Meyers nor Fletcher could help him.

In the sixth the New York players began with a rush. Tesreau, the first batter, hit for a base. Devore followed with another single. Doyle with a "clean up" could have won for the Giants, but he lifted a high fly to Yerkes. Snodgrass batted to Yerkes, who made an extraordinarily good stop and threw Devore out at second. Murray forced Snodgrass at second and all, New York's early advantage went for naught.

In the seventh the Giants scored their only run. After Merkle had struck out, Herzog batted for a base. Meyers lifted a terrific line drive to center field, but Speaker got under the ball. Fletcher hit hard and safe to right field for two bases and Herzog scored. McCormick batted for a base, but Fletcher, trying to score on the ball, was thrown out at the plate by Yerkes.

In the eighth, with two out, Snodgrass was safe on Wagner's fumble. Murray rapped a single to left field but Merkle struck out. With two out for Boston Speaker batted a double to left field and was left. Ames pitched in the eighth for New York. In the ninth the Giants were scored upon again when Gardner hit for a single to center field. Stahl sacrificed, Wagner was given a base on balls and Cady forced Wagner, while Gardner was scoring.



1, Cady; 2, Collins; 3, Hooper; 4, Speaker; 5, O'Brien.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Doyle scoring.



Herzog safe at home.

FIFTH GAME

Boston, Oct. 12, 1912.

Boston 2; New York 1.

Hits—Off Mathewson
5; Bedient 3.Struck out—Mathew-
son 2; Bedient 4.Bases on balls—Bedi-
ent 3.

Attendance 34,683

The fifth game was played on Saturday at Boston with Mathewson in the box for New York and Bedient for Boston. As was the case in the former game pitched by Mathewson in Boston, the verdict was general that perfect support would have won the contest for him, even though the score was but 2 to 1 in favor of Boston. Devore received a base on balls in the first inning and after Doyle was out on a long fly to right was forced out by Snodgrass in a double play. By the way this game was played under very adverse conditions so far as the weather was concerned. It was cold

and gloomy. Hooper, the first Boston batter, as usual, began with his single to center field. Yerkes flied out to shortstop. Speaker hit safely and Lewis batted to Herzog, who made a beautiful stop on third, and touched the base ahead of Hooper. Gardner struck out.

In the second inning Murray started off with a base on balls and the next three batters were retired in succession. With one out for Boston, Wagner batted safely to right field. The next two men were retired without reaching first.

With one out in the third, Mathewson batted a single to center field and Devore followed with a base on balls, but Bedient got the next two batters.

The third was the inning which broke the backs of the Giants. Hooper batted the ball to left center for three bases. Yerkes followed with a triple to center and Hooper scored. Speaker contributed with a ground hit, which Doyle should have got, but fumbled. Had he recovered the ball Boston would have made but one run in the inning. As it was, Yerkes scored on the misplay and that run lost the game for the Giants. The next two batters were retired and for the remainder of the contest Boston never had a man on first base, Mathewson pitching marvelous ball, by far the best game of the series, as it should easily have been a one run contest with not a base on balls nor a wild pitch.

In the seventh inning Merkle began with a two-base hit to left field. Herzog flied out to Wagner. Meyers flied out, but McCormick, who batted for Fletcher, made a hit and Merkle scored. That spurt gave the Giants their sole run and they returned to New York that night with the series three to one against them.



Snodgrass making a long hit.

SIXTH GAME

New York, Oct. 14, 1912

New York 5; Boston 2.

Hits—Off Marquard 7;

O'Brien 6, Collins 5.

Struck out—Marquard

3; O'Brien 1, Collins 1.

Bases on balls—Mar-

quard 1.

Attendance 30,622

With a Sunday in which to rest the series was resumed in New York on Monday, October 14. Marquard pitched for the Giants and O'Brien for the Bostons. Rest seemed to have recuperated the New York players more than their opponents. In the first inning of the game the Giants scored five runs and the contest was never in doubt after that. O'Brien made a costly balk in the first inning and the Boston players generally seemed to be less energetic and less confident than would have been expected from a team which had but one game to win to make the championship assured.

The first inning really settled the outcome of the contest. After the Giants had made five runs Boston played through the other eight innings perfunctorily. The crowd of Boston enthusiasts, which had come to New York to see the finishing touches put on the Giants, was bitterly disappointed, while the New York enthusiasts, not over hopeful on account of the disposition of the Giants to blunder badly at vital moments, were at least in a much better frame of mind because of the rally by their team.

Hooper was first at bat and as usual hit for a base. He was caught napping off first. Yerkes was easily retired. Speaker was given a base on balls and Lewis fled out.

In New York's half Devore was retired at first. Doyle hit safely to center field. He stole second after Snodgrass struck out. Murray batted a single to left field and Doyle went to third. O'Brien made a palpable balk and Doyle scored from third, Murray going to second. Merkle batted a hard double to right field, Herzog followed with a double to left field, Meyers singled to left field, and actually stole second under the noses of the Boston players. Fletcher singled to right field and Meyers scored the fifth run of the inning; the other men who had crossed the plate being Doyle, Murray, Merkle and Herzog.

In Boston's half of the second inning the Boston players scored twice and that was all they made in the game. Gardner was safe at first on Marquard's wild throw; Stahl singled to center. The next two batters were easily retired, but Engle, who batted for O'Brien, hit to left field for two bases, Devore missing the ball by pushing it away from him as he was running into it, and Gardner and Stahl scored.



Herzog sliding to third on a triple; Robinson coaching.

Boston began the third inning and the fourth inning with singles, but the runners failed to get around. In the eighth, with one out, Yerkes made a single, but was unable to score.

With one out in the third for New York, Murray singled to right field, but was out trying to stretch the hit. Merkle hit for a base to left field and was out trying to steal.

In the fourth, with one out, Meyers batted to left field for three bases, but was unable to score. These latter hits were made against Collins, who had taken O'Brien's place in the box.

Devore began the fifth with a hit, but Doyle flied to short, and Devore was doubled off first in a play from right field. Collins continued to be effective in the next three innings, but the mischief had been done, so far as Boston was concerned, and the Red Sox simply did not have a rally in them.

The teams again took a special train for Boston after the game and the remainder of the cavalcade followed over at midnight.



SEVENTH GAME

Boston, Oct. 15, 1912.

New York 11; Boston 4.

Hits—Off Tesreau 9;

Wood 7, Hall 9.

Struck-out—Tesreau 6;

Hall 1.

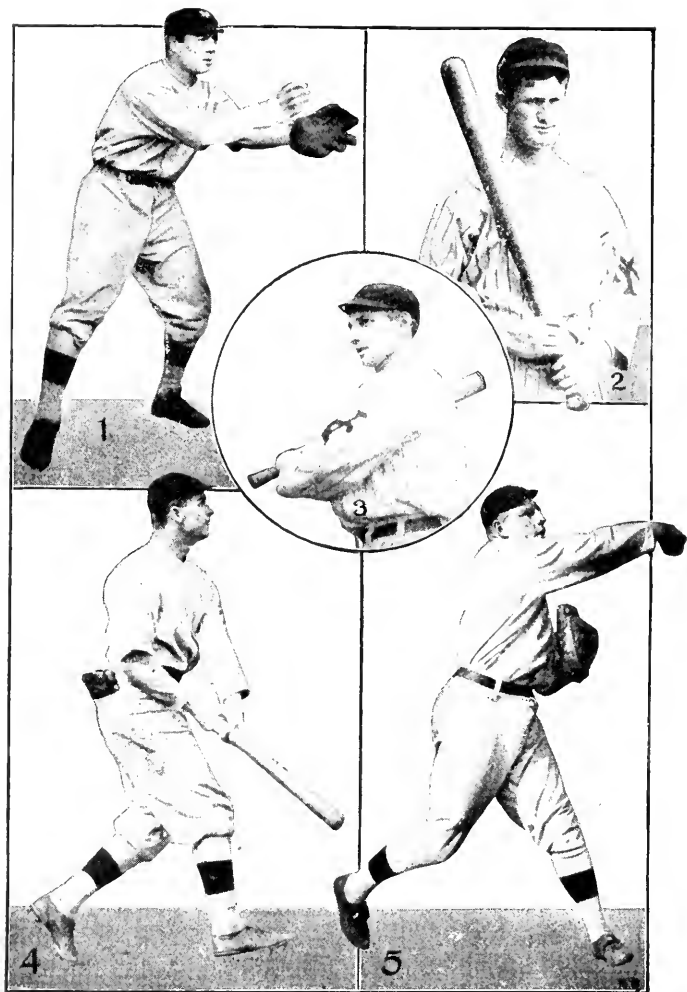
Bases on balls—Hall 5;

Tesreau 5.

Attendance 32,630.

The seventh game was played on Fenway Park, with Wood pitching for Boston and Tesreau for the Giants. Wood pitched for one inning and was hammered in every direction by the New York players, who ran riot on the field. They simply overwhelmed Boston and this contest, more than any other in the series, was so "one sided" as to be devoid of interest, except to the New York fans, who were eager to see the Giants win the championship. Devore, the first batter, hit safely to left field. Doyle rapped a single to center. Devore and Doyle made a double steal and that began the fireworks. Snodgrass pushed a double to right field. Murray's hit was a sacrifice. Merkle singled to center field. Herzog batted to Wood and Merkle was run down between second and third. Meyers singled to left field, Fletcher doubled to right field, and Tesreau made his first hit of the series, a single to left field. That counted all told six runs for the Giants and Tesreau added cruelty to the sufferings of the Red Sox by trying to steal second base and almost making it.

In the second inning Gardner made a home run. Hall took the



1. Burns; 2. Murray; 3. Groh; 4. Shafer; 5. Wilson.
A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE
CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.



Devore sliding to third.

Snodgrass sliding to the plate.

place of Wood in the box for Boston and Devore was given a base on balls. He stole second and Doyle got a base on balls. Devore was caught napping, but Snodgrass singled to right, scoring Doyle. The two next batters were retired.

In the third Hall was safe on Fletcher's wild throw and Hooper singled but neither scored. Herzog and Meyers began with singles for New York, but neither of them got home. With one out in the fourth, Gardner was hit by a pitched ball and Stahl singled to left field. Neither of these players scored.

In the fifth Hall began with a two-bagger to left. Hooper was given a base on balls and was forced out by Yerkes. Speaker was given a base on balls. The next two batters were retired, leaving Hall on third. There were two out for New York when Meyers made his third single, but he failed to get home.

With one out in the sixth for Boston Wagner hit safely, but Cady was easily retired. Hall was given a base on balls, but Hooper struck out, ending the inning. In New York's half, with one out, Devore was given a base on balls. Doyle batted the ball over the fence in right field for a home run and Devore scored ahead of him.

In Boston's half of the seventh, with one out, Speaker singled to center. Lewis batted to left field for two bases. That put Speaker on third. While Fletcher was getting Gardner out of the way, Speaker scored and Lewis reached home on Doyle's fumble of Stahl's grounder. In New York's half of this inning Merkle began with a single to center. Herzog flied to left field. Meyers made his fourth single of the afternoon, but Fletcher flied to right field. Tesreau hit to right for a base and Merkle scored.

In the eighth Doyle muffed Cady's fly. Hall singled to right. Hooper's sacrifice fly gave Cady a run. Doyle began for New York with a single, but the next three batters were retired in order.

In the ninth Herzog began with a base on balls. Wilson, who was catching, singled to center. He was doubled up with Fletcher on a long fly hit. Herzog, however, eventually scored his run, which was the seventh of the game for New York.

In this contest the Giants ran bases with such daring that they had the Boston players confused and uncertain. Cady did not know whether to throw the ball or hold it, and the general exhibition of speed on the bases which was made by New York was characteristic of the team's dash in the race for the championship of the National League, and a system which the Boston players could not fathom.



Cady putting out Fletcher.



Murray safe at home.

EIGHTH GAME

Boston, Oct. 16, 1912.
Boston 3; New York 2
(ten innings.)

Hits—Off Bedient 6,
Wood 3; Mathewson 8.
Struck out—Bedient 2,
Wood 2; Mathewson 4.
Bases on balls—Bedient 3, Wood 1; Mathewson 5.

Attendance 16,970

completed in their wonderful rally of the two days preceding. After outplaying the Bostonians in a manner which showed some thing of the caliber of the teams when both were going at top speed, the New York team stopped short. As one wit dryly put it: "Boston did not win the championship, but New York lost it."

Mathewson pitched for New York and Bedient for Boston until the end of the seventh inning.

With two out for the Giants in the first Snodgrass was given a base on balls, but Murray was retired. Two were out for Boston when Speaker hit for a single to right field, but Lewis struck out.

Again in the second two were out for New York when Meyers was safe on Speaker's muff. Fletcher singled over second, but Mathewson flied out.

Hooper began the third with a base hit, but was left. Devore started for New York with a base on balls. Doyle and Snodgrass were out in succession, Devore advancing, and then Murray doubled to center field and Devore scored. In the fourth Herzog started with a two-bagger and if the ground rule had not been changed he would have had an easy triple, and ultimately a run, which would have changed all the outcome of the game. As it was, he did not score. In the fifth Devore began with a single and was out stealing second after Doyle had flied out and Hooper had made the most wonderful catch of the series, reaching over the right field fence to get the ball with his bare hand. Snodgrass singled and Murray fouled out.

In the sixth Meyers received a base on balls with two out but did not score. With one out Yerkes singled to right field and Speaker got a base on balls but no run followed.



Snodgrass sliding home.

Doyle safe at second.

In the seventh Mathewson began with a single and was forced out by Devore, who was left on bases while two batters were retired. For Boston, with one out, Stahl hit safely to center field. It was a pop fly, which fell between three men, Fletcher, Murray and Snodgrass. Wagner was given a base on balls and Cady was an easy out. Henriksen, batting for Bedient, with two strikes against him, drove the ball on a line toward third base. In fact, it hit third base. It bounded so far back that Stahl scored the tying run of the game.

No runs were scored by either team in the eighth or the ninth innings. In the tenth, with one out, Murray lined a double to left field and scored on Merkle's hard single over second. That put the Giants in the lead, with Merkle on second. Herzog struck out and Wood threw out Meyers. The ball had been batted so hard by Meyers to Wood that it crippled the pitcher's hand and compelled him to cease playing. It was fortunate for Boston that the hit kept low. So much speed had been put into it by the stalwart Indian catcher that had the ball got into the outfield it would have gone to the fence. It was the undoing of Wood, but it really led to the victory of Boston.

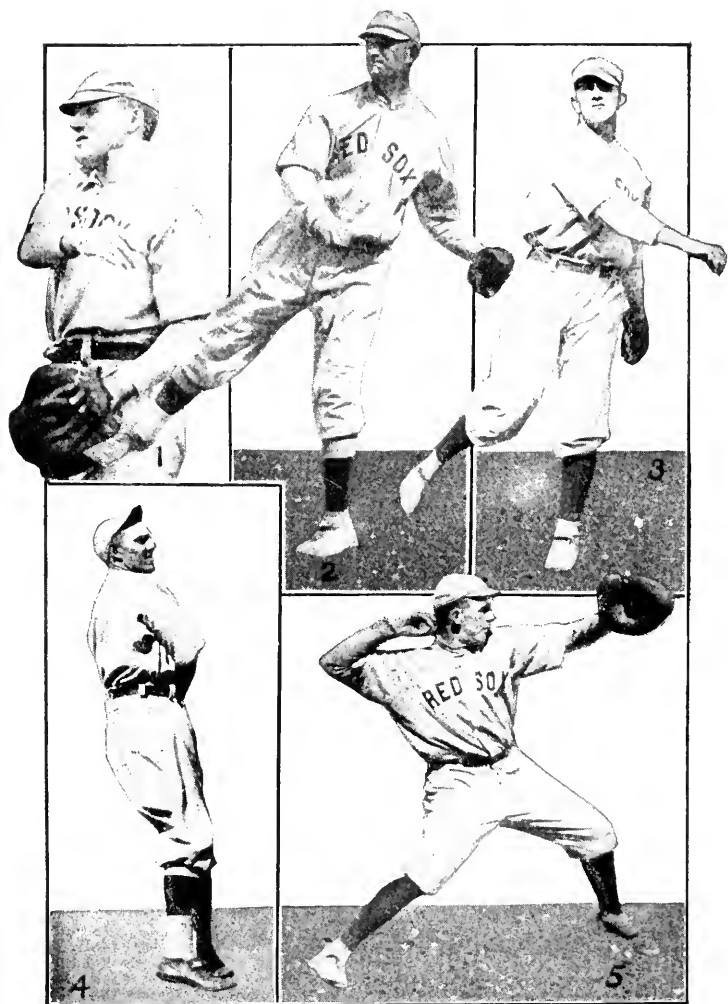
Engle batted for Wood in the tenth. He rapped a long fly to center field which was perfectly played by Snodgrass, but the center fielder dropped the ball. Engle went to second base.

On top of his simple muff Snodgrass made a magnificent catch of Hooper's fly, which seemed to be good for three bases. Mathewson bent every energy to strike out Yerkes, but the batter would not go after the wide curves which were being served to him by the New York pitcher and finally was given a base on balls.

Speaker hit the first ball pitched for an easy foul which should have been caught by Merkle. The ball dropped between Merkle, Meyers and Mathewson. As was afterward proved the capture of this foul would have saved the championship for the Giants.

Speaker, with another life, singled to right and Engle scored the tying run. The Giants still had a chance, but a feeble one, for Yerkes was on third, with but one out. Gardner flied to Devore. The New York outfielder caught the ball and made a game effort to stop the flying Yerkes at the plate, but failed to do so, and the game was over and the series belonged to Boston.

Yet so keen had been the struggle, so great the excitement, so wonderful the rally of the New York club after having once given the series away, that it was the opinion generally that the defeated were as great in defeat as the victors were great in victory.



1. Carrigan; 2. Stahl; 3. Bedient; 4. Engle; 5. Nunamaker.

A GROUP OF BOSTON AMERICANS—WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photo.

The scores of the games are as follows :

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.....	3	1	1	1	0	0	Devore, l. f.....	3	1	0	0	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.....	4	0	1	0	1	0	Doyle, 2b.....	4	1	2	2	7	0
Speaker, c. f.....	3	1	1	0	1	0	Snodgrass, c. f.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Lewis, l. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0	Murray, r. f.....	3	0	1	1	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	1	0	Merkle, 1b.....	4	1	1	12	0	0
Stahl, 1b.....	4	0	0	6	1	0	Herzog, 3b.....	4	0	2	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.....	3	1	2	5	3	1	Meyers, c.....	3	0	1	6	1	0
Cady, c.....	3	0	1	11	1	0	Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	3	1	1
Wood, p.....	3	1	0	1	1	0	Tesreau, p.....	2	0	0	0	2	0
							*McCormick	1	0	0	0	0	0
							†Crandall, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
							‡Becker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	4	6	27	9	1	Totals	33	3	8	27	13	1

* McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning. † Becker ran for Meyers in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0—4
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Cady. Two-base hits—Hooper, Wagner, Doyle. Three-base hit—Speaker. Double play—Stahl and Wood. Pitching record—Off Tesreau, 5 hits and 4 runs in 25 times at bat in 7 innings; off Crandall, 1 hit, 0 runs in 6 times at bat in 2 innings. Struck out—By Wood 11, Devore, Snodgrass, Merkle, Herzog, Meyers, Fletcher 3, Tesreau 2, Crandall; by Tesreau 4, Hooper, Speaker, Stahl, Gardner; by Crandall 2, Stahl, Gardner. Bases on balls—By Wood 2, Devore, Murray; by Tesreau 4, Hooper, Speaker, Wagner, Wood. First base on errors—Boston 1, New York 1. Fumbles—Wagner, Fletcher. Hit by pitched ball—By Wood, Meyers. Left on bases—Boston 6, New York 6. Umpires—Klem and Evans; field umpires—Rigler and O'Loughlin. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.10. Weather—Clear and warm.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	BOSTON. *	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, l. f.-r. f..	4	1	1	0	0	0	Hooper, r. f.....	5	1	3	3	0	0
Doyle, 2b.....	5	0	1	2	5	0	Yerkes, 2b.....	5	1	1	3	4	0
Becker, c. f.....	4	1	0	0	0	0	Speaker, c. f.....	5	2	2	2	0	0
Murray, r. f.-l. f..	5	2	3	0	0	0	Lewis, l. f.....	5	2	2	2	0	1
Merkle, 1b.....	5	1	1	19	0	1	Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Herzog, 3b.....	4	1	3	2	4	0	Stahl, 1b.....	5	0	2	10	0	0
Meyers, c.....	4	0	2	5	0	0	Wagner, ss.....	5	0	0	5	5	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	1	3	3	Carrigan, c.....	5	0	0	6	4	0
*McCormick	0	0	0	0	0	0	Collins, p.....	3	0	0	0	1	0
Mathewson, p.....	5	0	0	1	6	0	Hall, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Shafer, ss.....	0	0	0	0	3	0	Bedient, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wilson, c.....	0	0	0	0	1	1							
Totals	40	6	11	33	23	5	Totals	44	6	10	33	14	1

* McCormick batted for Fletcher in tenth inning. † Shafer ran for Meyers in tenth inning and succeeded Fletcher as shortstop in same inning. ‡ Wilson succeeded Meyers as catcher in tenth inning.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0—6
Boston	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—6

Left on bases—New York 9, Boston 6. First base on errors—New York 1, Boston 3. Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Murray, Herzog, Lewis 2, Hooper. Three-base hits—Murray, Merkle, Herzog, Yerkes, Speaker. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, Herzog, Hooper 2, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Sacrifice flies—Herzog, McCormick. Double play—Fletcher and Herzog. Pitching record—Off Collins, 9 hits and 3 runs in 30 times at bat in 7 1-3 innings; off Hall, 2 hits and 3 runs in 9 times at bat in 2 2-3 innings; off Bedient, no hits or runs in 1 time at bat in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mathewson 4, Stahl, Collins 2, Wagner; by Collins 5, Doyle, Merkle, Mathewson 2, Snod-

grass; by Bedient 1, Doyle. Bases on balls—By Hall 4, Snodgrass, Doyle, Becker, Meyers; by Bedient 1, Becker. Fumbles—Fletcher 2. Muffed flies—Fletcher, Lewis. Muffed foul fly—Merkle. Muffed thrown ball—Wilson. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient, Snodgrass. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler; field umpires—Klem and Evans. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.38. Weather—Cool and cloudy.

THIRD GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Devore, 1. f.....	4	0	2	2	0	0	Hooper, r. f.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.....	3	0	0	3	1	0	Yerkes, 2b.....	4	0	1	3	1	0
Snodgrass, c. f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	Speaker, c. f.....	4	0	1	3	1	0
Murray, 1. f.....	4	1	1	5	0	0	Lewis, 1. f.....	4	1	2	4	0	0
Merkle, 1b.....	3	0	0	5	0	1	Gardner, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	2	0
Herzog, 3b.....	2	1	1	1	3	0	Stahl, 1b.....	4	0	2	11	1	0
Meyers, c.....	4	0	1	8	1	0	Wagner, ss.....	4	0	0	1	3	0
Fletcher, ss.....	3	0	1	3	2	0	Carrigan, c.....	2	0	0	3	1	0
Marquard, p.....	1	0	0	0	2	0	*Engle.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
							O'Brien, p.....	2	0	0	1	5	0
							†Ball.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
							Cady, c.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
							Bedient, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
							‡Henriksen.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	7	27	9	1	Totals	31	1	7	27	15	0

* Engle batted for Carrigan in eighth inning. † Ball batted for O'Brien in eighth inning. ‡ Henriksen ran for Stahl in ninth inning.

New York	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Left on bases—New York 6, Boston 7. First base on errors—Boston 1. Two-base hits—Murray, Herzog, Stahl, Gardner. Stolen bases—Devore, Fletcher, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Merkle, Marquard, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Herzog. Double play—Speaker and Stahl. Pitching record—Off O'Brien, 6 hits and 2 runs in 26 times at bat in 8 innings; off Bedient, 1 hit and 0 runs in 2 times at bat in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard 6, Hooper, Yerkes, Wagner, O'Brien 2, Ball; by O'Brien 3, Devore, Merkle, Meyers. Bases on balls—By O'Brien 3, Fletcher, Doyle, Marquard; by Marquard 1, Hooper. Muffed thrown ball—Merkle. Hit by pitcher—By Bedient, Herzog. Umpires—Evans and Klem; field umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.16. Weather—Clear and cool.

FOURTH GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	AB.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hooper, r. f.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	Devore, 1. f.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	5	0	Doyle, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	1	0
Speaker, c. f.....	4	0	1	2	0	0	Snodgrass, c. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis, 1. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0	Murray, r. f.....	4	0	1	3	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	3	2	2	0	2	0	Merkle, 1b.....	4	0	1	8	0	0
Stahl, 1b.....	3	1	0	9	0	0	Herzog, 3b.....	4	1	2	2	1	0
Wagner, ss.....	3	0	0	2	3	1	Meyers, c.....	4	0	0	5	1	1
Cady, c.....	4	0	1	10	0	0	Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	1	3	6	0
Wood, p.....	4	0	2	0	2	0	Tesreau, p.....	2	0	1	0	2	0
							*McCormick.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
							Ames, p.....	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	3	8	27	12	1	Totals	35	1	9	27	12	1

* McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning.

Boston	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Boston 7, New York 7. First base on errors—Boston 1. New York 1. Two-base hits—Speaker, Fletcher. Three-base hit—Gardner. Stolen bases—Stahl, Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Yerkes, Stahl. Double play—Fletcher and Merkle. Pitching record—Off Tesreau, 5 hits and 2 runs in

24 times at bat in 7 innings; off Ames, 3 hits and 1 run in 8 times at bat in 2 innings. Struck out—By Wood 8, Devore, Snodgrass, Murray 2, Merkle 2, Meyers, Tesreau; by Tesreau 5, Lewis, Stahl, Wagner, Cady 2. Bases on balls—By Tesreau 2, Hooper, Gardner; by Ames 1, Wagner. Fumble—Wagner. Wild throw—Meyers. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Umpires—Rigler and O'Loughlin; field umpires—Evans and Klem. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—2.06. Weather—Cool and cloudy, and ground heavy.

FIFTH GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.	NEW YORK.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.
Hooper, r. f.....	4 1 2 4 0 0	Devore, l. f.....	2 0 0 0 0 0
Yerkes, 2b.....	4 1 1 3 3 0	Doyle, 2b.....	4 0 0 0 3 1
Speaker, c. f.....	3 0 1 3 0 0	Snodgrass, c. f.....	4 0 0 2 6 0
Lewis, l. f.....	3 0 0 1 0 0	Murray, r. f.....	3 0 0 0 1 0
Gardner, 3b.....	3 0 0 3 2 1	Merkle, 1b.....	4 1 1 15 0 0
Stahl, 1b.....	3 0 0 7 0 0	Herzog, 3b.....	4 0 6 2 3 0
Wagner, ss.....	3 0 1 1 1 0	Meyers, c.....	3 0 1 2 0 0
Cady, c.....	3 0 0 5 0 0	Fletcher, ss.....	2 0 0 2 2 0
Bedient, p.....	3 0 0 0 0 0	*McCormick	1 0 0 0 0 0
		†Shafer, ss.....	0 0 0 1 1 0
		Mathewson, p.....	3 0 1 0 3 0

Totals29 2 5 27 6 1 Totals30 1 3 24 13 1

* McCormick batted for Fletcher in seventh inning. † Shafer ran for McCormick in seventh inning and then played shortstop.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Left on bases—New York 5, Boston 3. First base on errors—New York 1, Boston 1. Two-base hit—Merkle. Three-base hits—Hooper, Yerkes. Double play—Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl. Struck out—By Mathewson 2, Gardner, Wagner; by Bedient 4, Devore, Snodgrass, Merkle, Mathewson. Bases on balls—By Bedient 3, Devore 2, Murray. Fumbles—Doyle, Gardner. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler; field umpires—Klem and Evans. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Time of game—1.43. Weather—Warm and cloudy.

SIXTH GAME.

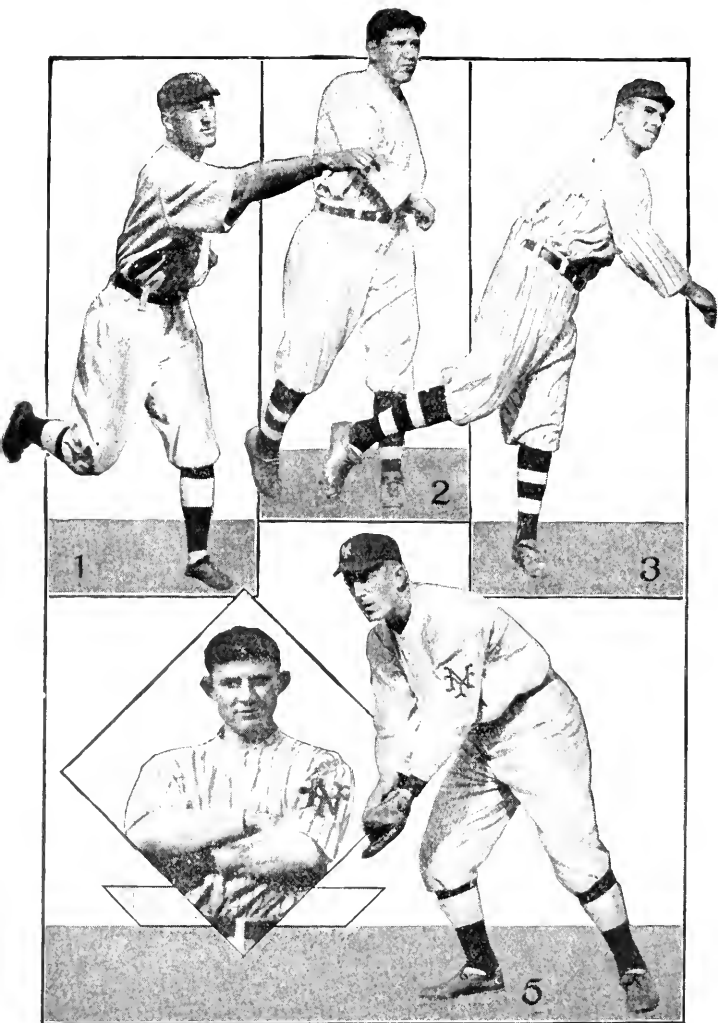
NEW YORK.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.	BOSTON.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.
Devore, l. f.....	4 0 1 2 0 1	Hooper, r. f.....	4 0 1 2 2 0
Doyle, 2b.....	4 1 1 1 1 0	Yerkes, 2b.....	4 0 2 3 1 1
Snodgrass, c. f.....	4 0 1 6 0 0	Speaker, c. f.....	3 0 0 5 0 0
Murray, r. f.....	3 1 2 7 0 0	Lewis, l. f.....	4 0 0 0 0 0
Merkle, 1b.....	3 1 2 4 1 0	Gardner, 3b.....	4 1 0 0 1 0
Herzog, 3b.....	3 1 1 1 1 0	Stahl, 1b.....	4 1 2 8 0 0
Meyers, c.....	3 1 2 6 0 0	Wagner, 3b.....	4 0 0 3 0 0
Fletcher, ss.....	3 0 1 0 2 0	Cady, c.....	3 0 1 3 2 1
Marquard, p.....	3 0 0 0 2 1	O'Brien, p.....	0 0 0 0 1 0
		*Engle	1 0 1 0 0 0
		Collins, p.....	2 0 0 0 2 0

Totals30 5 11 27 7 2 Totals33 2 7 24 9 2

* Engle batted for O'Brien in second inning.

New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—5
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Boston 5, New York 1. First base on errors—Boston 1. Two-base hits—Engle, Merkle, Herzog. Three-base hit—Meyers. Stolen bases—Speaker, Doyle, Herzog, Meyers. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle; Hooper and Stahl. Pitching record—Off O'Brien, 6 hits and 5 runs in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Collins, 5 hits and 0 runs in 22 times at bat in 7 innings. Struck out—By Marquard 3, Wagner, Gardner, Stahl; by O'Brien 1, Snodgrass; by Collins 1, Devore. Base on balls—By Marquard, Speaker. Fumble—Devore. Wild throw—Marquard. Muffed foul fly—Cady. Balk—O'Brien. Wild throw—Yerkes. Time of game—1.58. Umpires—Klem and Evans; field umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Weather—Warm and cloudy.



1. Herzog; 2. Meyers; 3. Snodgrass; 4. Crandall; 5. Merkle.
A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS.
Coulon, Photos.

SEVENTH GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.	BOSTON.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.
Devore, r. f.....	4 2 1 3 1 1	Hooper, r. f.....	3 0 1 1 1 0
Doyle, 2b.....	4 3 3 2 3 2	Yerkes, 2b.....	4 0 0 1 4 0
Snodgrass, c. f.....	5 1 2 1 0 0	Speaker, c. f.....	4 1 1 4 0 1
Murray, l. f.....	4 0 0 1 0 0	Lewis, l. f.....	4 1 1 3 0 0
Merkle, 1b.....	5 1 2 10 0 1	Gardner, 3b.....	4 1 1 2 0 1
Herzog, 3b.....	4 2 1 0 2 0	Stahl, 1b.....	5 0 1 11 1 0
Meyers, c.....	4 1 3 6 0 0	Wagner, ss.....	5 0 1 4 4 0
*Wilson, c.....	1 0 1 2 0 0	Cady, c.....	4 1 0 1 2 0
Fletcher, ss.....	5 1 1 2 4 0	Wood, p.....	0 0 0 0 1 0
Tesreau, p.....	4 0 2 0 6 0	Hall, p.....	3 0 3 0 5 1
Totals	40 11 16 27 16 4	Totals	36 4 9 27 18 3

* Wilson relieved Meyers in eighth inning.

New York	6	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1—11
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0—4

Left on bases—New York 8, Boston 12. First base on errors—Boston 1. Stolen bases—Devore 2, Doyle. Sacrifice hit—Murray. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Hall, Lewis. Home runs—Doyle, Gardner. Double plays—Devore and Meyers; Speaker, unassisted. Pitching record—Off Wood, 7 hits and 6 runs in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Hall, 9 hits and 5 runs in 32 times at bat in 8 innings. Struck out—By Tesreau 6, Hooper 2, Yerkes, Gardner, Wagner, Cady; by Hall 1, Herzog. Bases on balls—By Tesreau 5, Hooper, Yerkes, Speaker, Lewis, Hall; by Hall 5, Devore 2, Doyle, Herzog, Tesreau. Fumbles—Doyle, Devore. Muffed thrown ball—Gardner. Wild throws—Merkle, Hall, Speaker. Muffed fly—Doyle. Wild pitches—Tesreau 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Tesreau, Gardner. Time of game—2.21. Umpires—Evans and Klem; field umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Weather—Cold and windy.

EIGHTH GAME.

BOSTON.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.	NEW YORK.	AB.R.H.P.A.E.
Hooper, r. f.....	5 0 0 3 0 0	Devore, r. f.....	3 1 1 3 1 0
Yerkes, 2b.....	4 1 1 0 3 0	Doyle, 2b.....	5 0 0 1 5 1
Speaker, c. f.....	4 0 2 2 0 1	Snodgrass, c. f.....	4 0 1 4 1 1
Lewis, l. f.....	4 0 0 1 0 0	Murray, l. f.....	5 1 2 3 0 0
Gardner, 3b.....	3 0 1 1 4 2	Merkle, 1b.....	5 0 1 10 0 0
Stahl, 1b.....	4 1 2 15 0 1	Herzog, 3b.....	5 0 2 2 1 0
Wagner, ss.....	3 0 1 3 5 1	Meyers, c.....	3 0 0 4 1 0
Cady, c.....	4 0 0 5 3 0	Fletcher, ss.....	3 0 1 2 3 0
Bedient, p.....	2 0 0 0 1 0	†McCormick	1 0 0 0 0 0
§Henriksen	1 0 1 0 0 0	Mathewson, p.....	4 0 1 0 3 0
Wood, p.....	0 0 0 0 2 0	‡Shafer, ss.....	0 0 0 0 0 0
¶Engle	1 1 0 0 0 0		
Totals	35 3 8 30 18 5	Totals	38 2 9 29 15 2

* Two out in tenth inning when winning run was scored. † McCormick batted for Fletcher in ninth inning. ‡ Shafer played shortstop in tenth inning. § Henriksen batted for Bedient in seventh inning. ¶ Engle batted for Wood in tenth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2—3
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Left on bases—New York 11, Boston 9. First base on errors—New York 1, Boston 1. Two-base hits—Murray 2, Herzog, Gardner, Stahl, Henriksen. Sacrifice hit—Meyers. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Stolen base—Devore. Pitching record—Off Bedient, 6 hits and 1 run in 26 times at bat in 7 innings; off Wood, 3 hits and 1 run in 12 times at bat in 3 innings. Struck out—By Mathewson 4, Yerkes, Speaker, Lewis, Stahl; by Bedient 2, Merkle, Fletcher; by Wood 2, Mathewson, Herzog. Bases on balls—By Mathewson 5, Yerkes, Speaker, Lewis, Gardner, Wagner; by Bedient 3, Devore, Snodgrass, Meyers; by Wood 1, Devore. Muffed fly—Snodgrass. Muffed foul fly—Stahl. Muffed thrown balls—Doyle, Wagner, Gardner. Fumbles—Speaker,

Gardner. Time of game—2.39. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Rigler; field umpires—Klem and Evans. Scorers—Richter and Spink. Weather—Clear and cold.

THE COMPOSITE SCORE.

Following is a composite score of the eight games played, thus arranged to show at a glance the total work in every department:

BOSTON.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper	8	31	3	9	2	2	16	3	..
Yerkes	8	32	3	8	..	1	15	22	1
Speaker	8	30	4	9	1	..	21	2	2
Lewis	8	32	4	5	..	..	14	..	1
Gardner	8	28	4	5	..	3	9	12	4
Stahl	8	32	3	9	2	1	77	3	1
Wagner	8	30	1	5	1	..	24	24	3
Cady	7	22	1	3	..	1	35	9	1
Wood	4	7	1	2	..	..	1	6	..
Carrigan	2	7	..	..	..	..	9	5	..
Collins	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Hall	2	4	..	3	..	..	..	5	1
Bedient	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
*Engle	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
O'Brien	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	6	..
†Ball	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
‡Henriksen	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	273	25	60	6	8	222	101	14	

NEW YORK.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore	7	24	4	6	4	..	10	2	2
Doyle	8	33	5	8	2	..	15	26	4
Snodgrass	8	33	2	7	1	..	17	1	1
Murray	8	31	5	10	..	1	23	1	..
Merkle	8	33	5	9	1	1	83	1	3
Herzog	8	30	6	12	2	2	11	16	..
‡Becker	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Meyers	8	28	2	10	1	1	42	4	1
Fletcher	8	28	1	5	1	..	16	23	4
Wilson	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	1
Shafer	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Tesreau	3	8	..	3	..	..	..	10	..
§McCormick	5	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Crandall	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mathewson	3	12	..	2	..	..	2	12	..
Marquard	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	4	1
Ames	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	274	31	74	12	7	221	108	17	

* Engle batted for Carrigan in eighth inning of third game; for O'Brien in second inning of sixth game, and for Wood in tenth inning of eighth game.

† Ball batted for O'Brien in eighth inning of third game.

‡ Henriksen ran for Stahl in ninth inning of third game; and batted for Bedient in seventh inning of eighth game.

§ McCormick batted for Tesreau in seventh inning of first game; for Fletcher in tenth inning of second game; for Tesreau in seventh inning of fourth game; for Fletcher in seventh inning of fifth game; and for Fletcher in ninth inning of eighth game.

|| Becker ran for Meyers in ninth inning of first game.

¶ Two out in tenth inning of eighth game when winning run scored.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Tl.
Boston	3	4	2	1	1	1	6	2	2	3		0—25
New York	11	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	2		0—31

Left on bases—Boston 55, New York 53.

Two-base hits—Boston: Lewis 3, Gardner 2, Stahl 2, Hooper 2, Henriksen 1, Hall 1, Engle 1, Speaker 1, Wagner 1; total 14. New York: Murray 4, Herzog 4, Snodgrass 2, Merkle 2, Fletcher 1, Doyle 1; total 14.

Three-base hits—Boston: Speaker 2, Yerkes 2, Gardner 1, Hooper 1; total 6. New York: Murray 1, Merkle 1, Herzog 1, Meyers 1; total 4.

Home runs—Boston: Gardner 1. New York: Doyle 1.

Double plays—For Boston: Stahl and Wood 1; Speaker and Stahl 1; Wagner, Yerkes and Stahl 1; Hooper and Stahl 1; Speaker 1 (unassisted). For New York: Fletcher and Herzog 1; Fletcher and Merkle 1; Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle 1; Devore and Meyers 1.

Struck out by Boston pitchers—By Wood: Merkle 3, Tesreau 3, Fletcher 3, Devore 2, Snodgrass 2, Herzog 2, Meyers 2, Murray 2, Crandall 1, Mathewson 1, total 21. By Collins: Doyle 1, Merkle 1, Snodgrass 1, Devore 1, Mathewson 2; total 6. By Bedient: Doyle 1, Devore 1, Snodgrass 1, Mathewson 1, Fletcher 1, Merkle 2; total 7. By O'Brien: Devore 1, Merkle 1, Meyers 1, Snodgrass 1; total 4. By Hall—Herzog 1; total 1. Grand total 39.

Struck out by New York pitchers—By Tesreau: Hooper 3, Cady 3, Stahl 2, Gardner 2, Wagner 2, Speaker 1, Yerkes 1, Lewis 1; total 15. By Mathewson: Stahl 2, Collins 2, Wagner 2, Gardner 1, Yerkes 1, Speaker 1, Lewis 1; total 10. By Marquard: Wagner 2, O'Brien 2, Hooper 1, Yerkes 1, Ball 1, Gardner 1, Stahl 1; total 9. By Crandall: Stahl 1, Gardner 1; total 2. Grand total 36.

Bases on balls off Boston pitchers—Off Wood: Devore 2, Murray 1; total 3. Off Hall: Doyle 2, Devore 2, Snodgrass 1, Becker 1, Meyers 1, Tesreau 1, Herzog 1; total 9. Off Bedient: Devore 3, Becker 1, Murray 1, Snodgrass 1, Meyers 1; total 7. Off O'Brien: Fletcher 1, Doyle 1, Marquard 1; total 3. Grand total 22.

Bases on balls off New York pitchers—Off Tesreau: Hooper 3, Speaker 2, Wagner 1, Wood 1, Gardner 1, Yerkes 1, Lewis 1, Hall 1; total 11. Off Marquard: Hooper 1, Speaker 1; total 2. Off Ames: Wagner 1; total 1. Off Mathewson: Yerkes 1, Speaker 1, Lewis 1, Gardner 1, Wagner 1; total 5. Grand total 19.

Relief pitchers' records—Off Tesreau, 5 hits, 4 runs, in 25 times at bat in 7 innings; off Crandall, 1 hit, 0 runs, in 6 times at bat in 2 innings in game of October 8. Off Collins, 9 hits, 3 runs, in 30 times at bat in 7 1-3 innings; off Hall, 2 hits, 3 runs, in 9 times at bat in 2-3 innings; off Bedient, 0 hits, 0 runs, in 1 time at bat in 1 inning, in game of October 9; off O'Brien, 6 hits, 2 runs, in 26 times at bat in 8 innings; off Bedient, 1 hit, 0 runs, in 2 times at bat in 1 inning, in game of October 10. Off Tesreau, 5 hits, 2 runs, in 24 times at bat in 7 innings; off Ames, 3 hits, 1 run, in 8 times at bat in 2 innings, in game of October 11. Off O'Brien, 6 hits, 5 runs, in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Collins, 5 hits, 0 runs, in 22 times at bat in 7 innings, in game of October 14. Off Wood, 7 hits, 6 runs, in 8 times at bat in 1 inning; off Hall, 9 hits, 5 runs, in 32 times at bat in 8 innings, in game of October 15. Off Bedient, 6 hits, 1 run, in 26 times at bat in 7 innings; off Wood, 3 hits, 1 runs, in 12 times at bat in 3 innings, in game of October 16.

Wild pitches—Tesreau 3.

Balk—O'Brien 1.

Muffed fly balls—Fletcher 1, Lewis 1, Doyle 1, Snodgrass 1; total 4.

Muffed foul fly—Merkle 1, Cady 1, Stahl 1; total 3.

Muffed thrown balls—Wilson 1, Merkle 1, Gardner 2, Doyle 1, Wagner 1; total 6.

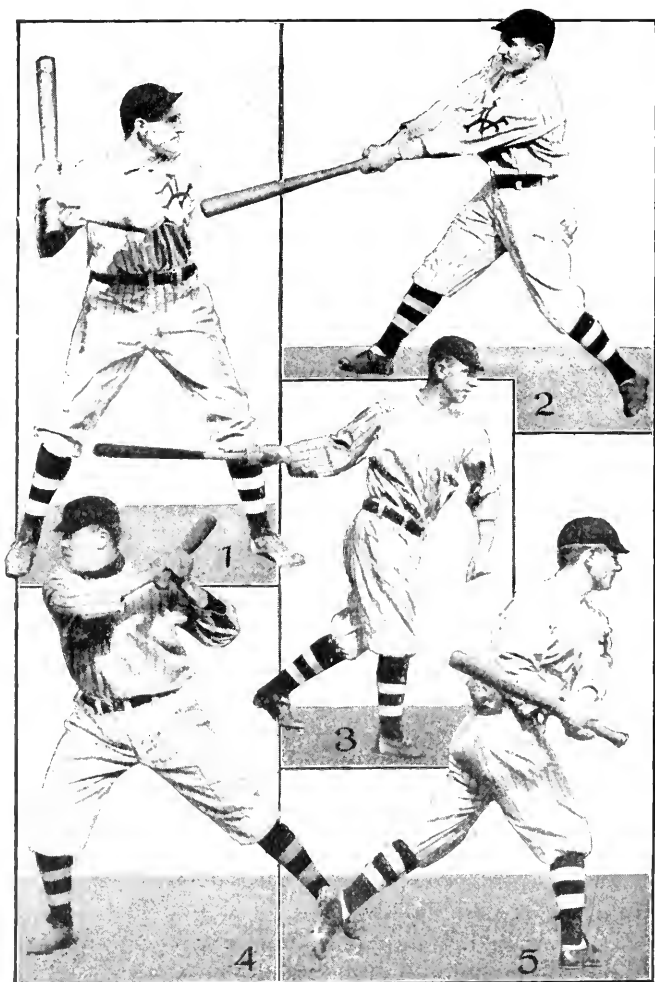
Wild throws—Meyers 1, Marquard 1, Yerkes 1, Merkle 1, Hall 1, Speaker 1; total 6.

Fumbles—Wagner 2, Fletcher 3, Doyle 2, Gardner 2, Devore 2, Speaker 1; total 12.

First base on errors—Boston 11, New York 5.

Sacrifice flies—Herzog 2, McCormick 1, Hooper 1, Gardner 1; total 5.

Hit by pitcher—By Bedient: Snodgrass 1, Herzog 1. By Wood: Meyers. By Tesreau: Gardner.



1, Fletcher; 2, Doyle; 3, Becker; 4, McCormick; 5, Devore.
A GROUP OF NEW YORK GIANTS—NATIONAL LEAGUE
CHAMPIONS.

Conlon, Photos.

Umpires—Evans and O'Loughlin, of the American League; Klem and Rigler, of the National League.

Official scorers—Francis C. Richter of Philadelphia, and J. Taylor Spink of St. Louis, all games.

Average time—2:13 7-8.

Average attendance—31,505.

Weather—Clear and cool.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING AVERAGES.

Following are the official batting averages of all players participating in the World's Championship Series of 1912. They show that New York clearly outbats Boston. The team average of the Giants was 50 points higher than that of Boston. The Boston team had only four batters in the .300 class, while New York had five. Of the men who played all through the series, Herzog was high with .400. The figures are:

INDIVIDUAL BOSTON BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PC.
Henriksen	2	1	..	1	..	..	.000
Hall	2	4	..	3	..	..	.750
Engle	3	3	1	1	..	..	.333
Speaker	8	30	4	9	1	..	.300
Hooper	8	31	3	9	2	2	.290
Wood	4	7	1	2	..	..	.286
Stahl	8	32	3	9	2	1	.281
Yerkes	8	32	3	8	..	1	.250
Gardner	8	28	4	5	..	3	.179
Wagner	8	30	1	5	1	..	.167
Lewis	8	32	4	5	..	..	.156
Cady	7	22	1	3	..	1	.136
Carrigan	2	7	..	..	..	..	.000
Collins	2	5	..	..	..	..	.000
Bedient	4	6	..	..	..	..	.000
O'Brien	2	2	..	..	..	..	.000
Ball	1	1	..	..	..	..	.000

INDIVIDUAL NEW YORK BATTING.

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	PC.
Wilson	2	1	..	1	..	..	.000
Herzog	8	30	6	12	2	2	.400
Tesreau	3	8	..	3	..	..	.375
Meyers	8	28	2	10	1	1	.357
Murray	8	31	5	10	..	1	.323
Merkle	8	33	5	9	1	1	.273
Devore	7	24	4	6	4	..	.250
McCormick	5	4	..	1	..	1	.250
Doyle	8	33	5	8	2	..	.242
Snodgrass	8	33	2	7	1	..	.212
Fletcher	8	28	1	5	1	..	.179
Mathewson	3	12	..	2	..	..	.167
Becker	2	4	1	..	..	..	.000
Shafer	3	..	..	..	..	..	.000
Crandall	1	1	..	..	..	..	.000
Marquard	2	4	..	..	..	1	.000
Ames	1	..	..	..	..	..	.000

Team batting average: New York, .270; Boston, .220.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

The individual and team fielding averages show Boston leading by a slight margin of .958 to .951. The figures follow:

CATCHERS.

	G.	P.	A.	P.	E.	P.	C.		G.	P.	A.	P.	E.	P.	C.
Carrigan	2	9	5	..	..	1000		Cady	7	35	9	..	1	..	.978
Meyers ..	8	42	4	..	1	.979		Wilson	2	2	1	..	1	..	.750

PITCHERS.

	G.	P.	A.	E.	P.	C.		G.	P.	A.	E.	P.	C.
Tesreau	3	..	10	..	1000		Collins	2	..	3	..	1000	
Crandall	1	..	1	..	1000		Bedient	4	..	1	..	1000	
Mathewson	3	1	12	..	1000		O'Brien	2	1	6	..	1000	
Wood	4	1	6	..	1000		Hall	2	..	5	1	.833	
Ames	1	..	1	..	1000		Marquard	2	..	4	1	.800	

FIRST BASEMEN.

Stahl	8	77	3	1	.988		Merkle	8	83	1	3	.966	
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SECOND BASEMEN.

Yerkes	8	15	22	1	.974		Doyle	8	15	26	4	.911	
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SHORTSTOPS.

Shafer	3	1	4	..	1000		Fletcher	8	16	23	4	.907	
Wagner	8	24	24	3	.941								

THIRD BASEMEN.

Herzog	8	11	16	..	1000		Gardner	8	9	12	4	.840	
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OUTFIELDERS.

Murray	8	23	1	..	1000		Lewis	8	14	..	1	.933	
Becker	1	..	1	..	1000		Speaker	8	21	2	2	.920	
Hooper	8	16	3	..	1000		Devore	7	10	2	2	.857	
Snodgrass	8	17	1	1	.947								

Team fielding average: Boston, .958; New York, .951.

THE PITCHERS' RECORDS.

The pitching averages show Marquard and Bedient the only pitchers with clean records. Marquard won two games and did not meet defeat, and Bedient won one without a defeat. Wood won three and lost one. Following are the figures:

	G.	W.	L.	T.	TO.	P.	H.	BB.	HB.	SO.	IP.	AB.
Bedient	4	1	..	1	1	1000	10	7	2	7	17	59
Marquard	2	2	..	..	..	1000	14	2	..	9	18	66
Wood	4	3	1	..	1	.750	27	3	1	21	22	88
*Tesreau	3	1	2	..	2	.333	19	11	1	15	23	85
Collins	2	..	..	1	1	.000	14	..	..	6	14 1-3	52
Hall	2	..	..	1	1	.000	11	9	..	1	10 2-3	41
Mathewson	3	..	2	1	..	.000	23	5	..	10	29 2-3	108
Ames	1	..	..	..	..	.000	3	1	..	..	2	8
Crandall	1	..	..	..	..	.000	1	..	..	2	2	6
O'Brien	2	..	2	..	2	.000	12	3	..	4	9	34

Wild pitches—Tesreau 3.

Wiltse, Ames, Hall and Crandall did not pitch a full game and are charged with neither defeat nor victory. Tesreau pitched first 7 innings of first game and is charged with defeat. Crandall finished game. Collins pitched first 7 1-3 innings of second game. Hall followed for 2 2-3 innings and Bedient for 1 inning, but as game was tie no one has defeat or victory charged against him. O'Brien pitched 8 innings of third game and is charged with defeat.

Bedient pitched in the last inning. In fourth game Tesreau pitched first 7 innings and is marked with defeat. Ames finished the game. In sixth game O'Brien pitched only 1 inning, but lost the game. Collins completed the game. Wood pitched only one inning of seventh game and is charged with a defeat. Hall pitched the last 8 innings. Bedient pitched first 7 innings of eighth game and retired to permit Henriksen to bat for him with New York leading. Boston then tied score and Wood, who succeeded Bedient, finally won out in the tenth inning, Wood getting credit for game.

FINANCIAL RESULT.

The attendance and receipts of the 1912 World's Championship Series were the highest of any series ever played, excelling even the receipts of the 1911 Athletic-Giant series, which reached proportions of such magnitude that it was thought they would not soon be exceeded, or even equaled. In the 1911 Athletic-Giant series the total attendance was 179,851 paid; the receipts, \$342,364; each club's share, \$90,108.72; National Commission's share, \$34,236.25; the players' share for four days, \$127,910.61; each player's share on the Athletic team, \$3,654.58; and each player's share on the New York team, \$2,436.30. For purposes of comparison we give the official statement of the 1911 World's Series:

	Attendance.	Receipts.
First game, New York.....	38,281	\$77,359.00
Second game, Philadelphia.....	26,286	42,962.50
Third game, New York.....	37,216	75,593.00
Fourth game, Philadelphia.....	24,355	40,957.00
Fifth game, New York.....	33,228	69,384.60
Sixth game, Philadelphia.....	20,485	36,109.00
Totals	179,851	\$342,364.50
Each club's share.....		\$90,108.72
National Commission's share.....		34,236.25
Players' share for four games.....		127,910.61

Herewith is given the official attendance and receipts of the Giant-Red Sox World's Series of 1912, together with the division of the receipts, as announced by the National Commission. The players shared only in the first four games, divided 60 per cent. to the winning team and 40 per cent. to the losing team.

	Attendance.	Receipts.
First game, New York.....	35,722	\$75,127.00
Second game, Boston.....	30,148	58,369.00
Third game, Boston.....	34,624	63,142.00
Fourth game, New York.....	36,502	76,644.00
Fifth game, Boston.....	34,683	63,201.00
Sixth game, New York.....	30,622	66,654.00
Seventh game, Boston.....	32,630	57,004.00
Eighth game, Boston	16,970	30,308.00
Totals	251,901	\$490,449.00
Each club's share.....		\$146,915.91
National Commission's share.....		49,044.90
Players' share for four games.....		147,572.28



1, Manager Evers and John J. McGraw's dog; 2, Cheney; 3, Richie; 4, Lavender.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Philadelphia vs. Giants—Lobert safe on third.

National League Season of 1912

BY JOHN B. FOSTER.

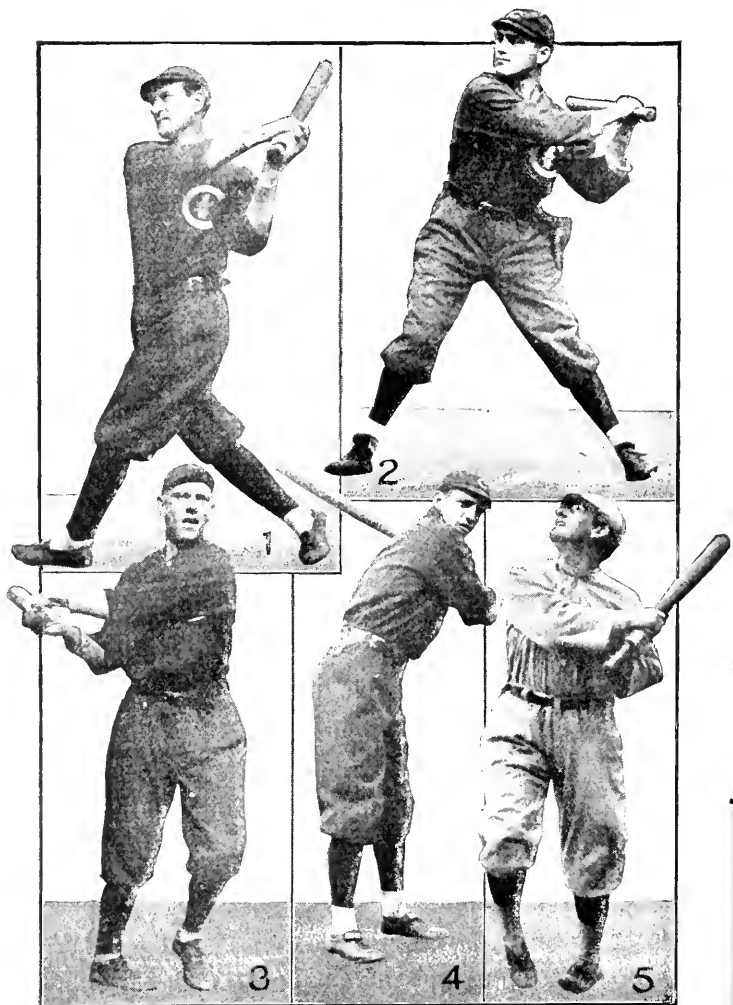
Spurts of energy on the part of different clubs, unexpected ill fortune on the part of others, and marked variations of form, which ranged from the leaders almost to the lowliest teams of the second division, injected spasmodic moments of excited interest into the National League race for 1912 and marked it by more vicissitudes than any of its immediate predecessors.

By careful analysis it is not a difficult matter to ascertain why the New Yorks won. Their speed as a run-getting machine was much superior to that of any of their opponents. Every factor of Base Ball which can be studied demonstrates that fact. They led the National League in batting and they led it in base running. They were keenly alive to the opportunities which were offered to them to win games. Indeed, their fall from the high standard which they had set prior to the Fourth of July was quite wholly due to the fact that they failed to take advantage of the situations daily, as they had earlier in the season, and their return to that winning form later in the season, which assured them of the championship, was equally due to the fact that they had regained their ability to make the one run which was necessary to win. That, after all, is the vital essential of Base Ball. To earn the winning run, not by hook or crook, but to earn it by excelling opponents through superior play in a department where the opponents are weak, is the story of capturing a pennant.

They were dangerous men to be permitted to get on bases, and their dearest and most bitter enemies on the ball field, with marked candor, confessed that such was the case. Opposing leaders admitted that when two or three of the New York players were started toward home plate one or two of them were likely to cross the plate and that, too, when one run might tie the score and two runs might win the game.

While there were some who were quite sanguine before the beginning of the season that the Giants would win the championship, there were others who were convinced that they would have a hard time to hold their title, and after the season was over both factions were fairly well satisfied with their preliminary forecast.

The runaway race which New York made up to the Fourth of



1. Archer; 2. Sheckard; 3. Saier; 4. Schulte; 5. Bresnahan.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Cincinnati vs. Giants—Third baseman Grant puts Devore out.

July gave abundant satisfaction to those who said they would win, and the setback which the team received after the Fourth of July until the latter part of August afforded solace to those who were certain in their own minds that the New Yorks would have much trouble to repeat their victory of 1911.

It must not be forgotten, too, that the New York team had the benefit of excellent pitching throughout the year. In the new record for pitchers, which has been established this season by Secretary Heydler of the National League, and which in part was the outcome of the agitation in the Guide for a new method of records, in which the various Base Ball critics of the major league cities so ably contributed their opinions, Tesreau leads all the pitchers in the matter of runs which were earned from his delivery. Mathewson is second, Ames is fifth, Marquard seventh and Wiltse and Crandall lower, and while both the latter were hit freely in games in which they were occasionally substituted for others, they pitched admirably in games which they won on their own account.

In the opinion of the writer this new method, which has been put into usage by Secretary Heydler, is far superior to anything which has been offered in years as a valuable record of the actual work of pitchers. It holds the pitcher responsible for every run which is made from his delivery. It does not hold him responsible for any runs which may have been made after the opportunity has been offered to retire the side, nor does it hold him responsible for runs which are the result of the fielding errors of his fellow players. On the other hand, if he gives bases on balls, if he is batted for base hits, if he makes balks, and if he makes wild pitches, he must stand for his blunders and have all such runs charged against him as earned runs.

Nothing proves more conclusively the strength of this manner of compiling pitchers' records than that Rucker, by the old system, dropped to twenty-eighth place in the list of National League pitchers, finished third in the earned run computation, showing that if he had been given proper support he probably would have been one of the topmost pitchers of the league, even on the basis of percentage of games won, which is more vainglorious than absolutely truthful.

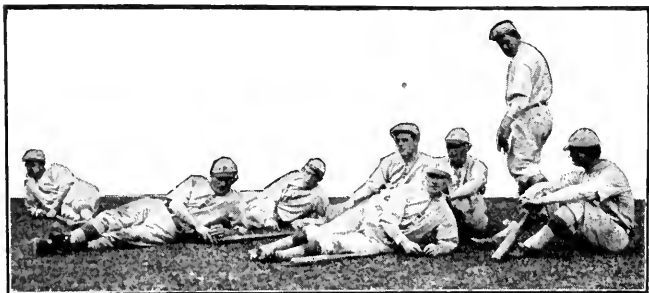
The Giants are to be commended for playing clean, sportsman-like Base Ball. There were less than a half dozen instances in which they came into conflict with the umpires. The president of the National League complimented Manager McGraw in public



1. Carey; 2, Wagner; 3, Miller; 4, Wilson.

▲ GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Pirates—Kelly, Wagner, McCarthy, Hendrix, Mensor, Miller, Adams, Wilson.

upon the excellent conduct of his team upon the field and the players deserved the approbation of the league's chief executive.



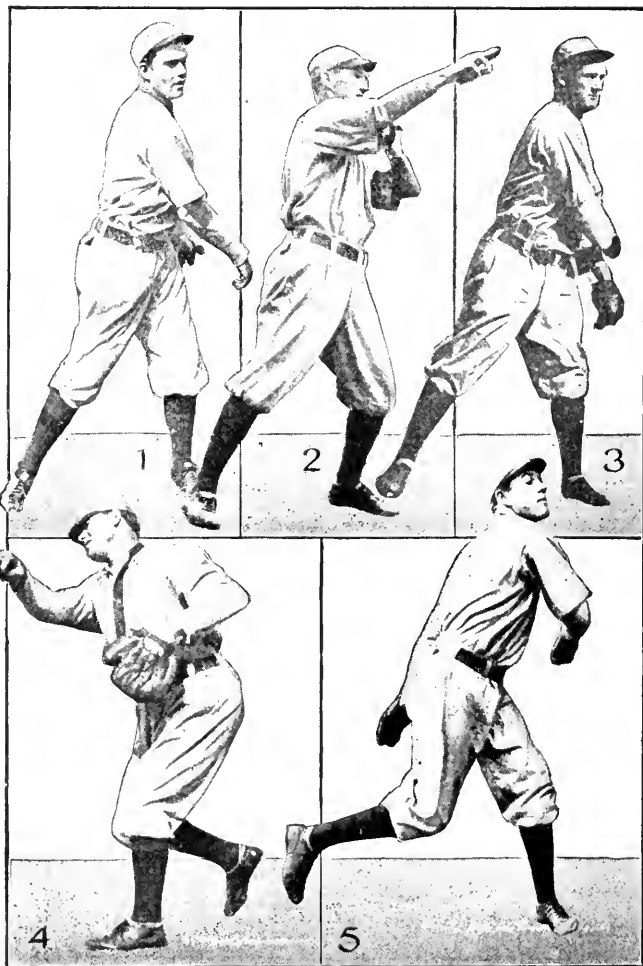
The general work of the Pittsburgh team throughout the year was good. It must have been good to have enabled the players to finish second in the championship contest, but the team, speaking in the broadest sense, seemed to be just good enough not to win the championship. As one man dryly but graphically put it: "Pittsburgh makes me think of a wedding cake without the frosting."

Fred. Clarke, manager of the team, adhered resolutely to his determination not to play. It was not for the reason that the impulse to play did not seize upon him more than once, but he had formed a conviction, or, at least, he seemed to have formed one, that it would be better for the organization if the younger blood were permitted to make the fight. It was the opinion of more than one that Clarke incorrectly estimated his own ball playing ability, in other words, that he was a better ball player than he credited himself with being.

As batters the Pittsburghs were successful. As fielders they were superior to the team that won the championship. As run-getters they were not the equal of the Giants. In brief, fewer opportunities were accepted to make runs by a much larger percentage than was the case with the New York club, which can easily be verified by a careful study of the scores of the two teams as they opposed one another, and as they played against the other clubs of the league.

It took more driving power to get the Pittsburgh players around the bases than it did those of New York. In tight games, where the advantage of a single run meant victory, the greater speed of the New York players could actually be measured by yards in the difference of results. Naturally it was not always easy for the Pittsburgh enthusiasts to see why a team, which assuredly fielded better than the champions and batted almost equally as well, could not gain an advantage over its rivals, but the inability of Pittsburgh Base Ball patrons to comprehend the lack of success on the part of their team existed in the fact that they had but few opportunities, comparatively speaking, to watch the New York players and found it difficult to grasp the true import of that one great factor of speed, which had been so insistently demanded by the New York manager of the men who were under his guidance.

Pittsburgh had an excellent pitching staff. Even better results



1, Adams; 2, O'Toole; 3, Camnitz; 4, Gibson; 5, Hendrix.

A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH PLAYERS.

Conlon, Photos.



St. Louis vs. Giants—Mowrey out at third.

would have been obtained from it if Adams had been in better physical condition. An ailing arm bothered him. While he fell below the standard of other years, one splendid young pitcher rapidly developed in Hendrix, and Robinson, a left-hander, with practically no major league experience, pushed his way to a commanding position in the work which he did.

Until the Giants made their last visit to Pittsburgh in the month of August the western team threatened to come through with a finish, which would give them a chance to swing into first place during the month of September, but the series between New York and Pittsburgh turned the scale against the latter.

Fired with the knowledge that they were at the turning point in the race the New York players battled desperately with their rivals on Pittsburgh's home field and won. Even the Pittsburgh players were filled with admiration for the foe whom they had met, and while they were not in the mood to accept defeat with equanimity, they did accept it graciously and congratulated the victors as they left Pittsburgh after playing the last game of the season which had been scheduled between them on Forbes Field.

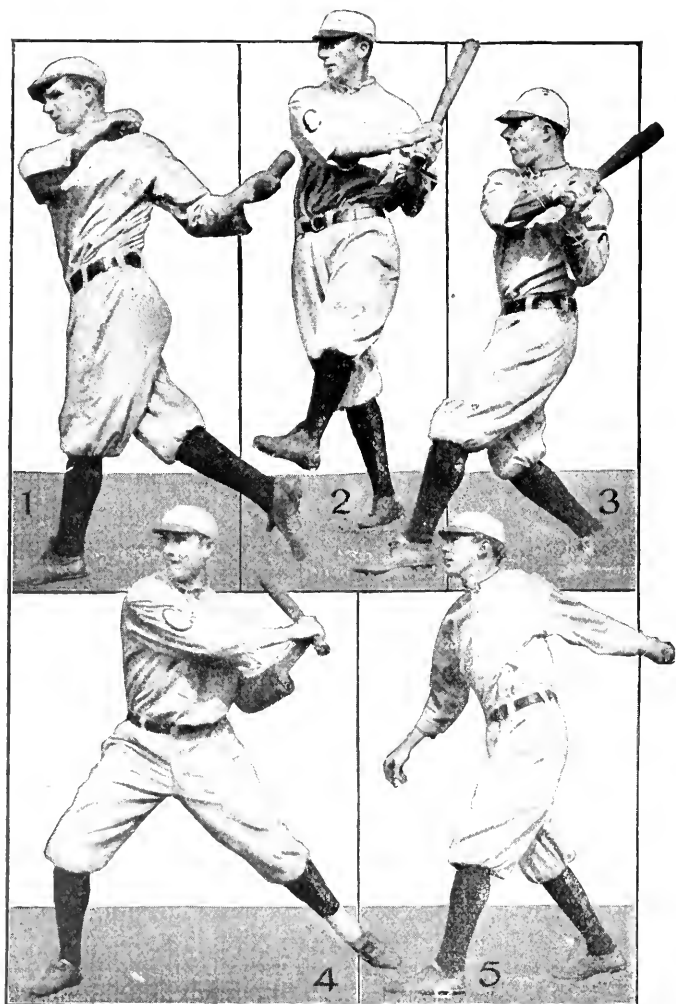
First base had long bothered Clarke. Frequent experiments had been made to obtain a first baseman, who could play with accuracy on the field and bat to the standard of the team generally. Clarke transferred Miller from second base to first and the change worked well. More graceful and more accurate first basemen have been developed than Miller, but in his first year of play at the bag he steadied the team perceptibly and unquestionably gave confidence to the other men.

But making a first baseman out of Miller took away a second baseman and second base gave Clarke more or less concern all of the season. At that, Pittsburgh was not so poorly off in second base play as some other of the teams of the senior circuit.



Two important factors contributed to the success of the Chicagos in 1912. For a few days they threatened to assume the leadership of the National League. With the opportunity almost within their grasp the machine, which had been patched for the moment, fell to pieces, and the Cubs, brought to a climax in their work by all the personal magnetism and the driving power of which Chance was capable, were exhausted by their strongest effort. The courage and the wish were there, but the team lacked the playing strength.

To return to the factors which contributed to the club's success.



1, Clarke; 2, Mitchell; 3, Phelan; 4, Bescher; 5, Marsans.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Brooklyn vs. Giants—Moran safe on third.

They were the restoration to health of Evers, and a complete change in the manner of playing second base, added to the consistent and powerful batting of Zimmerman. The latter led the league in batting and repeatedly pulled his club through close contests by the forceful manner in which he met the ball with men on bases.

A third contributing force, though less continuous, was the brief spurt which was made by the Chicago pitchers in the middle of the season. They were strongest at the moment that the New York team was playing its poorest game, and their temporary success assisted in pushing the Chicagos somewhat rapidly toward the top of the league. They were not resourceful enough nor strong enough to maintain their average of victories and finished the season somewhat as they had begun.

The most of Chicago's success began to date from the early part of July, when Lavender, pitching for the Cubs, won from Marquard of the Giants, who, to that time, had nineteen successive victories to his credit. Chicago continued to win, and the New York team made a very poor trip through the west.

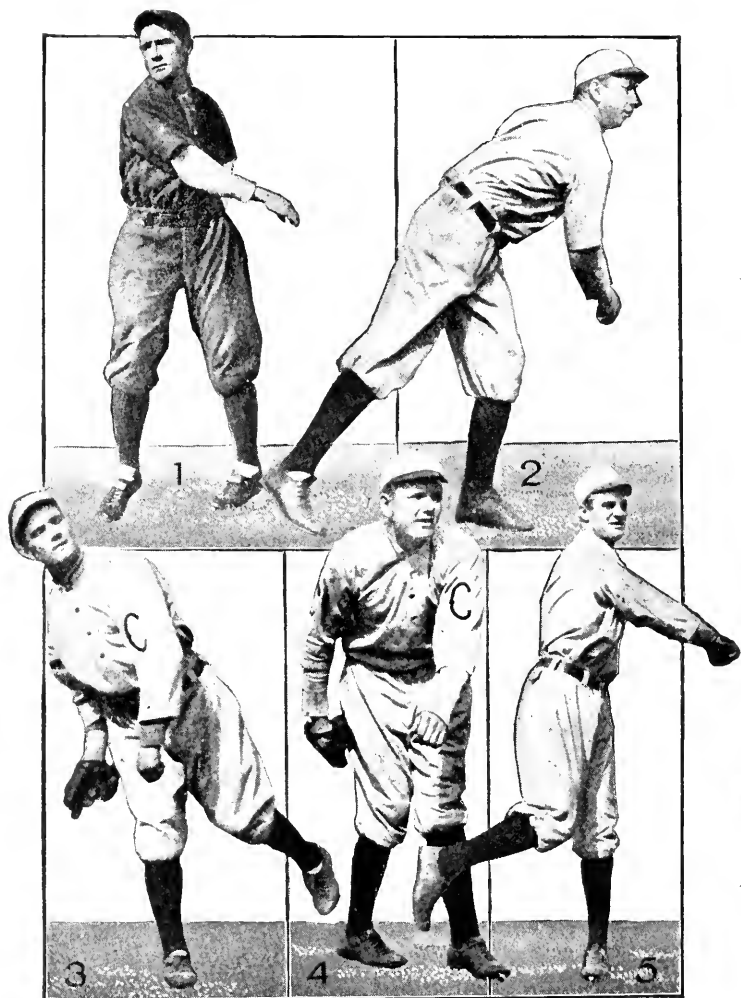
Lavender's physical strength held up well for a month and then it became quite evident that he had pitched himself out. Then was the time that the Chicagos could have used to good advantage two and certainly one steady and reliable pitcher, who had been through the fire of winning pennants and would not be disturbed by the importance which attached to games in which his club was for the moment the runner-up in the championship race.

Chicago managed to hold its own fairly well against the New York team. Indeed, the Cubs beat the New Yorks on the series for the season, but there were other clubs, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Cincinnati, which won from Chicago when victories were most needed by the Cubs, and their hope to capture the pennant deserted them as they were making their last trip through the east.

The race was not without its bright side for Chicago. Even if the Cubs did finish third for the first time since Chance had been manager of the organization, it was a welcome sight to see Evers apparently in as good form as ever and Zimmerman so strong with the bat that the leadership of the batters finally returned to Chicago after it had been absent for years.



Cincinnati, under the management of Henry O'Day, finished fourth in the race. It was by no means a weak showing for the



1, Tinker; 2, Fromme; 3, Bates; 4, Benton; 5, Hoblitzell.

A GROUP OF CINCINNATI NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Giants vs. Cincinnati—Snodgrass sliding; Clarke catching.

new manager, in view of the team which he was compelled to handle. Until the New York club played its first series in Cincinnati, which began May 18, the Reds were booming along at the top of the league, apparently with no intention that they might ever drop back. It was New York that won three out of the five games played and took the lead in the race, and when that happened Cincinnati never was in front again.

To the other managers, who had been watching the work of the Cincinnati it was apparent that sooner or later the break would have to come for the reason that, as the season progressed, better pitching would have to be faced by the Cincinnati club, while it was doubtful whether the Cincinnati pitchers could do any better than they were doing. The manager seemed to have known this, for when the break did come and the Reds began to totter, he said in reference to their downfall that no team could be expected to win with only ordinary pitching to assist it.

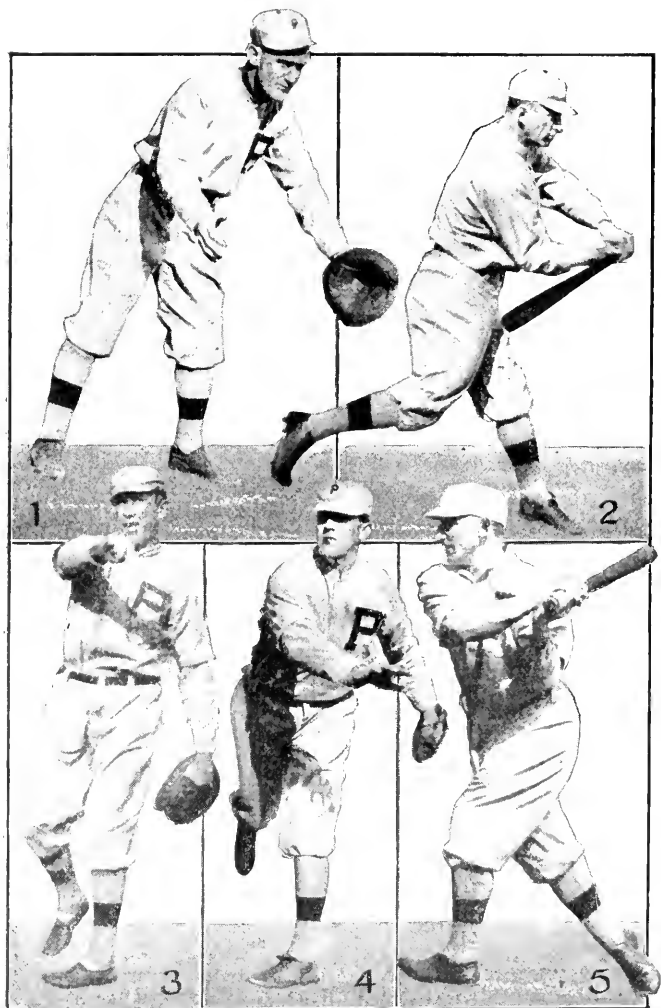
In this manner Cincinnati played through the middle of the season always just a little behind most of its opponents. As the latter days of the year began to dawn the Reds began to improve and not the least of which was in the better work of the pitchers.

They did well enough to beat Philadelphia for fourth place, and while O'Day did not have the satisfaction of finding his first year as a manager generous enough to him to make him the runner-up for the championship team, he actually put his club in the first division, which is something in which many managers have failed and some of them managers of long experience.



Misfortune and ill luck always attaches itself in a minor degree to every team which engages in a championship contest, but most assuredly Philadelphia had more of its share of reverses through accidents to players and illness than any team of the National League. Yet the Philadelphias were courageous players from whom little complaint was heard. They took their misfortunes with what grace they could and played ball with what success they could achieve, whether they had their best team in the field or their poorest.

Strangely enough they played an important part in the results of the race. Frequently they defeated the Chicagos, all too frequently for the comfort of the Chicago Base Ball enthusiasts, and when the loss of a game or two by the Philadelphias to the



1. Devlin, Mgr.; 2. Magee; 3. Moran; 4. Moore; 5. Lobert.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Boston vs. Giants—Spratt out at home plate.

Chicagos might have turned the race temporarily one way or the other, the Philadelphias, with decided conviction, refused to lose.

It may not be necessary to call attention to the fact of absolute fairness in the contests for championships in the various leagues which comprise Base Ball in its organized form. The day has passed when the Base Ball enthusiast permits his mind to dwell much upon that sort of thing, if ever he did. But if it were necessary to advance an argument as to the integrity of the sport and the high class of the men who are engaged in the summer season in playing professional Base Ball, there could be nothing better to prove that the price of victory is the one great consideration, greater than the fact of Philadelphia's success against a team which was a strong contender against that which finally won the championship.

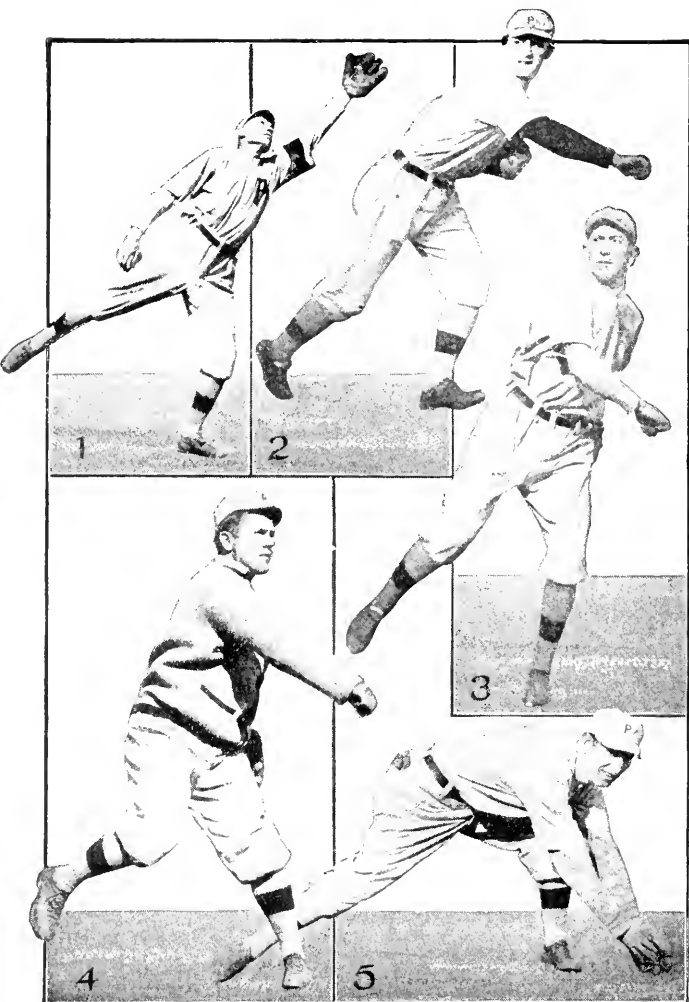
As much as Philadelphia desired that New York should be beaten, for there was no love lost between the teams in a ball playing way, the fighting spirit and the predominant desire to add to the column of victories as many games as possible brought forth the best efforts of the team of ill fortune against Chicago and struck telling blows against Chicago's success at the most timely moments.



As a whole the St. Louis team did not play as well in 1912 as it did in the preceding year. There was some bad luck for St. Louis as well as Philadelphia. The players did not get started as well as they had in the previous two years. Their spring training was more or less disastrous, for they were one of the clubs to run into the most contrary of spring weather.

Perhaps the worst trouble which the St. Louis team had, take the season through from beginning to finish, was in regard to the pitchers. There were two or three young men on the team who seemed at the close of the season of 1911 to be likely to develop into high class pitchers in 1912. They pitched well in 1912 at intervals. One day it seemed as if they at last had struck their stride and the next they faltered and their unsteadiness gave their opponents the advantage which they sought.

Perhaps, if the St. Louis team had been a little stronger in batting it would have rated higher among the organization of the National League. Several games were lost which would have been taken into camp by a better display at bat. In fielding the team was much stronger and the success of the infield, combined with some excellent outfield work now and then, frequently held the



1, Paskert; 2, Chalmers; 3, Seaton; 4, Knabe; 5, Doolan.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Giants vs. Philadelphia—Doyle safe at third ; McGraw coaching.

team up in close battles, but when the pitchers faltered on the path the fielders were not able to bear the force of the attack.



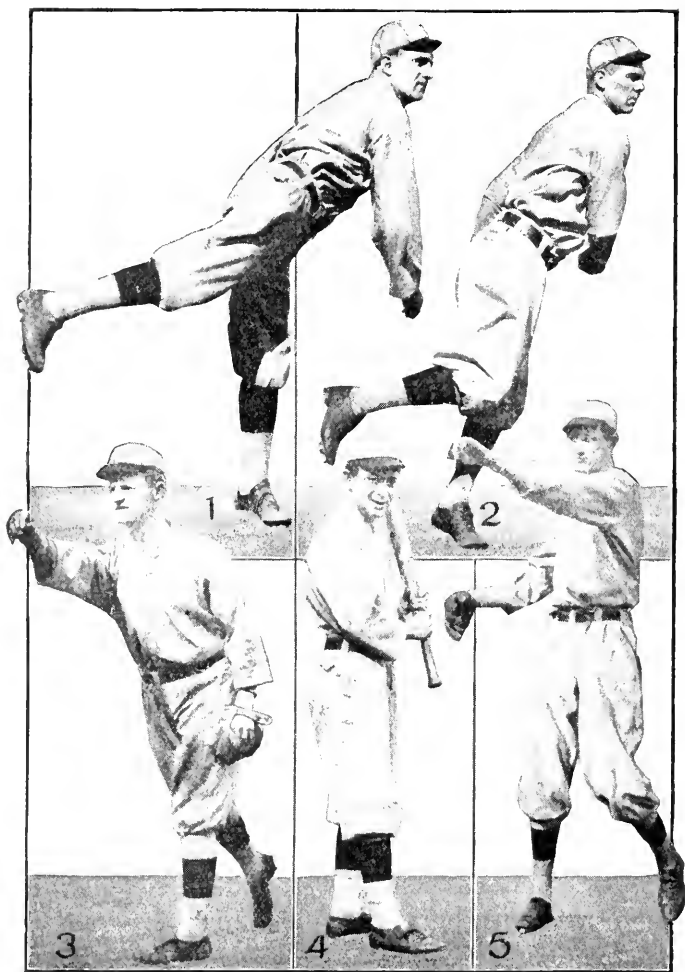
For three seasons in succession Brooklyn seems to have been fated to start the season with bad luck and misfortune. The spring training trip did not bring to Brooklyn all that had been expected owing to the inclement weather.

When the team began the season at Washington Park a tremendous crowd filled the stands. Long before it was time for the game to begin the spectators became unruly and swarmed over the field. It was impossible for the ground police to do anything with the excited enthusiasts and at last the city police were asked to assist. They tried to clear the field, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the infield. Spectators were so thick in the outfield that they crowded upon the bases and prevented the players from doing their best. For that matter the outfielders could not do much of anything.

A ground rule of two bases into the crowd was established, and the New York players, who were the opponents of Brooklyn, took advantage of it to drive the ball with all their force, trusting that it would sail over the heads of the fielders and drop into the crowd. They were so successful that they made a record for two-base hits and Brooklyn was overwhelmed.

This unfortunate beginning appeared to depress the Brooklyn team. The players recovered slightly, but had barely got into their stride again when accidents to the men began to happen. Some of them became ill, and the manager was put to his wits' end to get a team on the field which should make a good showing.

Fighting against these odds Brooklyn made the best record that it could. As the season warmed into the hotter months the infield had to be rearranged. There was disappointment in the playing of some of the infielders. It was also necessary to reconstruct the outfield. Unable to get all of the men whom he would have desired the manager continued to experiment and his experiments brought forth good fruit, for unquestionably the excellent work of Moran, who played both right field and center field for Brooklyn, was a great help to the pitchers. By the time that the Base Ball playing year was almost concluded Brooklyn had so far recovered that it was able to place a better nine on the diamond than had been the case all of the year.



1, Geyer; 2, Harmon; 3, Mowrey; 4, Huggins; 5, Sallee.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



Giants vs. Brooklyn—Herzog holding Daubert on third.

Boston never was expected to be a championship organization. The material was not there for a championship organization, but Boston did play better ball than in 1911 and that is to the credit of players, manager and owner. The club had changed hands, but the new owner had not been able to readjust all of the positions to suit him. He put the best nine possible in the field with what he had. Never threatening to become a championship winning team Boston played steadily with what strength it possessed and always a little better than in 1911, so that the year could not fairly be considered unsuccessful at its finish.



Going back to the beginning of the year and looking over the contest for the National League championship of 1912, it is not uninteresting, indeed it is of much interest to call attention to the remarkably odd record which was made by New York to win the pennant. In that record stands the story of the fight, with striking shifts from week to week.

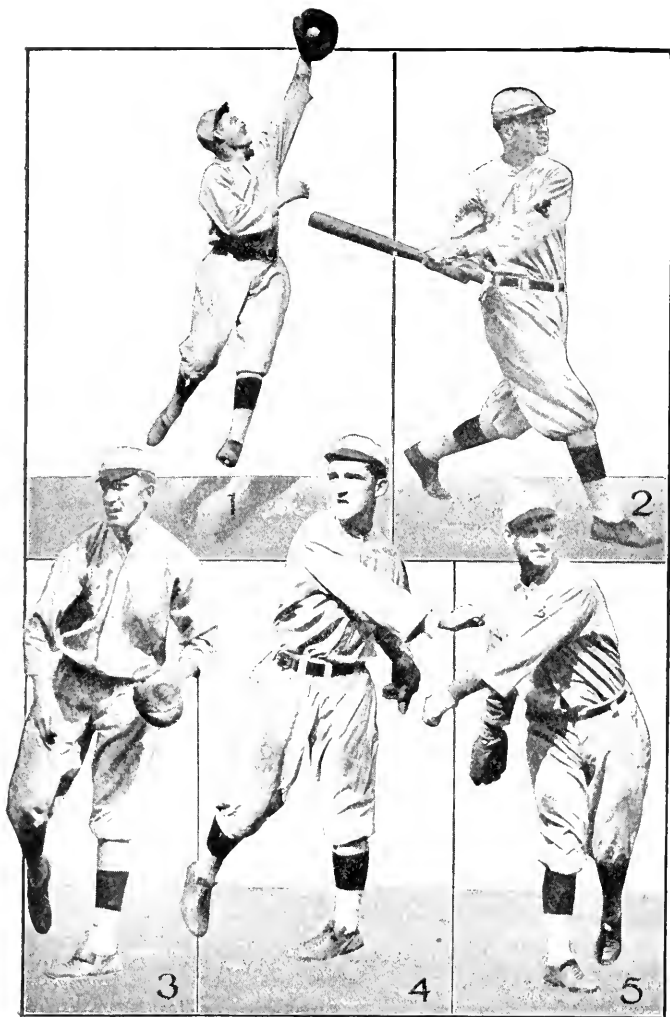
The first game played by the Giants was against Brooklyn, as has been related, and it was won by New York and that, by the way, was the game in which Marquard began his admirable record as a pitcher for the season.

The Giants lost the next three games. Two of them were to Brooklyn and one to Boston, and the players of the New York team began to wonder a little as to what had happened to them.

Then New York won nine straight games from the eastern clubs, being stopped finally by Philadelphia on the Polo Grounds. But that defeat did not check them. They started on another winning spurt and played throughout the west without a defeat until they arrived in Cincinnati. This total of victories was nine. All of the games on the schedule were not played because of inclement weather.

Cincinnati won twice from New York and then the Giants turned the tables on the Reds, who had been leading the league. They threw them out of the lead, which they never regained, and won another succession of nine victories. That made three times consecutively that they had won a total of twenty-seven games in groups of nine, assuredly an unusual result.

Losing one game they again entered the winning class. This time they won six games in succession. Then they lost a game. After this single defeat they won but three games. Their charm



1, Wingo; 2, Ellis; 3, Konetchy; 4, Hauser; 5, Evans.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



The Giants' "Board of Strategy"—Robinson, McGraw and Mathewson.

of games in blocks of nine had deserted them. They were beaten twice after winning three, and Pittsburgh was the team.

Then they won another single game and immediately after that victory lost to Brooklyn. But that was the last defeat for a long time. Well into the race, with their condition excellent, and playing better ball than they had played since their wonderful spurt of the month of September in 1911, they won sixteen games in succession.

The morning of the Fourth of July dawned hot and sultry. The air was thick and muggy and without life. The Giants were scheduled to play two games that day with Brooklyn, the first in the morning and the second in the afternoon. If they won both of them they would tie a former record, which had been made by the New York team, for consecutive victories.

Perhaps it may have been reaction after the long strain of winning or it may have been an uncommonly good streak of batting on the part of Brooklyn. Surely Brooklyn batted well enough, as the morning game went to the latter team by the score of 10 to 4. In the afternoon Brooklyn again beat the Giants by the score of 5 to 2. Wiltse pitched for New York and Stack for Brooklyn.

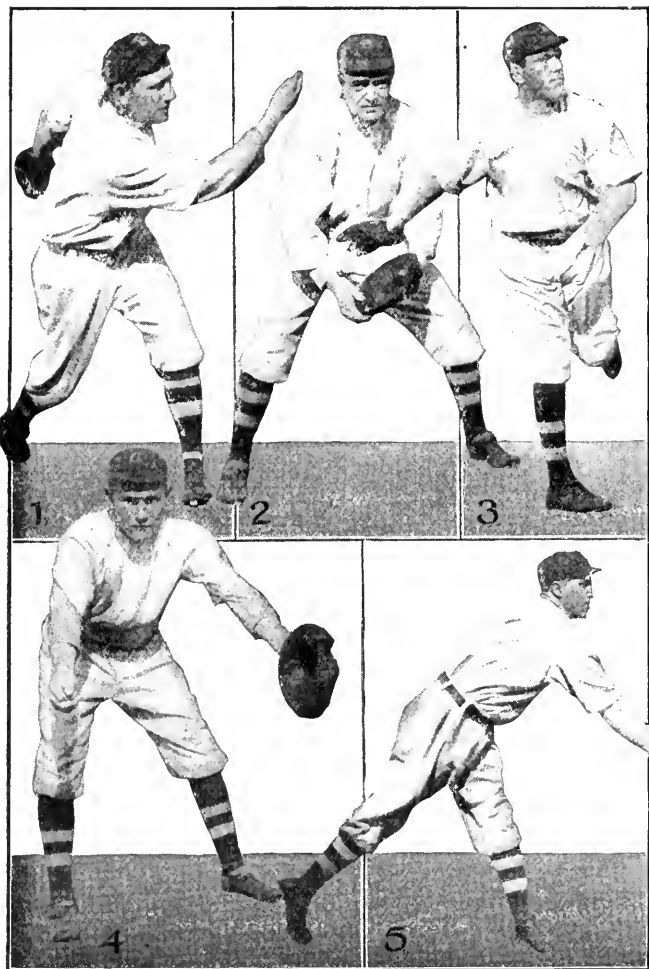
The New York team went to Chicago and won twice. Then it lost. The fourth game was won from Chicago and then the Giants lost two in succession.

They won one game and immediately after that lost four in succession. Chicago began to have visions of winning the pennant.

From Chicago the Giants went to Pittsburgh, stood firm in a series of three games, winning two and losing one. Their next call was at Cincinnati and beginning with that series they got back to form a trifle and won five games in succession.

Returning home they were beaten on the Polo Grounds three games in succession by Chicago. After that New York settled into a winning stride again and won six games in succession. Pittsburgh came to the Polo Grounds and stopped the winning streak of the champions by defeating them three times in succession. That was a hard jolt for any team to stand. Yet the Giants rallied and won the last game of the Pittsburgh series.

It was but a momentary pause, for after another victory St. Louis beat New York. The Giants won another game and the next day lost to St. Louis. That finished the home games for New York and the team started west, facing a desperate fight. They lost the first game to Chicago, won the next and lost the third.



1, Ragan; 2, Erwin; 3, Rucker; 4, Miller; 5, Knetzer.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

Going from Chicago to St. Louis they won three games in succession, returning to Chicago, lost a postponed game with the Cubs.

From Chicago their path led them to Pittsburgh where they lost the first contest. Then they made the stand of the season when they beat the Pittsburghs four games in succession.

Cincinnati turned the tables on the Giants to the consternation of the New York fans and won twice, when it seemed as if the Giants were about to start on a career which would safely land the championship. The Giants returned home and beat Brooklyn in the first game and lost the second. They won the next two and then lost again. The championship was still in abeyance. Again they won and then lost to Philadelphia.

Here came another test in a Philadelphia series at Philadelphia which contained postponed games, and once more rallying with all their might, won four games and lost the last of this series of five.

Following that they won three games and then lost to St. Louis. They won three times in succession and then lost four games to Chicago and Cincinnati, but all of this time Chicago was gradually falling away because it was necessary that the Cubs should continue to win successive victories if they were to beat New York for the championship.

The Giants atoned for the four defeats at the hands of Chicago and Cincinnati by winning the next four games in succession, and while this did not actually settle the championship, that is, the definite championship game had not been played, the race was practically over and all that was left to fight for in the National League was second place, in which Chicago and Pittsburgh were most interested. The pitching staff of the Chicago had worn out under the strain and the Cubs were beaten out by Pittsburgh.

The semi-monthly standing of the race by percentages follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON APRIL 30.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Cincinnati	10	3	.769	Pittsburgh	5	7	.417
New York	8	3	.727	Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Boston	6	6	.500	St. Louis	5	8	.385
Chicago	5	7	.417	Brooklyn	4	7	.364

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

New York	18	4	.810	St. Louis	10	16	.385
Cincinnati	19	5	.792	Boston	9	15	.375
Chicago	12	12	.500	Philadelphia	7	13	.350
Pittsburgh	9	12	.429	Brooklyn	7	14	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 31.

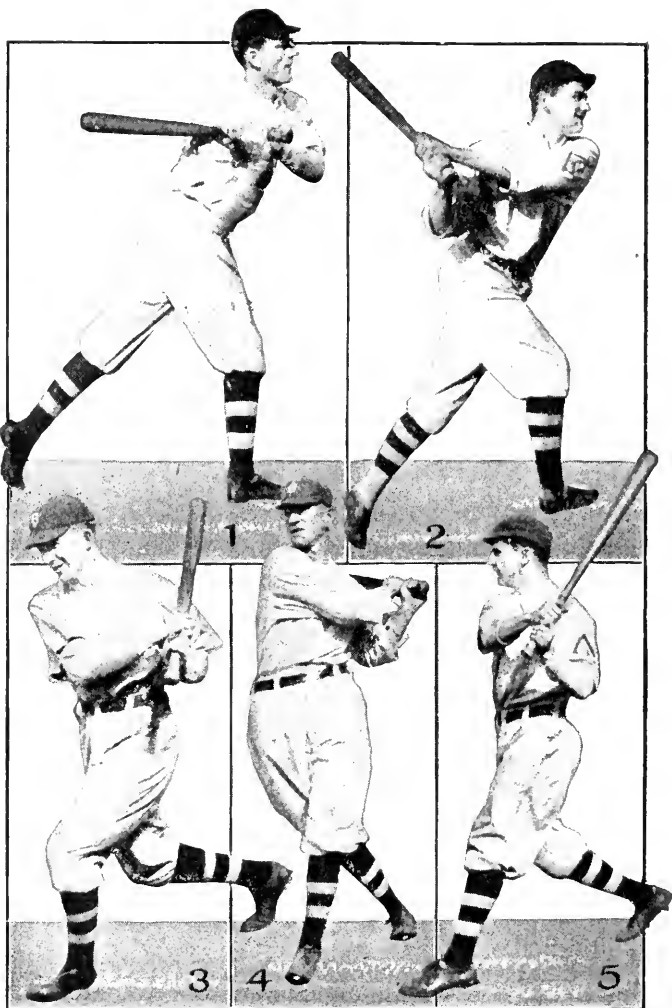
New York	28	7	.800	St. Louis	20	22	.476
Cincinnati	23	17	.575	Philadelphia	14	19	.424
Chicago	19	17	.528	Brooklyn	12	22	.353
Pittsburgh	18	17	.514	Boston	13	26	.333

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

New York	37	10	.787	Philadelphia	20	24	.455
Pittsburgh	27	20	.574	St. Louis	23	31	.426
Chicago	26	21	.553	Brooklyn	16	30	.348
Cincinnati	29	23	.553	Boston	16	35	.314

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 30.

New York	50	11	.820	Philadelphia	24	33	.421
Pittsburgh	37	25	.597	Brooklyn	24	36	.400
Chicago	34	26	.567	St. Louis	27	42	.391
Cincinnati	35	32	.522	Boston	20	46	.303



1. Daubert; 2. Wheat; 3. J. C. Smith; 4. Hummel; 5. Fisher.

A GROUP OF BROOKLYN NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	58	19	.753	Philadelphia	34	38	.472
Chicago	47	28	.627	St. Louis	34	49	.410
Pittsburgh	45	31	.592	Brooklyn	30	48	.385
Cincinnati	41	39	.513	Boston	22	59	.272

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 31.

New York	67	24	.736	Cincinnati	45	49	.479
Chicago	57	34	.626	St. Louis	41	55	.427
Pittsburgh	52	37	.584	Brooklyn	35	59	.372
Philadelphia	45	43	.511	Boston	25	66	.275

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

New York	73	30	.709	Cincinnati	50	58	.463
Chicago	69	36	.657	St. Louis	47	60	.439
Pittsburgh	65	40	.619	Brooklyn	39	69	.361
Philadelphia	50	54	.481	Boston	28	76	.269

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 31.

New York	82	36	.695	Cincinnati	57	65	.467
Chicago	79	42	.653	St. Louis	53	59	.434
Pittsburgh	71	50	.587	Brooklyn	44	76	.367
Philadelphia	59	60	.496	Boston	37	84	.306

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

New York	95	40	.704	Philadelphia	63	70	.474
Chicago	83	51	.619	St. Louis	57	80	.416
Pittsburgh	82	53	.607	Brooklyn	50	85	.370
Cincinnati	68	68	.500	Boston	42	93	.311

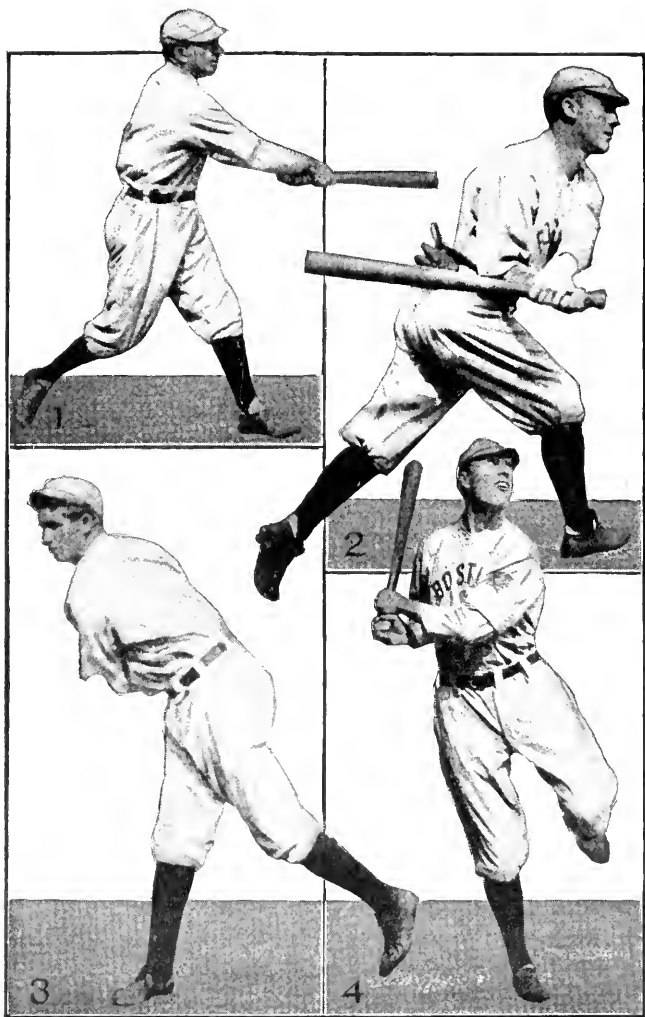
STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 30.

New York	101	45	.692	Philadelphia	70	77	.476
Pittsburgh	91	57	.615	St. Louis	62	88	.413
Chicago	89	58	.605	Brooklyn	57	91	.385
Cincinnati	74	76	.493	Boston	42	109	.324

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Pitts.	Chi.	Cin.	Phil.	St.L.	Bkln.	Bos.	Won.	P.C.
New York .....	..	12	9	16	17	15	16	18	103	.682
Pittsburgh	8	..	13	11	14	15	14	18	93	.616
Chicago	13	8	..	11	10	15	17	17	91	.607
Cincinnati	6	11	10	..	8	13	16	11	75	.490
Philadelphia	5	8	10	14	..	11	13	12	73	.480
St. Louis	7	7	7	9	11	..	10	12	63	.412
Brooklyn	6	8	5	6	9	11	..	13	58	.379
Boston	3	4	5	11	10	10	9	..	52	.340
Lost	48	58	59	78	79	90	95	101		

The Chicago-Pittsburgh game at Chicago, October 2, was protested by the Pittsburgh club and thrown out of the records, taking a victory from the Chicago club and a defeat from the Pittsburgh club.



1. Kling; 2. Titus; 3. Hess; 4. Hauser.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

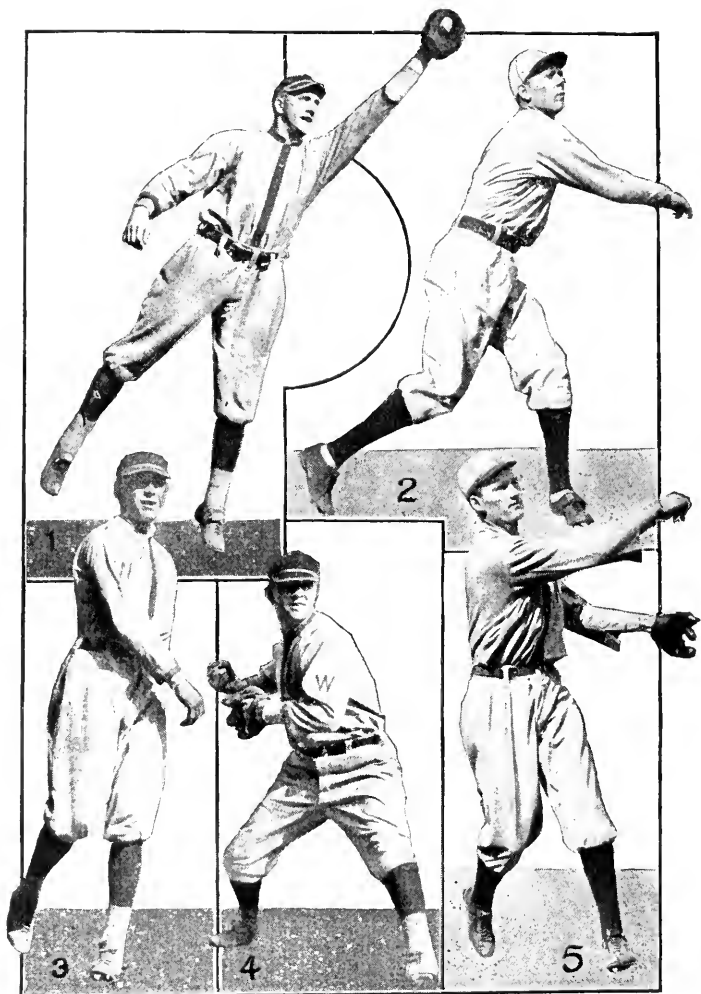
Conlon, Photos.



1, Campbell; 2, Tyler; 3, Sweeney; 4, Perdue; 5, Gowdy.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NATIONALS.

Conlon, Photos.



1, Morgan; 2, Groom; 3, Moeller; 4, Foster; 5, Johnson.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Cleveland vs. New York—Easterly putting out Daniels.

American League Season of 1912

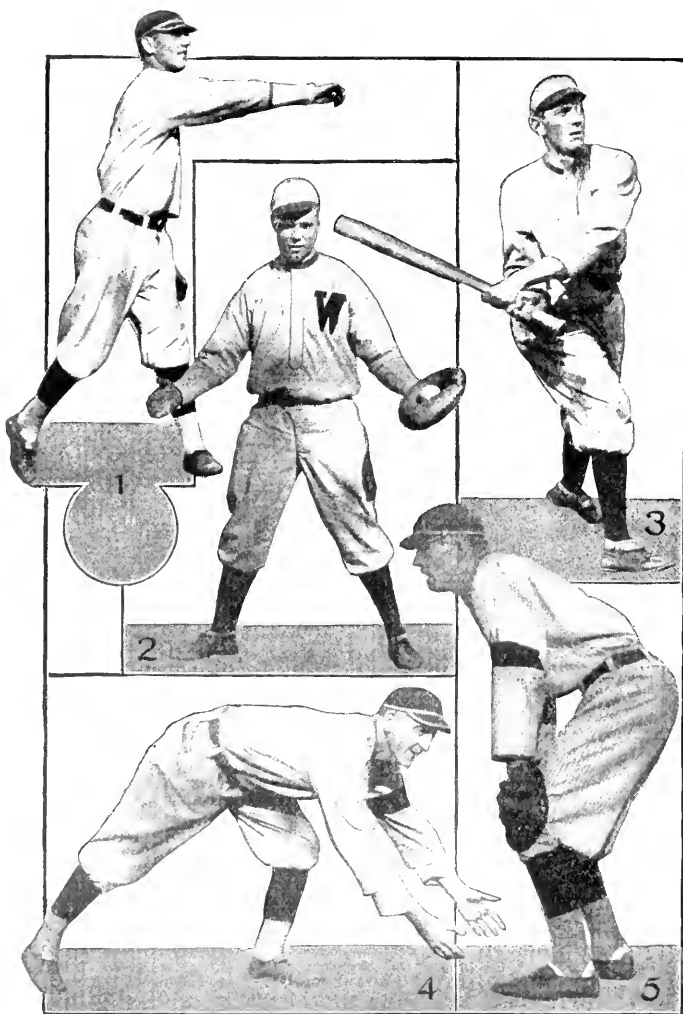
BY IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO.

Pre-season predictions in Base Ball do not carry much weight individually, but when many minds, looking at the game from different angles, agree on the main points there usually is good reason behind such near unanimity. Outside of Boston it is doubtful if any experienced critic of Base Ball in the country expected the Red Sox to be converted from a second division team into pennant winners in one short season. If such expectancy existed in Boston it was partially a case of the wish fathering the thought. The majority of men believed the machine with which Connie Mack had achieved two league and two world's championships was good for at least one more American League pennant. That expectation was based on the comparative youth of the important cogs in the Athletic machine. Yet this dope went all wrong. The Athletics were beaten out by two teams which were in the second division in 1911, one of them as low as seventh place.

The reason for these form reversals were several. The Boston and Washington teams improved magically in new hands, while the Athletics went back a bit, partly because of too much prosperity and partly because of adversity. Having come from behind in 1911 and made a winning from a wretched start, the Mackmen apparently thought they could do it again and delayed starting their fight until it was too late. The loss of the services of Dan Murphy for more than half of the season also was a prime factor.

The White Sox were the season's sensations both ways and for a time kept everybody guessing by their whirlwind start under new management. They walked over every opponent they tackled for the first few weeks, then began to slip and it required Herculean efforts to keep them in the first division at the finish. The Chicago team always was a puzzle to all parties to the race, including itself.

From the outset there was almost no hope for the other four teams in the league. Cleveland and Detroit occasionally broke into the upper circles for a day or two in the early weeks of the season, but not far enough to rouse any false anticipations among their supporters. St. Louis and New York quickly gravitated to the lower strata and remained there, the Yankees finally losing out in their battle with the Browns to keep out of last place.



1, Shanks; 2, Ainsmith; 3, Milan; 4, McBride; 5, Gandil.

A GROUP OF WASHINGTON AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



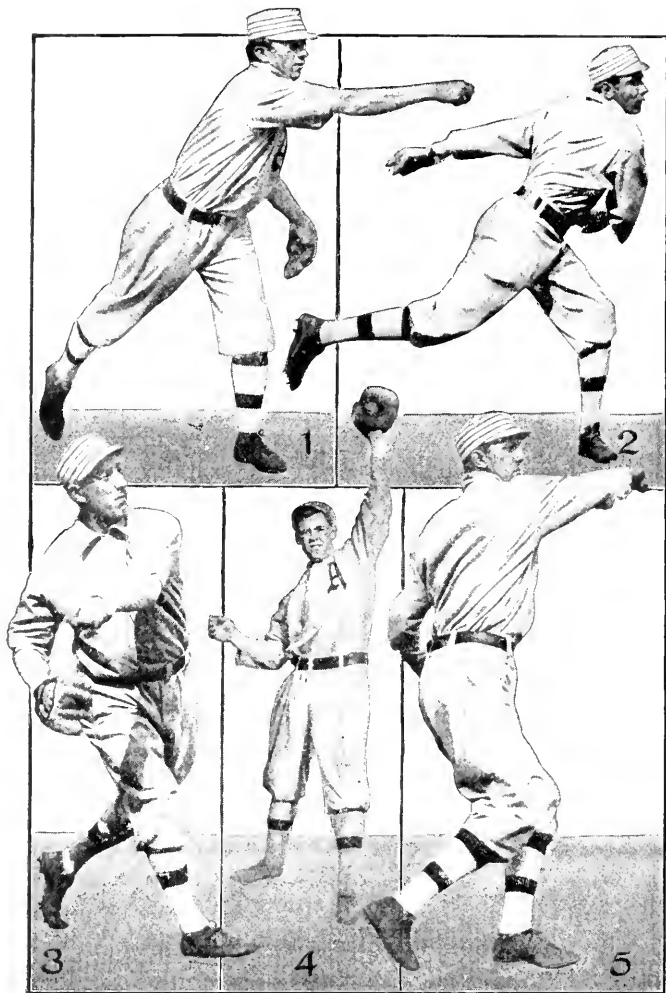
Detroit vs. New York—Cobb sliding into a base; Chase playing first.

Five American League teams started the season under new managers. One of the three which began the race under leaders retained from the previous year changed horses in mid-stream. Jake Stahl, Harry Wolverton, Clark Griffith, Harry Davis and James Callahan were the new faces in the managerial gallery. Some of them were not exactly new to the job but were in new jobs. Of these Stahl, Griffith and Callahan proved successful leaders and the first named became the hero of a world's championship team when the last ball of the series was caught. Davis resigned during the season and was succeeded by Joe Birmingham, who almost duplicated the feat of George Stovall in 1911, putting new life into the Cleveland team and starting a spurt which made the race for position interesting. Wolverton stuck the season out in spite of handicaps that would have discouraged anybody, then handed in his resignation. Wallace, who started the year at the helm again in St. Louis, cheerfully handed over the management to Stovall, who had been transplanted into the Mound City in the hope of making Davis' task easier in Cleveland. Stovall made the Browns a hard team to beat and had the mild satisfaction of hoisting them out of the cellar which they had occupied for the better part of three seasons.

An unpleasant feature of the season, but one which had beneficial results, was the strike of the Detroit players, entailing the staging of a farcical game in Philadelphia between the Athletics and a team of semi-professionals. This incident grew out of an attack on a New York spectator by Ty Cobb while in uniform and the immediate suspension of the player for an indefinite period.

The prompt and unyielding stand taken by President Johnson against the action of the Detroit players and the diplomatic efforts of President Navin of that club averted serious or extended trouble and undoubtedly furnished a warning against any similar act in the near future. Another excellent result was the effort made by club owners to prevent the abuse of the right of free speech by that small element of the game's patronage which finds its greatest joy in abusing the players, secure in the knowledge that it is practically protected from personal injury in retaliation.

In the development of new players of note the league enjoyed an average season, and a considerable amount of new blood was injected into the game in the persons of players who made good without attracting freakish attention. The rise of the Washington team from seventh to second place brought its youngsters into the limelight prominently, and of these Foster and Moeller were com-



1, Baker: 2, Bender: 3, Plank: 4, McInnes: 5, Coombs.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

Conlon, Photos.



Boston vs. New York—Tris Speaker batting.

mended highly. Gandil, who had his second tryout in fast company, plugged the hole at first base which had worried Washington managers for some time. Shanks also made a reputation for himself as a fielder. These men were helped somewhat by the showing of their team, but the case of Gandil would have been notable in any company. His first advent into the majors with the White Sox showed him to be an exceedingly promising player, but for some reason his work fell off until he was discarded into the International League. There he quickly recovered his stride and, when he did come back shortly after the season opened last spring, he demonstrated that he had the ability to hit consistently and proved a tower of strength to Griffith's team.

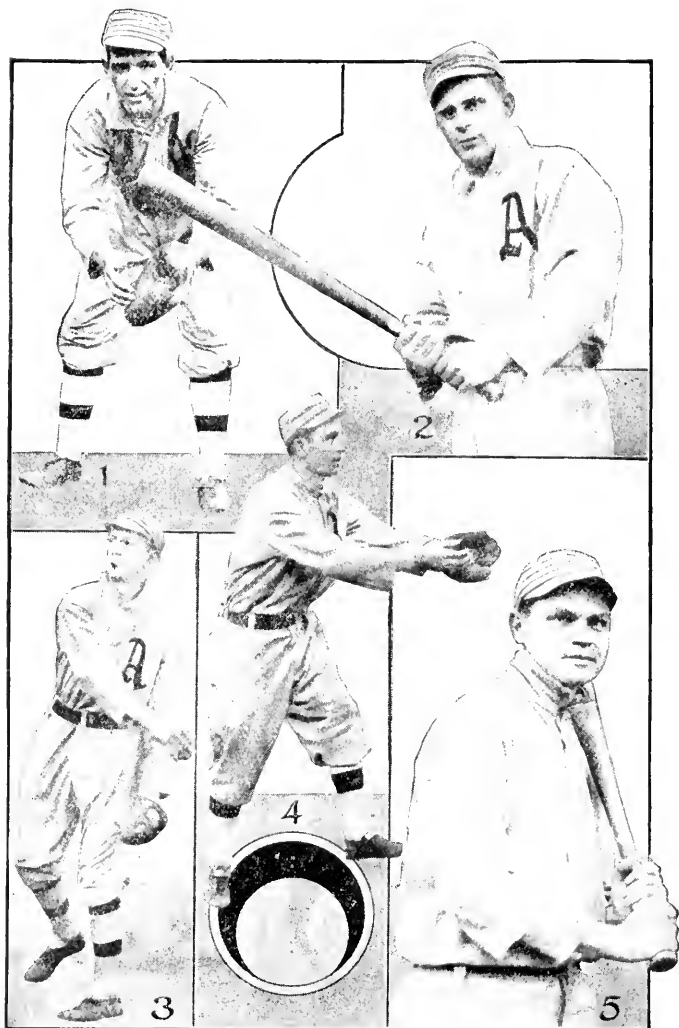
Baumgardner of the St. Louis Browns was an example of a youngster making good in spite of comparatively poor company. His pitching record with a team which finished in seventh place stamps him as one of the best, if not the best, of the slab finds of the year. Jean Dubuc of Detroit was another find of rare value and still another was Buck O'Brien of Boston, but these had the advantage over Baumgardner of getting better support both in the field and at bat. O'Brien in particular was fortunate to break in with a championship team.

The White Sox introduced three youngsters who made good and promise to keep on doing so. Two of them, George Weaver and Morris Rath, started the season with Chicago and the third, Baker Borton, joined the team late in the summer. Still later Ray Schalk started in to make what looks like a name for himself as a catcher.



No better illustration of the slight difference between a pennant winning machine and a losing team in the American League has occurred recently than the Boston Red Sox furnished last year. It did not differ materially from the team of 1910 which compelled the use of the nickname "Speed Boys." Jake Stahl was a member of that team, and except for the absence of Stahl in 1911, the champions of 1912 were composed of practically the same men who finished in the second division only the year before. But for the showing of 1910 the whole credit for last season's transformation might be attributed to Manager Stahl. Much of it unquestionably is his by right, and there is no intent here to deprive him of any of the high honors he achieved.

To Stahl's arrangement of his infield probably is due much of



1, Thomas; 2, Oldring; 3, Collins; 4, Barry; 5, Strunk.

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA ATHLETICS.

Conlon, Photos.



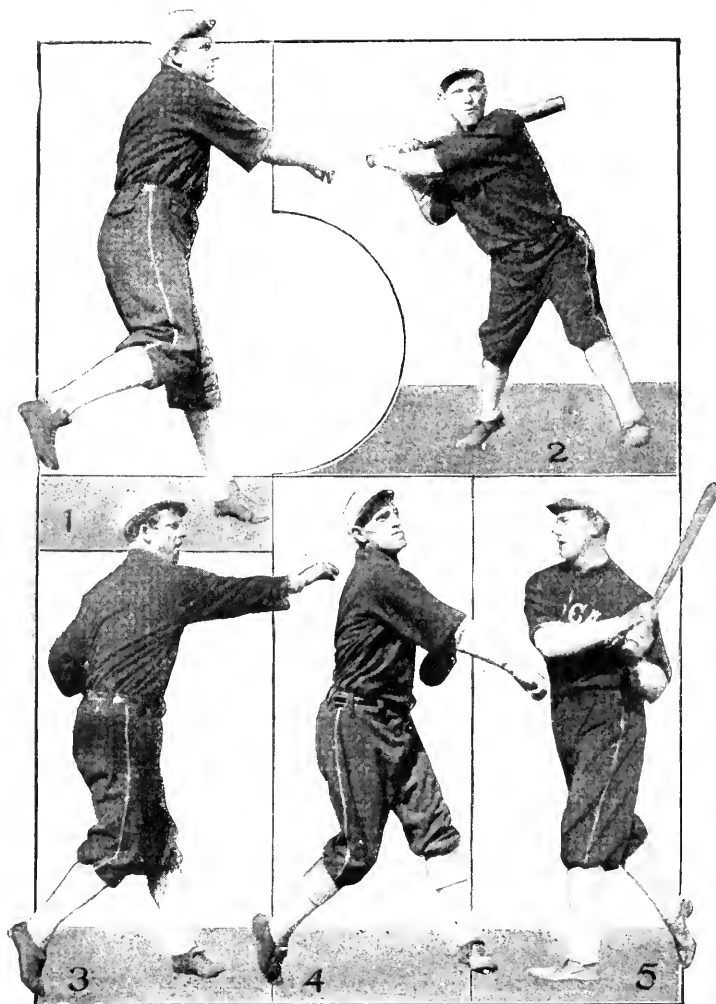
Dodging a swift one—New York Americans' Grounds.

the improvement in the team. The outfield trio of wonderful performers did not perform any more wonders last year than in the previous season, but what had been holes on the infield were plugged tightly. Many looked askance when Larry Gardner, supposedly a second baseman, was assigned to third, but the results more than justified the move, and it made room at second for Yerkes, a player who had proved only mediocre on the other side of the diamond. This switch and the return of Stahl, who is a grand mark to throw at on first base, gave the infield the same dash and confidence as the outfield possessed, and the addition of some pitching strength in Redient and O'Brien did the rest. It is the ability to discover just the right combination that differentiates the real manager from the semi-failure.

The Red Sox were in the race from the start, but they were eclipsed for a time by the White Sox. In spite of that the Bostonians never faltered but kept up a mighty consistent gait all the way and wore down all competitors before the finish. Stahl's men never were lower than second place in the race with the exception of three days early in May, when Washington poked its nose in front of the Red Sox and started after the White Sox, only to be driven back into third place by the men of Callahan themselves. For more than a week in April Boston was in the lead. Then Chicago went out and established a lead so long that it lasted until near the middle of June. Boston attended strictly to its knitting, however. Without stopping in their steady stride the Red Sox hung on, waiting for the Callahans to slump. When their chance came in June the Bostonians jumped into the lead—June 10 was the exact date—and never thereafter did they take any team's dust.

By the Fourth of July Boston had a lead of seven games over the Athletics. The Red Sox kept right along at their even gait and a month later were leading by the same margin over Washington, which had displaced the former champions. On September 1 Boston's lead was thirteen games, but it was not until September 18 that the American League pennant was actually cinched beyond the possibility of losing it.

All season Stahl's men were known as a lucky ball team. Delving into the files for the dope, revealed the fact that the newspaper reports of about every third game they played on the average contained some reference to "Boston's luck." This does not detract anything from their glory. No team ever won a major league pennant unless it was lucky. No team ever had as steady a run of luck as Boston enjoyed in 1912, unless that team made a lot of



1, Callahan; 2, Weaver; 3, Walsh; 4, Lord; 5, Collins.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



Cleveland vs. New York—Ryan safe on third; Paddock, third baseman.

its own luck by persistently hammering away when luck was against it and keeping ever on the alert to take advantage of an opening.

That is the explanation of the unusual consistency that marked the work of the Red Sox all season and the fact they did not experience a serious slump. In the first month of the season they won twelve games and lost eight. The second month of the race was their poorest one—the nearest they came to a slump. In that month they won eight and lost ten games. In the third month Boston won twenty-three and lost seven games. The fourth month saw them win twenty games and lose eight and in the fifth month their record was twenty victories and five defeats. In the final stages of the race the Red Sox were not under as strong pressure from behind and naturally did not travel as fast after sighting the wire, but the figures produced explain why Boston won the pennant. It started well and kept going faster until there was no longer need for speed. The annexation of the world's championship in a record breaking world's series with the New York Giants was a fitting climax to their season's achievement.



When Clark Griffith stalked through the west on his first invasion of the season with a team of youngsters, some of them practically unknown, and declared he was going after the pennant, everybody laughed or wanted to. A few weeks later everybody who had laughed was sorry, and those who only wanted to laugh were glad they didn't. For Griffith kept his men keyed up to the fighting pitch during the greater part of the season, and when they did start slumping in September, he made a slight switch on his infield, applied the brakes and started them going up again. The result was that Washington finished second for the first time in its major league history, winning that position in the closing days of the race after a bitter tussle with the passing world's champions.

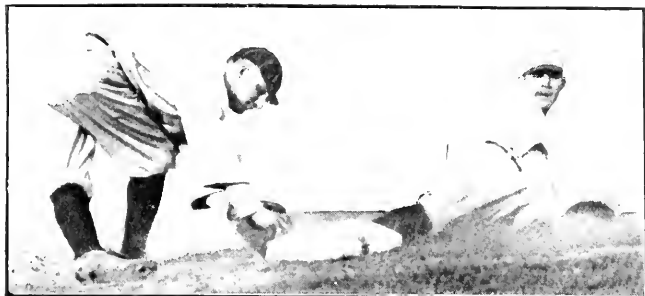
The acquisition of Gandil from Montreal plugged a hole at first base which had defied the efforts of several predecessors to stop and it helped make a brilliant infield, for it gave the youngsters something they were not afraid to throw at. In giving credit for the work of Griffith's infield, the inclination is to overestimate the worth of the new stars. But there was a tower of strength at short in George McBride, who has been playing steadily and consistently at that position for several seasons without being given one-tenth the credit his work has merited.



1. Zeider; 2. Sullivan; 3. Benz; 4. Bodie; 5. Lange.

A GROUP OF CHICAGO AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



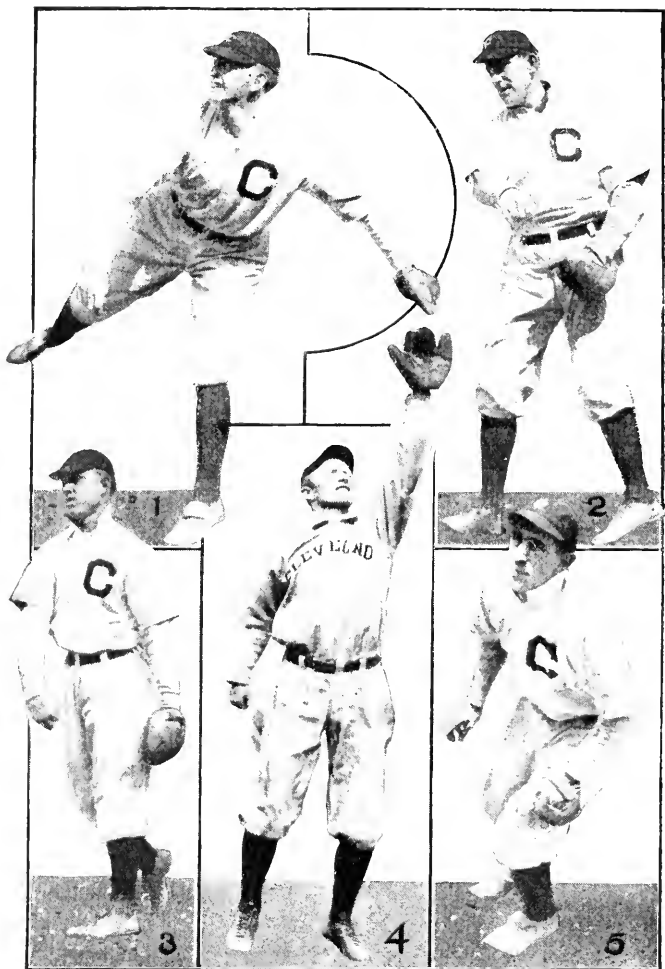
Detroit vs. New York—Moriarty, first base; Martin sliding.

The Washington team at one time or another occupied every position in the race except the first and last. The Senators were in seventh place for a few days in the opening weeks of the season, but not anywhere nearly as long as they were in second place later on. They climbed out of the second division by rapid stages and after May 1 they were driven back into it only once during the rest of the year. That was for three days in the beginning of June. In the meantime they had knocked Boston out of second place for a short while in May and, most of the way, had enjoyed a close fight with Philadelphia for third and fourth spots. Near the middle of June, after the Red Sox had ousted their White namesakes from first place, the Senators also passed Chicago and started after Boston. But the youngsters were not yet hardened to the strain and soon fell back to third and fourth. On July 5 Washington went into second place and held onto it, with the exception of three days, for a period of two months. September brought a slump and Griffith's men surrendered the runner-up position to the Athletics for about two weeks, then came back and took it away from the Mackmen at the end.



What happened to the world's champion Athletics the public did not really know until after the middle of the season. Then the suspensions of Chief Bender and Rube Oldring blazoned the fact that Manager Mack's splendid system of handling a Base Ball team by moral suasion had fallen down in the face of overconfidence and too much prosperity. Few people saw any reason for changing their belief in the prowess of the Athletics during the first half of the season, because they were in as good position most of the time as they had been the year previous at the same stage of the race. They were expected to make the same strong finish that swept everything before it in 1911. Not until the second half of the season was well under way did the adherents of the Mackmen give up the battle.

Philadelphia's sterling young infield seemed to stand up all right all the year, but the outfield and the slab staff gave Connie Mack sleepless nights. When Dan Murphy was injured in Chicago in June it was discovered what he had meant to the team. Dan was what the final punch is to a boxing star. His timely batting was missed in knocking out opponents, and the injury kept him out all the rest of the season. The strain which Jack Coombs gave his side in the world's series of 1911 proved more serious and lasting



1, Jackson; 2, Lajoie; 3, Griggs; 4, Turner; 5, Peckinpaugh.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



Chicago vs. Cleveland—Harry Lord safe at home plate.

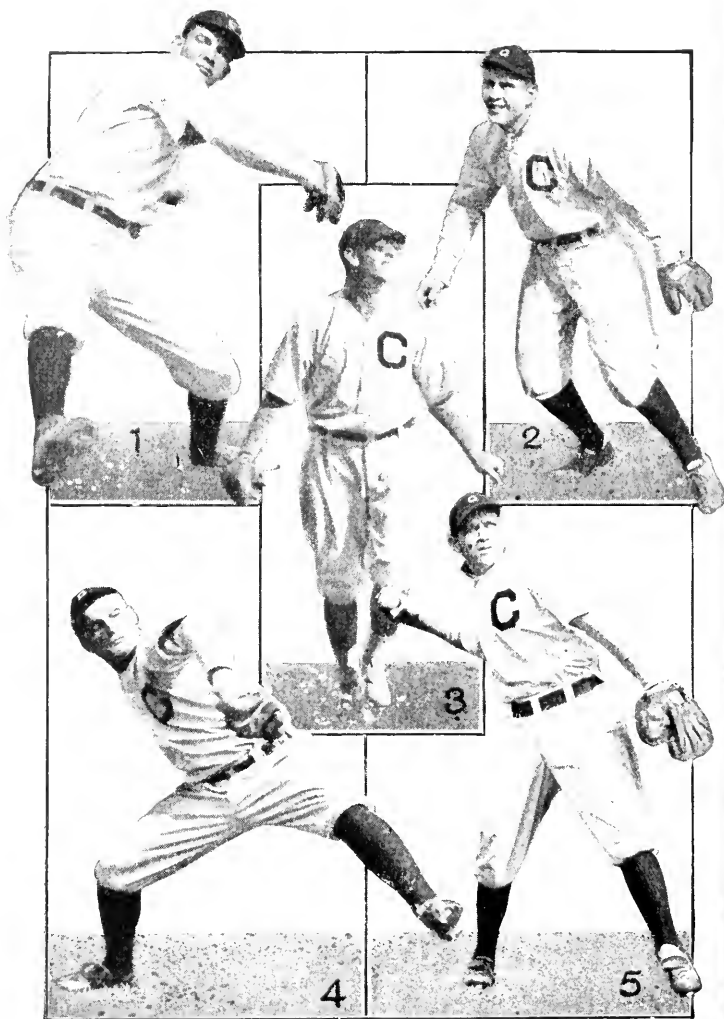
than was expected, and if Eddie Plank had not come back into grand form it would have been a tougher season than it was for the Athletics.

The Mackmen made a bad beginning for champions, and on May 1 were in the second division. During all of May and part of June they climbed into the first division and fell out of it with great regularity. Not until near the middle of June did the Athletics gain a strangle hold on the upper half of the league standing. From that time on they kept above the .500 mark, and toward the end of June they met the White Sox coming back. There was a short scuffle during the early part of July among the Athletics, Senators and White Sox for the possession of the position next to Boston. Then Chicago was pushed back, leaving Philadelphia and Washington to fight it out the rest of the way. Trimming the Phillies four out of five games in their city series did not lessen the gloom of the Athletics.



The White Sox by their meteoric career demonstrated the value of good condition at the start. Although the Chicagoans experienced tough weather in Texas last spring they fared better than any of the other teams in their league, and that fact, combined with the readiness with which youth gets into playing trim, enabled the White Sox to walk through the early weeks of their schedule with an ease that astonished everybody. Even prophets who were friendly to them had expected no such showing. So fast did the Callahans travel that on May 3 they had lost only four games, having won thirteen in that time. But Boston was hanging on persistently. Chicago's margin over the Red Sox varied from four to five and a half games during May. On the fourteenth of that month the White Sox had won twenty-one games and lost only five, giving them the percentage of .808. During part of this time they were on their first invasion of the east. May 18 saw the Chicago men five and a half games in the lead and their constituents were dreaming of another world's pennant almost every night.

Even the doubters were beginning to believe Manager Callahan had found the right combination. Just then came the awakening. The luck which had been coming their way began breaking against them with remarkable persistency. Plays that had won game after game went wrong and youth was not resourceful enough to offset the breaks. The White Sox began to fall away fast in percentage,



1, Gregg; 2, Birmingham; 3, Graney; 4, Blanding; 5, O'Neil.

A GROUP OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



At Cleveland—Umpire Billy Evans rendering a close decision.

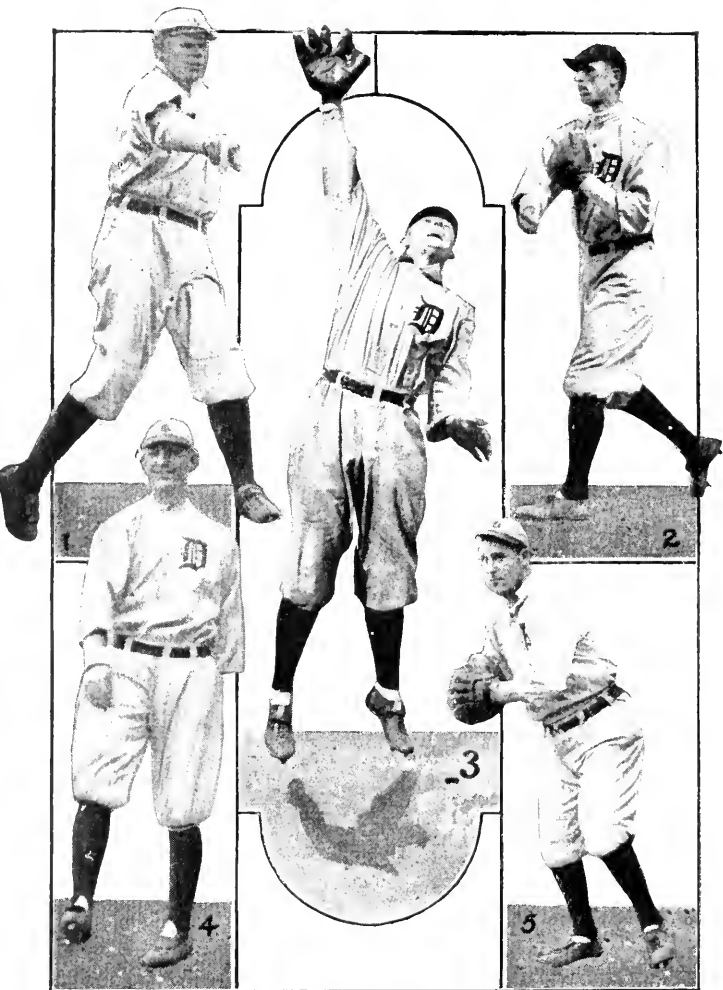
but managed to cling to the lead until June 10. Boston passed them right there and the Chicagoans kept on going.

By mid-season Manager Callahan was fighting to keep his men in the first division and their slump did not end until they landed in fifth place for a couple of days in August. Then in desperation Callahan began switching his line-up and by herculean effort—and the help of Ed Walsh—climbed back into the upper quartet and stuck there to the finish. It was a desperate remedy to take Harry Lord off third base, where he had played during most of his professional career, and try to convert him into an outfielder, a position in which he had had no experience at all. But Lord was too good an offensive player to take out of the game, in spite of his slump at third base, and he was willing to try the outfield. Results justified the move. Lord learned outfielding rapidly, and Zeider proved that third base was his natural position. The acquisition of Borton for first base enabled Callahan to put Collins in the outfield, and the White Sox in reality were a stronger team when they finished than when they started their runaway race in April. With one more reliable pitcher to take his turn regularly on the slab all season the White Sox would have kept in the race. Callahan's men made up for some of the disappointment they produced by beating the Cubs in a nine-game post-season series, after the Cubs had won three victories. Two of the nine games were drawn and one other went into extra innings, making a more extended combat than the world's series.



Cleveland's 1912 experience was almost identical with that of 1911, even to swapping managers in mid-season. Harry Davis, for years first lieutenant to Connie Mack, took the management of the Naps under a severe handicap. He succeeded a temporary manager, George Stovall, who had made good in the latter half of the previous season, but who could not be retained without abrogating a previous agreement with Davis. The public did not take kindly to the situation when the Naps failed to get into the fight, and the new management had a pitching staff of youngsters without much of a catching staff to help them out when in trouble.

The Cleveland team never was prominent in the race after the first fortnight, although it retained a respectable position at the top of the second division, with an occasional journey into the first division during the first month or six weeks. In the middle of June the Naps dropped back into sixth place, below Detroit, for a



1, Mullin; 2, Gainor; 3, Crawford; 4, Moriarty; 5, Stanage.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Van Oeyen, Photos.



New York vs. Cleveland—Hartzell safe; O'Neill, catcher.

while, then took a brace and reclaimed the leadership of the second squad for part of July. Midway in August found Cleveland apparently anchored in sixth spot and, with the consent of the Cleveland club owners, Manager Davis resigned his position.

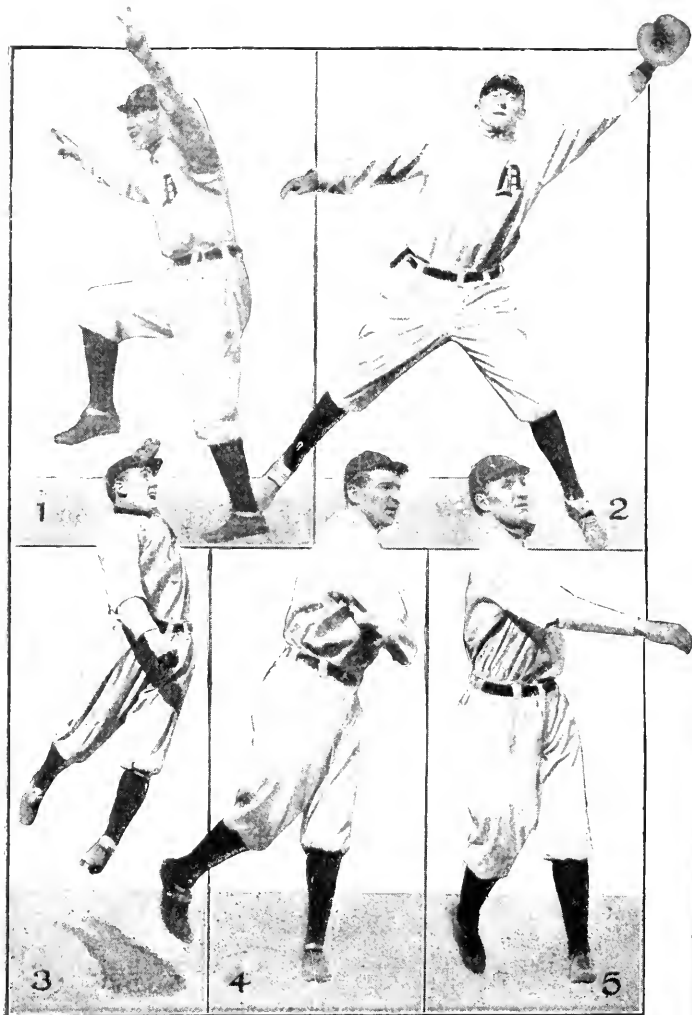
The management was given to Joe Birmingham, who took hold of it with enthusiasm but without experience, just as Stovall did the previous year. He infused new life into the team, shook it up a bit, and improved its playing so much that Cleveland passed Detroit before the end of the race, and was threatening to knock Chicago out of fourth place at one time. This would have happened but for the brace of the White Sox. Profiting by previous experience the club owners did not look around for a permanent manager until they saw what Birmingham could do, and in consequence were in position to offer him the leadership of the Naps for the season of 1913.



What was left to Manager Jennings from the great Detroit team that had won three straight pennants was slowing up, with the exception of Tyrus Cobb, who has yet to reach the meridian of his career, and the Georgian got into trouble fairly early in the season, with the result that he was suspended for a considerable period. That and the strike of the Tigers in Philadelphia threw a monkey-wrench into the machinery, resulting in a tangle which Jennings was unable to straighten out all the season. There was a problem at first base which he had a hard time solving. The break in Del Gainer's wrist the season before had not mended as it should have done, and he was unable to play the position regularly. Moriarty was pressed into service there and did good work in an unfamiliar position; then the infield was shifted several times without marked benefit. Donovan, who had always been of great help on the slab in hot weather, was not equal to the task of another year and was made manager of the Providence team. Jean Dubuc was the only one of the young pitchers who proved a star, but his work kept the Tigers from being a lot more disappointing proposition than they were.



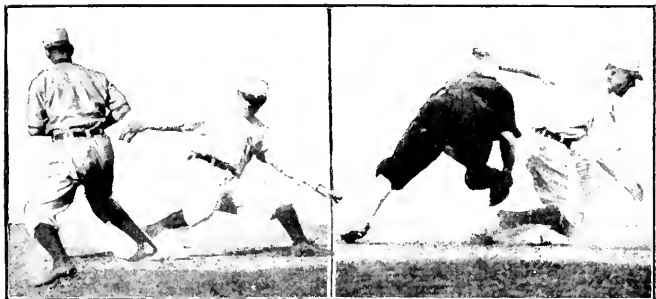
St. Louis and New York were outclassed from the start. Two weeks after the season opened it was apparent they were doomed to fight it out for the last round on the ladder. That the Browns finally escaped the cellar in the closing days of the race was due



1, Jennings, Mgr.; 2, Cobb: 3, Bush: 4, Dubuc: 5, Jones.

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

Conlon. Photos.



St. Louis vs. New York—Kutina and Zinn.

New York vs. Chicago—Paddock and Collins.

largely to the efforts of Stovall, who was made manager to succeed Wallace near the middle of the season.

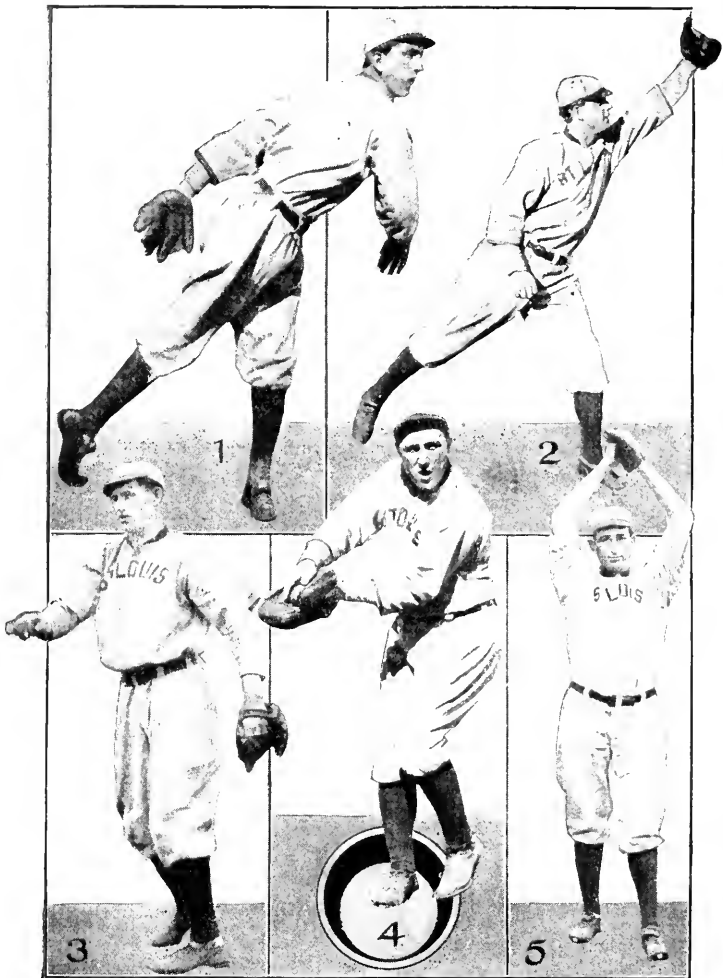
As early as the first of May it was seen the Browns and Yankees were destined to trail. The New York team quickly gravitated to the bottom. It started without the services of Catcher Eddie Sweeney, who held out for a larger salary, and it had a manager at the helm who was inexperienced in major league leadership. Not until April 24 did New York win a game and in that time it had lost seven straight, postponements accounting for the rest of the time.

St. Louis got a little better start and for a while was inclined to dispute sixth place with Detroit, but on May 1 the Browns found only New York between them and the basement. In the middle of May the Yankees passed St. Louis and ran seventh in the race until July, 4. But accident and injury, and the loss of Cree, shot the Yankees to pieces. For nearly six weeks, however, it was a battle royal between New York and St. Louis to escape the last hole, but in the middle of August the Yankees again established their superiority, retaining seventh place until after the middle of September. In the homestretch the new blood given Stovall enabled him to pull his men out of the last notch just before the schedule ran out. This feat was soon forgotten in the defeat of the Browns by the Cardinals in their post-prandial series for the championship of the Mound City.



The year was not prolific of freak or record-breaking performances in the American League. Walter Johnson of Washington, and Joe Wood of Boston were credited with sixteen straight victories, which raised the American League record in that respect from fourteen straight, formerly held by Jack Chesbro of the Yankees. Mullin of Detroit and Hamilton of St. Louis added their names to the list of hurlers who have held opponents without a safe hit in nine innings. Mullin performed his hitless feat against St. Louis and Hamilton retaliated by holding Detroit without a safety. The number of games in which pitchers escaped with less than four hits against them was smaller than usual, however. There were only seventy-eight shut-out games recorded last season by comparison with the American League's record of 145.

The longest game of the younger league's season lasted nineteen innings, Washington defeating Philadelphia in that combat 5 to 4.



1, Baumgardner; 2, Hogan; 3, Austin; 4, Krichell; 5, Mitchell.

A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

and it was played late in September when the two teams were scrapping for second place. The American League record for over-time is twenty-four innings, held by Philadelphia and Boston. There were a lot of slugging games in 1912, but not as many as during the season of 1911. Philadelphia piled up the highest total, 25, in eight innings, but it was made against the semi-professional team which wore Detroit uniforms on the day the Tigers struck. The highest genuine total of hits was twenty-three, made by the Athletics against New York pitchers. The Athletics also run up the highest score of the league's season when they compounded twenty-four runs against Detroit in May.

The semi-monthly standing of the race by percentages follows:

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 1.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	11	4	.733	Athletics	7	7	.500
Boston	9	5	.643	Detroit	6	10	.375
Washington	8	5	.615	St. Louis	5	9	.357
Cleveland	7	6	.533	New York	3	10	.231

STANDING OF CLUBS ON MAY 15.

Chicago	21	6	.778	Detroit	13	14	.481
Boston	16	8	.667	Athletics	10	12	.455
Washington	12	12	.500	New York	6	15	.286
Cleveland	11	11	.500	St. Louis	6	17	.261

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 1.

Chicago	29	12	.707	Cleveland	18	19	.486
Boston	25	14	.641	Washington	19	21	.475
Detroit	21	20	.512	New York	12	23	.343
Athletics	17	17	.500	St. Louis	12	27	.308

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JUNE 15.

Boston	33	19	.635	Detroit	26	29	.473
Chicago	33	21	.611	Cleveland	23	28	.451
Washington	33	21	.611	New York	17	31	.354
Athletics	27	21	.562	St. Louis	15	37	.283

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 1.

Boston	47	21	.691	Cleveland	32	33	.492
Athletics	39	25	.609	Detroit	33	36	.478
Chicago	38	28	.576	New York	18	44	.290
Washington	37	31	.551	St. Louis	18	45	.286

STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15.

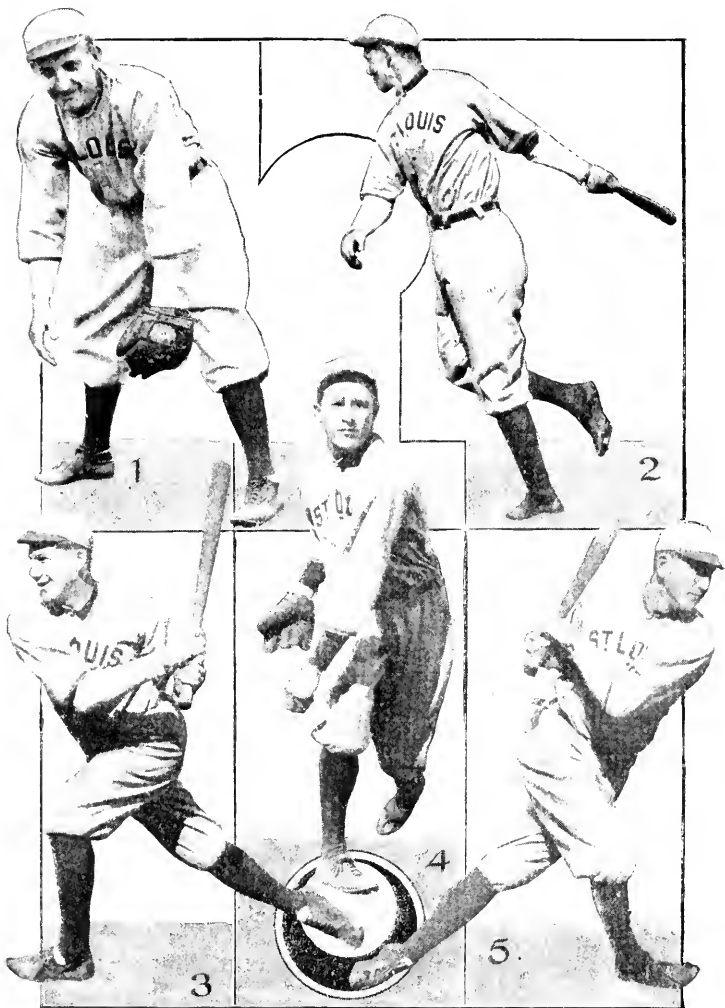
Boston	56	26	.683	Cleveland	42	42	.500
Washington	50	33	.602	Detroit	40	42	.488
Athletics	46	35	.568	New York	22	53	.293
Chicago	44	35	.557	St. Louis	22	56	.282

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1.

Boston	67	31	.684	Detroit	48	51	.485
Washington	61	37	.622	Cleveland	45	52	.464
Athletics	55	41	.573	New York	31	62	.333
Chicago	49	46	.516	St. Louis	30	66	.312

STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15.

Boston	76	34	.691	Detroit	55	58	.487
Athletics	66	43	.606	Cleveland	51	59	.464
Washington	67	44	.604	New York	35	72	.327
Chicago	54	55	.495	St. Louis	35	74	.321



1, Wallace; 2, Stovall, Mgr.; 3, Pratt; 4, Hamilton; 5, Compton.
A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Boston	87	37	.702	Detroit	57	70	.449
Washington	77	49	.611	Cleveland	54	71	.432
Athletics	73	50	.593	New York	45	78	.366
Chicago	62	61	.504	St. Louis	43	82	.344

STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 15.

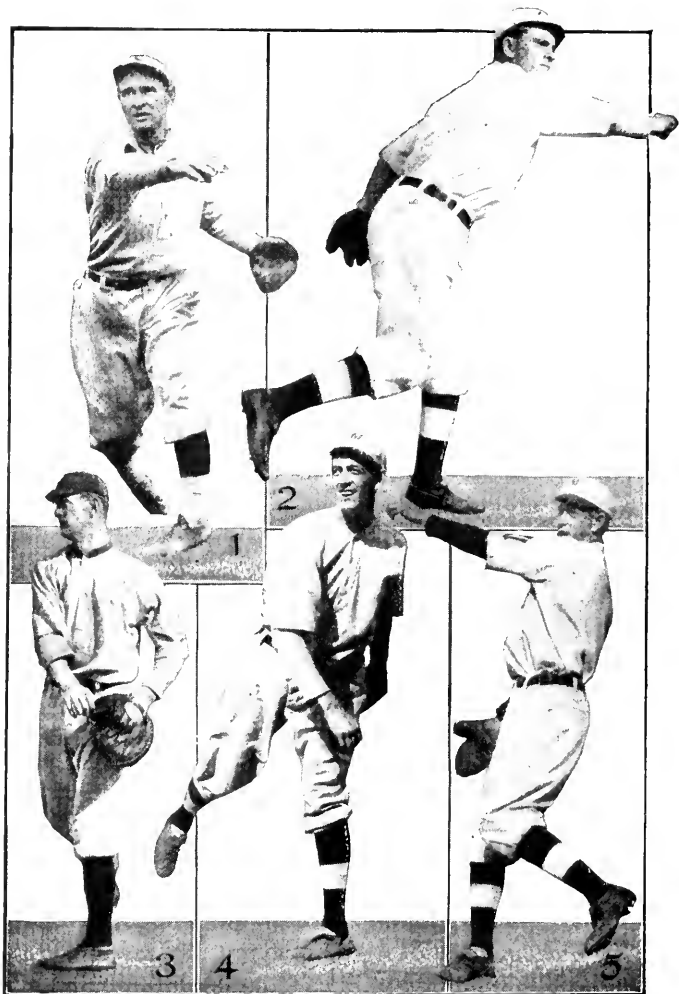
Boston	97	39	.713	Detroit	64	75	.461
Athletics	81	56	.591	Cleveland	62	75	.453
Washington	82	57	.590	New York	48	88	.353
Chicago	67	69	.493	St. Louis	47	89	.346

STANDING OF CLUBS ON OCTOBER 1.

Boston	103	46	.691	Cleveland	72	77	.483
Washington	89	60	.567	Detroit	69	80	.463
Athletics	89	60	.567	St. Louis	52	98	.347
Chicago	74	76	.493	New York	49	100	.329

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

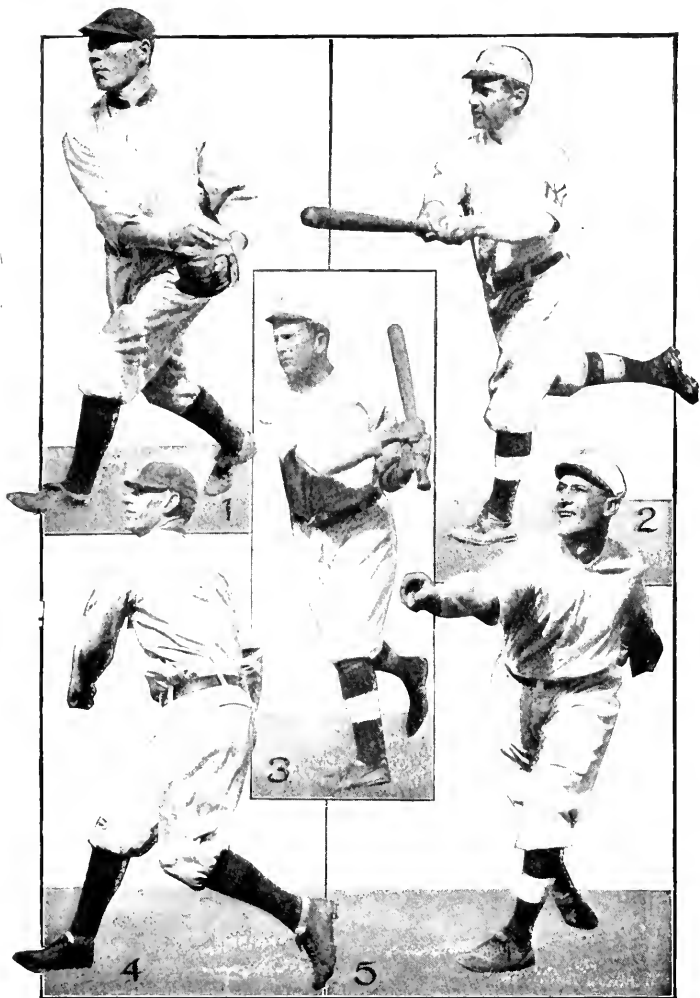
	Bos.	Wash.	Ath.	Chic.	Clev.	Det.	S. L.	N. Y.	Wen.	P.C.
Boston .....	..	12	15	16	11	15	17	19	105	.691
Washington	10	..	7	13	18	14	14	15	91	.599
Athletics	7	13	..	10	14	13	16	17	90	.592
Chicago	6	9	12	..	11	14	13	13	78	.506
Cleveland	11	4	8	11	..	13	15	12	75	.490
Detroit	6	8	9	8	9	..	13	16	69	.451
St. Louis	5	8	6	9	7	9	..	9	53	.344
New York	2	7	5	9	8	6	13	..	50	.329
Lost	47	61	62	76	78	84	101	102		



1, Chance, Mgr.; 2, Ford; 3, Sweeney; 4, Caldwell; 5, Chase.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



1, Warhop; 2, Cree; 3, Daniels; 4, Wolter; 5, Hartzell.

A GROUP OF NEW YORK AMERICANS.

Conlon, Photos.



H. ZIMMERMAN
Chicago

Leader in Batting in the National League in 1912

National League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	N.Y.	Pitts.	Chi.	Cin.	Phil.	St.L.	Bkln.	Bos.	Won.	P.C.
New York	12	9	16	17	15	16	18	103	.682	
Pittsburgh	8	13	11	14	15	14	18	93	.616	
Chicago	13	8	11	10	15	17	17	91	.607	
Cincinnati	6	11	10	8	13	16	11	75	.490	
Philadelphia	5	8	10	14	11	13	12	73	.480	
St. Louis	7	7	9	11	10	12	63	.412		
Brooklyn	6	8	5	6	9	11	13	58	.379	
Boston	3	4	5	11	10	9	52	.340		
Lost	48	58	59	78	79	90	95	101		

The Chicago-Pittsburgh game at Chicago, October 2, was protested by the Pittsburgh club and thrown out of the records, taking a victory from the Chicago club and a defeat from the Pittsburgh club.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1871—Athletics....	.759	1885—Chicago.....	.770	1899—Brooklyn ....	.682
1872—Boston .....	.830	1886—Chicago.....	.726	1900—Brooklyn.....	.603
1873—Boston .....	.729	1887—Detroit.....	.637	1901—Pittsburgh..	.647
1874—Boston .....	.717	1888—New York....	.641	1902—Pittsburgh..	.741
1875—Boston .....	.899	1889—New York....	.659	1903—Pittsburgh..	.650
1876—Chicago.....	.788	1890—Brooklyn....	.667	1904—New York...	.693
1877—Boston .....	.646	1891—Boston .....	.630	1905—New York...	.668
1878—Boston .....	.683	1892—Boston .....	.680	1906—Chicago.....	.765
1879—Providence..	.702	1893—Boston .....	.667	1907—Chicago.....	.704
1880—Chicago.....	.798	1894—Baltimore....	.695	1908—Chicago.....	.643
1881—Chicago.....	.667	1895—Baltimore....	.669	1909—Pittsburgh..	.724
1882—Chicago.....	.655	1896—Baltimore....	.698	1910—Chicago.....	.676
1883—Boston .....	.643	1897—Boston .....	.795	1911—New York...	.647
1884—Providence..	.750	1898—Boston .....	.685		

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Following are the Official Batting Averages of National League players who participated in any manner in at least fifteen championship games during the season of 1912:

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Zimmerman, Chicago	145	557	95	207	318	41	14	14	18	23	.372
Meyers, New York.....	126	371	60	133	177	16	5	6	9	8	.358
Sweeney, Boston	153	593	84	204	264	31	13	1	33	27	.344
Evers, Chicago	143	478	73	163	211	23	11	1	14	16	.341
Bresnahan, St. Louis.....	48	108	8	36	50	7	2	1	..	4	.333
McCormick, New York.....	42	39	4	13	19	4	1	..	..	1	.333
Doyle, New York.....	143	558	98	184	263	33	8	10	13	36	.330
Knisely, Cincinnati	21	67	10	22	35	7	3	..	1	3	.328
Loberf, Philadelphia	65	257	37	84	112	12	5	2	10	13	.327
Wiltse, New York.....	28	46	5	15	17	2	..	..	1	1	.326
Wagner, Pittsburgh	145	558	91	181	277	35	20	7	11	26	.324
Hendrix, Pittsburgh	46	121	25	39	64	10	6	1	2	1	.322
Kirke, Boston	103	359	53	115	146	11	4	4	9	7	.320
Kelly, Pittsburgh	48	132	20	42	52	3	2	1	7	8	.318
Marsans, Cincinnati	110	416	59	132	168	19	7	1	9	35	.317
Kling, Boston	81	252	26	80	102	10	3	2	7	3	.317
Doulin, Pittsburgh	77	244	27	77	108	9	8	2	10	8	.316
Stengel, Brooklyn	17	57	9	18	22	1	..	1	1	5	.316
Paskert, Philadelphia	145	540	102	170	221	38	5	1	11	26	.315
Konetchy, St. Louis.....	143	538	81	169	245	26	13	8	17	25	.314
Crandall, New York.....	50	80	9	25	35	6	2	..	3	..	.313
Titus, Philadelphia-Boston	141	502	99	155	224	32	11	5	15	11	.309
Merkle, New York.....	129	479	82	148	215	22	6	11	8	37	.309
Daubert, Brooklyn	145	559	81	172	232	19	16	3	14	29	.308

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
W. Miller, Chicago.....	86	241	45	71	93	11	4	..	8	11	.307
S. Magee, Philadelphia.....	132	464	79	142	203	25	9	6	29	30	.406
Wheat, Brooklyn.....	123	453	70	138	204	28	7	8	7	16	.305
Huggins, St. Louis.....	120	431	82	131	154	15	4	..	11	35	.304
Carey, Pittsburgh.....	150	587	114	177	231	23	8	5	37	45	.302
Edington, Pittsburgh.....	15	53	4	16	20	..	2	..	3	..	.302
Simon, Pittsburgh.....	42	113	10	34	38	2	1	..	..	1	.301
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh.....	152	583	80	175	299	19	36	11	23	16	.300
Campbell, Boston.....	145	624	102	185	244	32	9	3	22	19	.296
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati.....	148	558	73	164	226	32	12	2	26	23	.294
Burns, New York.....	29	51	11	15	19	4	..	..	..	7	.294
Lee Magee, St. Louis.....	128	458	60	133	162	13	8	..	25	16	.290
M. Brown, Chicago.....	16	31	3	9	10	1	..	..	1	1	.290
Devlin, Boston.....	121	436	59	126	160	18	8	..	8	11	.289
Bates, Cincinnati.....	81	239	45	69	98	12	7	1	11	10	.289
A. Wilson, New York.....	65	121	17	35	50	6	..	3	6	2	.289
Hyatt, Pittsburgh.....	46	97	13	28	33	3	1	..	2	2	.289
Byrne, Pittsburgh.....	150	528	99	152	214	31	11	3	12	20	.288
Saier, Chicago.....	122	451	74	130	189	25	14	2	14	11	.288
Shafer, New York.....	78	163	48	47	53	4	1	..	7	22	.288
Phelps, Brooklyn.....	52	111	8	32	42	4	3	..	4	1	.288
Graham, Philadelphia.....	24	59	6	17	21	1	..	1	..	1	.288
J. Smith, Brooklyn.....	128	486	75	139	191	28	6	4	16	22	.286
Houser, Boston.....	108	332	38	95	142	17	3	8	5	1	.286
Cravath, Philadelphia.....	130	436	63	124	205	30	9	11	16	15	.284
Mitchell, Cincinnati.....	147	552	60	156	208	14	13	4	18	23	.283
Evans, St. Louis.....	135	491	59	139	198	23	9	6	15	11	.283
Archer, Chicago.....	120	385	35	109	148	20	2	5	14	7	.283
Tinker, Chicago.....	142	550	80	155	193	24	7	..	34	25	.282
Fletcher, New York.....	129	419	64	118	157	17	8	2	14	16	.282
Knabe, Philadelphia.....	126	426	56	120	139	11	4	..	11	16	.282
Hummel, Brooklyn.....	122	411	55	116	166	21	7	5	10	7	.282
Northen, Brooklyn.....	118	412	54	116	160	26	6	2	9	8	.282
Bescher, Cincinnati.....	145	548	120	154	216	29	12	3	9	67	.281
Oakes, St. Louis.....	136	495	57	139	177	19	5	3	15	26	.281
Clarke, Cincinnati.....	72	146	19	41	52	7	2	..	5	9	.281
Cutshaw, Brooklyn.....	102	357	41	100	122	14	4	..	15	16	.280
Downey, Philadelphia-Chicago..	67	193	31	54	73	6	5	1	16	3	.280
Boyle, Philadelphia.....	15	25	4	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	.280
O. Miller, Brooklyn.....	98	316	35	88	111	18	1	1	7	11	.278
Cotter, Chicago.....	26	54	6	15	19	..	2	..	..	1	.278
Murray, New York.....	143	549	82	152	227	26	20	3	19	38	.277
McCarthy, Pittsburgh.....	111	401	53	111	134	12	4	1	16	8	.277
H. Moran, Brooklyn.....	130	508	77	140	181	18	10	1	9	28	.276
J. Miller, Pittsburgh.....	148	567	74	156	225	32	12	4	20	18	.275
Devore, New York.....	106	327	66	90	122	14	6	2	7	27	.275
Hofman, Chicago-Pittsburgh.....	53	178	35	49	66	15	1	..	4	5	.275
Donnelly, Boston.....	38	69	10	19	23	4	..	..	4	1	.275
Butler, Pittsburgh.....	43	154	19	42	53	4	2	1	4	2	.273
Dale, St. Louis.....	20	22	..	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	.273
Gowdy, Boston.....	44	96	16	26	43	6	1	3	1	3	.271
Groh, New York.....	27	48	8	13	17	2	1	..	..	6	.271
Snodgrass, New York.....	146	535	91	144	195	24	9	3	21	43	.269
Ellis, St. Louis.....	109	305	47	82	116	18	2	4	13	6	.269
Walsh, Philadelphia.....	51	150	16	40	58	6	3	2	7	3	.267
Wingo, St. Louis.....	100	310	38	82	122	18	8	2	3	8	.265
Schulte, Chicago.....	139	553	90	146	231	27	11	12	19	17	.264
Becker, New York.....	125	402	66	106	158	18	8	6	11	30	.264
Mathewson, New York.....	43	110	14	29	35	4	1	..	3	2	.264
Herzog, New York.....	140	482	72	127	171	20	9	2	17	37	.263
Mensor, Pittsburgh.....	39	59	19	26	33	3	2	..	..	10	.263
Jackson, Boston.....	110	397	55	104	139	13	5	4	11	22	.262
Downs, Brooklyn-Chicago.....	52	127	11	33	49	7	3	1	3	8	.260
Hauser, St. Louis.....	133	479	73	124	155	14	7	1	21	26	.259
E. McDonald, Boston.....	121	459	70	119	160	23	6	2	6	22	.259

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
R. Miller, Boston-Philadelphia.	118	378	50	98	136	20	6	2	13	9	.259
Doolan, Philadelphia	146	532	47	137	178	26	6	1	21	6	.258
Spratt, Boston	27	89	6	23	39	3	2	3	..	2	.258
Loderus, Philadelphia	148	572	77	147	218	31	5	10	5	8	.257
Leach, Pittsburgh-Chicago	110	362	74	93	123	14	5	2	7	20	.257
C. McDonald, Cincinnati	61	140	16	36	50	3	4	1	2	5	.257
C. Smith, Chicago	21	35	4	9	10	1	..	..	2	..	.257
W. Smith, St. Louis	75	219	22	56	71	5	5	..	6	4	.256
Daly, Brooklyn	61	199	22	51	68	9	1	2	12	2	.256
Mowrey, St. Louis	114	408	59	104	139	13	8	2	20	19	.255
Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	59	4	15	19	2	1	..	..	..	.254
Brennan, Philadelphia	27	59	8	15	23	1	2	1	2	..	.254
Yingling, Brooklyn	25	64	9	16	20	2	1	..	1	..	.250
Egan, Cincinnati	149	507	69	125	149	14	5	..	29	24	.247
McKechnie, Pittsburgh	24	73	8	18	20	..	1	..	2	2	.247
Bliss, St. Louis	49	114	11	28	33	3	1	..	4	3	.246
Sheppard, Chicago	146	523	85	128	179	22	10	3	10	15	.245
Rucker, Brooklyn	45	102	8	25	29	2	1	..	4	1	.245
Hess, Boston	33	94	10	23	35	4	4	..	6	..	.245
Phelan, Cincinnati	130	461	56	112	152	9	11	3	17	25	.243
McLean, Cincinnati	102	333	17	81	101	15	1	1	6	1	.243
Williams, Chicago	28	62	3	15	18	1	1	..	2	2	.242
Gibson, Pittsburgh	95	300	23	72	98	14	3	2	10	..	.240
Grant, Cincinnati	96	255	37	61	75	6	1	2	7	11	.239
Shultz, Philadelphia	23	21	1	5	7	2	..	..	..	..	.238
Severeid, Cincinnati	50	114	10	27	33	..	3	..	4	..	.237
Bridwell, Boston	31	106	6	25	32	5	1	..	5	2	.236
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	41	98	7	23	24	1	..	..	8	1	.235
Lennox, Chicago	27	81	13	19	28	4	1	1	6	1	.235
Hartley, New York	25	34	3	8	12	2	1	..	..	2	.235
Tooley, Brooklyn	77	265	34	62	84	6	5	2	14	12	.234
Doolin, Philadelphia	69	184	20	43	52	9	..	..	4	8	.234
Fischer, Brooklyn	82	257	27	60	76	10	3	..	13	7	.233
Harmon, St. Louis	46	99	7	23	26	1	1	..	2	2	.232
Wille, St. Louis	30	48	2	11	13	..	1	..	2	..	.229
Kent, Brooklyn	20	35	2	8	9	1	..	..	..	..	.229
Cheney, Chicago	42	106	13	24	36	5	2	1	10	..	.226
Adams, Pittsburgh	28	53	5	12	17	3	1	..	1	..	.226
Killifer, Philadelphia	85	268	18	60	75	6	3	1	15	6	.224
Ames, New York	33	58	6	13	16	3	..	..	1	1	.224
Rariden, Boston	79	247	27	55	63	3	1	1	7	3	.223
O'Toole, Pittsburgh	37	99	4	22	28	4	1	..	2	1	.222
Almeida, Cincinnati	16	59	9	13	23	4	3	..	1	..	.220
Marquard, New York	43	96	14	21	23	2	..	..	9	2	.219
Seaton, Philadelphia	44	83	8	18	23	3	1	..	4	..	.217
C. Brown, Boston	31	61	6	13	20	7	..	..	1	..	.213
Erwin, Brooklyn	59	133	14	28	37	3	..	2	3	1	.211
Maranville, Boston	26	86	8	18	20	2	..	..	5	1	.209
Geyer, St. Louis	41	53	5	11	12	1	..	..	1	1	.208
Cole, Chicago-Pittsburgh	20	20	2	4	5	1	..	..	1	..	.200
Tyler, Boston	42	96	8	19	22	3	..	..	1	..	.198
Esmond, Cincinnati	82	231	24	45	59	5	3	1	12	11	.195
Curtis, Philadelphia-Brooklyn	29	41	2	8	8	..	..	..	2	1	.195
Kirkpatrick, Brooklyn	32	94	13	18	21	1	1	..	3	5	.191
Barger, Brooklyn	17	37	3	7	8	1	..	..	..	1	.189
Alexander, Philadelphia	46	102	7	19	29	4	..	2	9	..	.186
Viox, Pittsburgh	33	70	8	13	24	2	3	1	3	2	.186
Galloway, St. Louis	21	54	4	10	12	2	..	..	3	2	.185
Steele, St. Louis	41	61	5	11	15	2	1	..	1	..	.180
Needham, Chicago	33	90	12	16	21	5	..	..	4	3	.178
Rixey, Philadelphia	23	53	3	9	11	2	..	..	2	..	.170
Diekson, Boston	36	60	3	10	10	..	..	..	3	1	.167
Allen, Brooklyn	20	36	4	6	14	3	1	1	2	..	.167
Keefe, Cincinnati	17	18	3	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	.167
Suggs, Cincinnati	42	106	10	17	21	2	1	..	5	..	.160

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Willis, St. Louis.....	31	38	2	6	7	1	..	..	1	..	.158
Lavender, Chicago.....	42	87	6	13	16	3	..	..	3	..	.149
Tesreau, New York.....	36	82	1	12	17	1	2	..	2	..	.146
Good, Chicago.....	39	35	7	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	.143
Perdue, Boston.....	37	87	6	12	12	..	..	..	6	..	.138
Humphries, Cincinnati.....	30	51	3	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	.137
Sallee, St. Louis.....	48	103	9	14	18	2	1	..	2	..	.136
Benton, Cincinnati.....	50	104	6	14	17	3	..	..	3	1	.135
Knetzer, Brooklyn.....	33	37	2	5	5	..	..	..	4	..	.135
Stack, Brooklyn.....	28	52	2	7	7	..	..	..	2	1	.135
Richie, Chicago.....	39	76	7	10	11	1	..	..	6	2	.132
O'Rourke, Boston.....	61	196	11	24	29	3	1	..	7	1	.122
Leifield, Pittsburgh-Chicago...	19	33	5	4	7	1	1	..	3	..	.121
Dodge, Philadelphia.....	30	92	3	11	12	1	..	..	6	2	.120
Reulbach, Chicago.....	39	55	3	6	8	2	..	..	1	..	.109
Moore, Philadelphia.....	31	56	2	6	7	1	..	..	3	..	.107
Fromme, Cincinnati.....	43	103	3	9	12	1	1	..	5	..	.087
Ragan, Brooklyn.....	35	67	1	4	5	1	..	..	4	..	.060
Woodburn, St. Louis.....	20	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.000

Note.—Most runs, Bescher, 120; stolen bases, Bescher, 67; sacrifice hits, Carey, 37; home runs, Zimmerman, 14; three-base hits, Wilson, Pittsburgh, 36; two-base hits, Zimmerman, 41.

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
New York.....	154	5067	823	1451	2002	231	88	48	152	319	.286
Pittsburgh.....	152	5252	751	1493	2090	222	129	39	181	177	.284
Chicago.....	152	5048	756	1398	1951	245	91	42	182	164	.277
Boston.....	155	5361	693	1465	1933	227	68	35	168	137	.273
St. Louis.....	153	5092	659	1366	1791	190	77	27	166	193	.268
Brooklyn.....	153	5141	651	1377	1839	220	73	32	159	179	.268
Philadelphia.....	152	5077	670	1354	1861	245	68	42	179	159	.267
Cincinnati.....	155	5115	656	1310	1732	183	91	19	175	248	.256

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two hundred and eighty-three players participated in the pennant race. Eleven played on two clubs, four of this number being pitchers, four outfielders, two infielders, and one catcher. The total number of players, divided among clubs and playing positions, was as follows:

Club.	P.	C.	I.	O.	Tot.	Club.	P.	C.	I.	O.	Tot.
Boston.....	14	5	11	7	37	Philadelphia.....	15	5	11	8	39
Brooklyn.....	12	4	9	5	30	Pittsburgh.....	12	4	11	11	38
Chicago.....	18	6	9	7	40	St. Louis.....	16	6	10	9	41
Cincinnati.....	24	4	7	6	41						
New York.....	12	3	7	6	28		123	37	75	59	

CLUB BASE-ON-BALLS RECORD.

Club.	No. Games.	Bases on Balls.	PC. to Game.	Club.	No. Games.	Bases on Balls.	PC. to Game.
Chicago.....	152	560	3.68	Cincinnati.....	155	479	3.09
New York.....	154	514	3.34	Philadelphia.....	152	464	3.05
St. Louis.....	153	508	3.32	Boston.....	155	454	2.93
Brooklyn.....	153	490	3.26	Pittsburgh.....	152	420	2.76

CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD.

Club.	No. Games.	Strike-outs.	PC. to Game.	Club.	No. Games.	Strike-outs.	PC. to Game.
Cincinnati.....	155	492	3.17	St. Louis.....	153	620	4.05
New York.....	154	497	3.23	Philadelphia.....	152	615	4.05
Pittsburgh.....	152	514	3.38	Chicago.....	152	615	4.05
Brooklyn.....	153	584	3.82	Boston.....	155	693	4.47

INDIVIDUAL BASE-BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.	Name and Club.	G.	BB.	SO.
Sweeney, Boston,	153	68	34	Cutshaw, Brooklyn,	102	31	16
J. Wilson, Pittsburgh,	152	35	67	McLean, Cincinnati,	102	18	15
Carey, Pittsburgh,	150	61	79	Wingo, St. Louis,	100	23	45
Egan, Cincinnati,	149	56	26	O. Miller, Brooklyn,	98	18	50
Hoblitzell, Cincinnati,	148	48	28	Grant, Cincinnati,	96	18	27
J. Miller, Pittsburgh,	148	37	45	Gibson, Pittsburgh,	95	20	16
Luderus, Philadelphia,	148	44	65	W. Miller, Chicago,	86	26	18
Mitchell, Cincinnati,	147	41	43	Killifer, Philadelphia,	85	4	14
Shodgrass, New York,	146	70	65	Fischer, Brooklyn,	82	14	32
Doolan, Philadelphia,	146	34	59	Esmond, Cincinnati,	82	20	31
Sheckard, Chicago,	146	122	81	Kling, Boston,	81	15	30
Zimmerman, Chicago,	145	38	60	Bates, Cincinnati,	81	47	16
Wagner, Pittsburgh,	145	59	38	Rariden, Boston,	79	18	35
Paskert, Philadelphia,	145	91	67	Shafer, New York,	78	30	19
Daubert, Brooklyn,	145	48	45	Doulin, Pittsburgh,	77	20	16
Campbell, Boston,	145	32	44	Tooley, Brooklyn,	77	19	21
Bescher, Cincinnati,	145	83	61	W. Smith, St. Louis,	75	29	27
Evers, Chicago,	143	74	18	Clarke, Cincinnati,	72	28	14
Doyle, New York,	143	56	20	Doolin, Philadelphia,	69	5	12
Konetchy, St. Louis,	143	62	66	Downey, Phila.-Chic.,	67	22	25
Murray, New York,	143	27	45	Robert, Philadelphia,	65	19	13
Tinker, Chicago,	142	38	21	A. Wilson, New York,	65	13	14
Titus, Phila.-Bost.,	141	82	34	C. McDonald, Cincinnati,	61	13	24
Hertzog, New York,	140	57	34	Daly, Brooklyn,	61	24	17
Schulte, Chicago,	139	53	70	O'Rourke, Boston,	61	11	50
Oakes, St. Louis,	136	31	24	Erwin, Brooklyn,	59	18	16
Evas, St. Louis,	135	36	51	Hofman, Chic.-Pitts.,	53	27	19
Hanser, St. Louis,	133	39	69	Phelps, Brooklyn,	52	16	15
S. Magee, Philadelphia	132	55	54	Downs, Brooklyn-Chic.,	52	10	22
Byrne, Pittsburgh,	130	54	40	Walsh, Philadelphia,	51	8	20
Cravath, Philadelphia,	130	47	77	Crandall, New York,	50	6	7
Moran, Brooklyn,	130	69	38	Severoid, Cincinnati,	50	8	11
Phelan, Cincinnati,	130	46	37	Benton, Cincinnati,	50	..	31
Merkle, New York,	129	42	70	Bliss, St. Louis,	49	19	14
Fletcher, New York,	129	16	29	Bresnahan, St. Louis,	48	14	9
L. Magee, St. Louis,	128	39	29	Kelly, Pittsburgh,	48	2	16
J. Smith, Brooklyn,	128	54	51	Sallee, St. Louis,	48	6	32
Meyers, New York,	126	47	20	Hendrix, Pittsburgh,	46	3	18
Knabe, Philadelphia,	126	55	20	Hyatt, Pittsburgh,	46	6	8
Becker, New York,	125	54	35	Harmon, St. Louis,	46	1	31
Devlin, Boston,	124	51	37	Alexander, Philadelphia	46	6	14
Wheat, Brooklyn,	123	29	40	Rucker, Brooklyn,	45	3	12
Saier, Chicago,	122	34	65	Gowdy, Boston,	44	16	13
Hummel, Brooklyn,	122	49	55	Seaton, Philadelphia,	44	1	32
E. McDonald, Boston,	121	70	91	Butler, Pittsburgh,	43	15	13
Huggins, St. Louis,	120	87	31	Mathewson, New York,	43	6	8
Archer, Chicago,	120	22	36	Marquard, New York,	43	7	17
Northern, Brooklyn,	118	41	46	Fromme, Cincinnati,	43	1	22
R. Miller, Bost.-Phila.,	118	23	30	McCormick, New York,	42	6	9
Mowrey, St. Louis,	114	46	29	Simon, Pittsburgh,	42	5	9
McCarthy, Pittsburgh,	111	30	26	Cheney, Chicago,	42	6	25
Marsans, Cincinnati,	110	20	17	Tyler, Boston,	42	4	16
Jackson, Boston,	110	38	72	Suggs, Cincinnati,	42	9	26
Leach, Pitts.-Chic.,	110	67	29	Lavender, Chicago,	42	5	34
Ellis, St. Louis,	109	34	36	Camnitz, Pittsburgh,	41	3	22
Houser, Boston,	108	22	29	Geyer, St. Louis,	41	3	10
Deyore, New York,	106	51	43	Steele, St. Louis,	41	9	15
Kirke, Boston,	103	9	46				

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

Following are the Official Fielding Averages of National League players who played in fifteen or more championship games during the season of 1912:

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.
Daubert, Brooklyn,	143	1373	76	10	.993			Miller, Pittsburgh,	147	1385	85	23	.985		
Saier, Chicago,	120	1165	52	10	.992			Hoblitzell, Cin.,	147	1326	87	21	.985		
Devlin, Boston,	69	694	37	6	.992			Zimmerman, Chic.,	22	212	11	4	.982		
Konetchy, St. L.,	142	1392	90	13	.991			Merkle, New York,	129	1229	73	27	.980		
Luderus, Phila.,	146	1421	104	15	.990			Snodgrass, N. York,	27	243	10	6	.977		
Houser, Boston,	83	759	37	11	.986										

SECOND BASEMEN.

Egan, Cincinnati,	149	345	452	22	.973			Cutshaw, Brooklyn,	91	192	290	21	.958		
Galloway, St. Louis,	16	26	42	2	.971			Knabe, Philadelphia	123	258	342	30	.952		
Hummel, Brooklyn,	58	120	159	9	.969			Doyle, New York,	143	313	379	38	.948		
McCarthy, Pitts.,	105	237	320	22	.962			Walsh, Philadelphia,	31	57	94	9	.944		
Butler, Pittsburgh,	43	71	99	7	.960			Huggins, St. Louis,	114	272	337	37	.943		
Sweeney, Boston,	153	459	475	40	.959			Magee, St. Louis,	23	52	79	8	.942		
Evers, Chicago,	143	319	439	32	.959			Downs, Bkl'n-Chic.,	25	33	53	10	.896		

THIRD BASEMEN.

Dodge, Philadelphia,	23	26	48	..	1000			J. Smith, Brooklyn,	125	156	251	27	.938		
Lobert, Philadelphia,	64	80	86	4	.976			Lennox, Chicago,	24	25	32	4	.934		
Kirkpatrick, Bkl'n,	29	27	64	3	.968			Mowrey, St. Louis,	108	131	220	26	.931		
Devlin, Boston,	26	41	50	4	.958			Grant, Cincinnati,	15	17	21	3	.927		
W. Smith, St. Louis,	32	33	61	5	.949			Phelan, Cincinnati,	127	153	250	33	.924		
Byrne, Pittsburgh,	130	144	187	18	.948			Zimmerman, Chic.,	121	142	242	35	.917		
Herzog, New York,	140	159	308	29	.942			Downey, Phila.-Chic.	49	60	80	17	.892		
E. McDonald, Best.,	118	147	216	23	.940			Almeida, Cincinnati,	15	13	28	5	.891		

SHORTSTOPS.

Wagner, Pittsburgh,	143	341	462	32	.962			Maranville, Boston,	26	46	97	11	.929		
W. Smith, St. Louis,	22	48	65	5	.958			Fletcher, New York,	126	237	428	52	.927		
Doolan, Philadelphia	146	289	476	40	.950			Fischer, Brooklyn,	74	121	200	29	.917		
Grant, Cincinnati,	56	102	171	15	.948			O'Rourke, Boston,	59	92	167	24	.915		
Devlin, Boston,	26	33	53	5	.945			C. McDonald, Cin.,	42	84	89	16	.915		
Tinker, Chicago,	142	354	470	50	.943			Tooley, Brooklyn,	76	147	214	47	.885		
Bridwell, Boston,	31	52	80	9	.936			Shafer, New York,	31	49	60	15	.879		
Hanser, St. Louis,	132	262	446	50	.934			Spratt, Boston,	23	22	58	15	.842		
Esmond, Cincinnati,	74	154	180	25	.930										

OUTFIELDERS.

Williams, Chicago,	22	36	3	..	1000			Mensor, Pittsburgh,	32	60	3	3	.955		
Burns, New York,	23	24	3	..	1000			Hyatt, Pittsburgh,	15	20	1	1	.955		
Hofman, Chic. Pitts.,	42	106	10	1	.991			Schulte, Chicago,	139	219	19	12	.952		
Donlin, Pittsburgh,	62	102	8	2	.982			Titus, Phila.-Bost.,	141	205	14	11	.952		
Leach, Pitts.-Chic.,	97	246	15	6	.978			Northern, Brooklyn,	102	178	11	10	.950		
Marsans, Cincinnati,	98	222	11	6	.975			Bates, Cincinnati,	65	157	15	9	.950		
Carey, Pittsburgh,	150	369	19	13	.968			Snodgrass, N. York,	116	229	25	14	.948		
Wheat, Brooklyn,	120	285	13	10	.968			Oakes, St. Louis,	136	224	15	19	.947		
Murray, New York,	143	255	20	9	.968			Mitchell, Cincinnati,	144	251	18	15	.947		
Paskett, Phila.,	141	336	19	12	.967			Daly, Brooklyn,	55	116	10	7	.947		
Cravath, Phila.,	113	200	26	8	.966			Jackson, Boston,	107	230	20	15	.944		
Hummel, Brooklyn,	43	55	2	2	.966			W. Miller, Chicago,	64	109	6	7	.943		
R. Miller, Bost.-Phila.	90	140	21	6	.964			Evans, St. Louis,	134	219	24	15	.942		
Bescher, Cincinnati,	143	347	15	14	.963			Campbell, Boston,	144	340	20	24	.937		
S. Magee, Phila.,	124	251	8	10	.963			Ellis, St. Louis,	76	173	10	14	.929		
Shepard, Chicago,	146	332	26	14	.962			Devore, New York,	96	155	14	15	.918		
J. Wilson, Pitts.,	152	324	20	14	.961			Wilie, St. Louis,	16	21	1	2	.916		
H. Moran, Brooklyn,	129	273	24	12	.961			Stengel, Brooklyn,	17	36	1	4	.902		
Becker, New York,	117	230	20	11	.958			Kirke, Boston,	7	11	22	17	.846		
Lee Magee, St. Louis	85	198	18	10	.956										

PITCHERS.

Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	5	40	..	1000			Rixey, Philadelphia,	23	4	35	..	1000		
C. Brown, Boston,	31	4	42	..	1000			C. Smith, Chicago,	21	2	29	..	1000		
Willis, St. Louis,	31	3	26	..	1000			Rucker, Brooklyn,	45	5	82	1	.989		
Wiltse, New York,	28	5	40	..	1000			Marquard, N. York,	43	2	58	1	.984		
Adams, Pittsburgh,	28	2	36	..	1000			Brennan, Phila.,	27	7	53	1	.984		

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—PITCHERS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.
Ames, New York.	33	6	53	1	.983			M. Brown, Chicago.	15	1	15	1	.941		
Leifield, Pitts.-Chlc.,	19	10	31	1	.976			Cannitz, Pittsburgh,	11	4	59	4	.940		
Steele, St. Louis,	41	10	66	2	.974			Kent, Brooklyn,	20	2	29	2	.939		
Harmon, St. Louis,	43	11	87	3	.970			Barger, Brooklyn,	16	2	29	2	.939		
Hendrix, Pittsburgh,	39	7	91	3	.970			Allen, Brooklyn,	20	2	28	2	.938		
Benton, Cincinnati,	50	13	78	3	.968			Donnelly, Boston,	37	7	51	4	.935		
Alexander, Phila.,	46	10	75	3	.966			Tesreau, New York,	36	9	63	5	.935		
Saltee, St. Louis,	48	17	61	3	.963			Humphries, Cincinnati	30	6	33	3	.929		
O'Toole, Pittsburgh,	37	3	75	3	.963			Seaton, Philadelphia,	44	9	55	5	.928		
Suggs, Cincinnati,	42	14	82	4	.960			Perdue, Boston,	37	6	45	4	.927		
Cheney, Chicago,	42	4	67	3	.959			Moore, Philadelphia,	31	4	34	3	.927		
Reulbach, Chicago,	39	8	60	3	.958			Richie, Chicago,	39	2	57	5	.922		
Mathewson, N. York,	43	15	74	4	.957			Geyer, St. Louis,	41	7	49	5	.918		
Crandall, New York,	37	4	41	2	.957			Dickson, Boston,	36	4	63	6	.918		
Curtis, Phila.-Bkl'n,	29	3	37	2	.952			Fromme, Cincinnati,	43	7	76	9	.902		
Hess, Boston,	33	11	47	3	.951			Yingling, Brooklyn,	25	7	36	5	.896		
Knetzer, Brooklyn,	33	4	34	2	.950			Cole, Chic. Pitts.,	20	1	21	3	.880		
Tyler, Boston,	42	15	75	5	.947			Dale, St. Louis,	19	3	10	2	.867		
Lavender, Chicago,	42	8	64	4	.947			Shultz, Philadelphia,	22	4	17	4	.840		
Stack, Brooklyn,	28	2	34	2	.947			Keefe, Cincinnati,	17	3	18	4	.840		
Ragan, Brooklyn,	36	11	40	3	.944			Woodburn, St. Louis,	20	2	10	5	.706		

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.
Needham, Chicago,	32	116	39	1	.994			Archer, Chicago,	118	504	149	23	9	.966	
Simon, Pittsburgh	40	172	43	2	.991			Rariden, Boston,	73	297	103	15	7	.964	
Gibson, Pittsburgh	94	484	101	6	12	.990		Wilson, New York	61	213	30	10	3	.960	
Kelly, Pittsburgh,	39	174	29	2	3	.990		Hartley, N. York,	25	63	9	3	3	.960	
Clarke, Cincinnati,	63	239	58	5	2	.983		Kling, Boston,	74	322	108	19	8	.958	
Phelps, Brooklyn,	32	130	35	4	2	.976		Dooan, Phila.,	58	254	69	14	10	.958	
O. Miller, Bkl'n,	94	455	141	15	5	.975		Wingo, St. Louis,	92	360	148	23	3	.957	
Bresnahan, St. L.,	28	138	49	5	3	.974		Cotter, Chicago,	24	64	19	4	1	.954	
Meyers, N. York,	122	576	111	19	12	.973		Erwin, Brooklyn,	41	176	46	12	5	.949	
McLean, Cin.,	98	425	124	15	2	.973		Graham, Phila.,	19	77	25	6	6	.944	
Killifer, Phila.,	85	407	134	15	5	.973		Severeid, Cin.,	20	85	14	6	2	.943	
Bliss, St. Louis,	41	140	42	5	3	.973		Gowdy, Boston,	22	82	30	9	5	.926	

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.	Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.	C.
Pittsburgh	152	4143	1829	169	21	.972		Brooklyn	153	4047	1942	255	12	.959	
Philadelphia ..	152	4052	1949	231	25	.963		St. Louis.....	153	4075	2045	274	9	.957	
Cincinnati	155	4116	1900	249	6	.960		New York.....	154	4100	1934	280	18	.956	
Chicago	152	4056	1987	249	11	.960		Boston	155	4134	1995	297	21	.954	

PITCHERS—ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF GAMES WON AND LOST.

Following are the official records of National League pitchers who participated in fifteen or more games during the season of 1912:

Name and Club.	*Complete Games.	Shut-outs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
1 Hendrix, Pittsburgh	39	25	4	9	.727
2 Cheney, Chicago	42	28	4	10	.722
3 Tesreau, New York.....	36	20	1	7	.708
4 Marquard, New York.....	43	22	1	11	.703
5 Ames, New York.....	33	9	2	5	.688
6 Riehe, Chicago	39	15	4	8	.667
7 Leifield, Pittsburgh-Chicago....	19	5	2	4	.667
8 Mathewson, New York.....	43	27	1	12	.657
9 Crandall, New York.....	37	7	1	7	.650
10 Cannitz, Pittsburgh	41	22	2	12	.647
11 C. Smith, Chicago.....	20	1	1	4	.636
12 Robinson, Pittsburgh	33	11	..	7	.632

* Games started and finished by pitcher.

PITCHERS—WON AND LOST—(Continued).

Name and Club.	*Complete			Shut-		Lost.	P.C.
	Games.	Games.	Tie.	outs.	Won.		
13 Reulbach, Chicago	39	8	..	..	10	6	.625
14 Wiltse, New York.....	28	5	..	..	9	6	.600
15 Stack, Brooklyn	28	4	..	..	7	5	.583
16 Adams, Pittsburgh	28	11	..	2	11	8	.579
17 Seaton, Philadelphia	44	16	..	2	16	12	.571
18 Lavender, Chicago	42	15	1	3	16	13	.552
19 Brennan, Philadelphia	27	13	..	1	11	9	.550
20 Suggs, Cincinnati	42	25	1	5	19	16	.543
21 Alexander, Philadelphia	46	26	..	3	19	17	.528
22 Harmon, St. Louis.....	43	15	..	3	13	18	.500
23 Rixey, Philadelphia	23	10	..	3	10	10	.500
24 Kent, Brooklyn	20	2	..	1	5	5	.500
25 Sallee, St. Louis.....	48	20	..	3	16	17	.485
26 Benton, Cincinnati	50	22	..	2	13	20	.474
27 Fromme, Cincinnati	43	23	1	3	16	18	.471
28 O'Toole, Pittsburgh	37	17	1	5	15	17	.469
29 Rucker, Brooklyn	45	23	..	6	18	21	.462
30 M. Brown, Chicago.....	15	5	..	2	5	6	.455
31 Humphries, Cincinnati	30	9	..	2	9	11	.450
32 Perdue, Boston	37	20	..	1	13	16	.448
33 Kuetzer, Brooklyn	33	4	..	1	7	9	.437
34 Cole, Chicago-Pittsburgh	20	2	..	..	3	4	.429
35 Hess, Boston	33	21	..	1	12	17	.414
36 Steele, St. Louis.....	40	7	..	..	9	13	.409
37 Moore, Philadelphia	31	10	..	1	9	14	.391
38 Tyler, Boston	42	18	1	..	12	22	.353
39 Yingling, Brooklyn	25	12	..	..	6	11	.353
40 Geyer, St. Louis.....	41	6	..	..	7	14	.333
41 Donnelly, Boston	37	10	..	..	5	10	.333
42 Curtis, Philadelphia-Brooklyn..	29	5	..	..	6	12	.333
43 Willis, St. Louis.....	31	4	..	..	4	9	.308
44 Ragan, Brooklyn	36	12	..	1	7	18	.289
45 Allen, Brooklyn	20	5	..	1	3	9	.250
46 Keefe, Cincinnati	17	..	..	..	1	3	.250
47 C. Brown, Boston.....	31	13	..	1	4	15	.211
48 Shultz, Philadelphia	22	1	..	..	1	4	.200
49 Woodburn, St. Louis.....	20	1	..	..	1	4	.200
50 Dickson, Boston	36	9	..	1	3	19	.136
51 Barger, Brooklyn	16	6	..	..	1	9	.100
52 Dale, St. Louis.....	19	1	..	..	..	5	.000

* Games started and finished by pitcher.

In response to the demand for a rating of pitchers other than that based on games won and lost, the secretary of the National League during the past season had incorporated in all official scores an additional record showing the actual number of runs for which each pitcher was responsible—that is, runs earned off the pitching solely. In computing such record, the pitcher was charged with runs that resulted from base hits, sacrifice hits, bases on balls, hit batsmen, wild pitches and balks. Runs scored as direct result of fielding errors, stolen bases and passed balls were exempted, and no runs were charged to pitcher after chances had been offered the fielders to retire the side.

For sake of comparison, the pitchers below are numbered according to new rating, the second figure being standing in the won and lost table. While it seems impossible to devise a set of records that will show the relative value of pitchers on winning and losing clubs, yet the figures below show a slight improvement on old methods, in so far as they give some index of the good work by pitchers on losing teams. Rucker, rated twenty-eighth in won and lost table, stands third when runs earned off his pitching are considered, while Sallee is rated ninth the new way, and twenty-fifth the old. Rixey, O'Toole, Fromme and others show higher rating under new figures. Hendrix, who leads the list in games won and lost, is eighth, as 83 of the 110 runs scored against him were earned off his pitching.

The standing below is computed on the lowest number of runs per game. The total number of runs chargeable to pitcher on whole season are divided by number of innings pitched, then multiplied by nine to arrive at each pitcher's average effectiveness per nine-inning game. The column showing actual number of batsmen facing each pitcher is new, as former records gave only the total number of men at bat. The new record is as follows:

PITCHERS—ARRANGED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE OF EARNED RUNS SCORED OFF PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	Innings Pitched.	No. Batsmen	Hits.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Balls.	Strike-outs.	W.P.	Total Runs.	* Runs.	Average Runs.†
1-3 Tesreau, New York.....	243	1005	177	10	106	119	3	90	52	1.96
2-8 Mathewson, New York...	310	1263	311	2	34	134	3	107	73	2.12
3-28 Rucker, Brooklyn.....	298	1291	272	3	72	151	3	101	73	2.20
4-12 Robinson, Pittsburgh....	175	675	146	10	30	79	2	54	44	2.26
5-5 Ames, New York.....	179	744	194	4	35	83	9	82	49	2.46
6-23 Rixey, Philadelphia.....	162	650	147	2	54	59	8	57	45	2.50
7-4 Marquard, New York.....	295	1230	286	3	80	175	8	112	84	2.57
8-1 Hendrix, Pittsburgh.....	289	1183	256	9	105	176	7	110	83	2.58
9-25 Sallee, St. Louis.....	294	1203	289	6	72	108	3	122	85	2.60
10-30 M. Brown, Chicago.....	89	366	92	1	20	34	..	35	26	2.63
11-27 O'Toole, Pittsburgh.....	275	1170	237	2	159	150	2	110	83	2.72
12-29 Fromme, Cincinnati.....	296	1233	285	11	88	120	4	126	90	2.74
13-21 Alexander, Philadelphia..	310	1290	289	6	107	195	5	133	97	2.81
14-10 Camnitz, Pittsburgh.....	277	1142	256	13	82	121	1	104	87	2.83
15-7 Leifield, Pitts. Chic.	95	408	97	5	31	31	..	41	30	2.84
16-2 Cheney, Chicago.....	303	1267	262	7	111	140	18	122	96	2.85
17-16 Adams, Pittsburgh.....	170	704	169	3	35	63	..	73	55	2.91
18-20 Suggs, Cincinnati.....	303	1256	320	11	56	104	5	132	99	2.94
19-6 Richie, Chicago.....	238	973	222	6	74	69	3	102	78	2.95
20-12 Lavender, Chicago.....	252	1057	240	10	89	109	3	116	85	3.03
21-26 Benton, Cincinnati.....	302	1302	316	18	118	162	12	143	104	3.09
22-14 Wiltse, New York.....	131	557	140	1	8	58	2	63	47	3.15
23-31 Humphries, Cincinnati..	159	669	162	8	36	58	1	77	57	3.22
24-14 Seaton, Philadelphia.....	255	1080	246	9	106	118	9	126	93	3.28
25-40 Geyer, St. Louis.....	181	783	191	4	84	61	..	110	66	3.28
26-37 Moore, Philadelphia.....	182	777	186	7	77	79	1	101	67	3.31
27-15 Stack, Brooklyn.....	142	605	139	9	55	45	2	80	53	3.36
28-19 Brennan, Philadelphia....	174	743	185	3	49	78	3	88	69	3.56
29-39 Yingling, Brooklyn.....	163	711	186	1	56	51	1	90	65	3.59
30-9 Crandall, New York.....	162	688	181	2	35	60	..	85	65	3.61
31-44 Ragan, Brooklyn.....	208	884	211	4	65	101	2	101	84	3.63
32-45 Allen, Brooklyn.....	109	495	119	1	57	58	5	70	44	3.64
33-42 Curtis, Phila-Brooklyn..	130	570	127	10	54	42	2	74	53	3.67
34-35 Hess, Boston.....	254	1090	270	15	90	80	4	142	106	3.75
35-15 Reulbach, Chicago.....	169	708	161	8	60	75	1	86	71	3.78
36-32 Perdue, Boston.....	249	1062	295	2	54	101	1	135	105	3.79
37-50 Dickson, Boston.....	189	825	233	3	61	47	4	123	81	3.86
38-22 Harmon, St. Louis.....	268	1171	284	3	116	73	6	156	117	3.92
39-47 C. Brown, Boston.....	168	708	146	2	66	68	6	107	75	4.01
40-38 Tyler, Boston.....	256	1119	262	10	126	144	13	150	119	4.18
41-11 C. Smith, Chicago.....	94	396	92	3	31	47	1	56	44	4.21
42-41 Donnelly, Boston.....	184	838	225	5	72	67	10	127	89	4.23
42-43 Willis, St. Louis.....	130	581	143	5	62	55	3	83	64	4.35
44-33 Kuetzer, Brooklyn.....	110	615	135	4	70	61	5	86	71	4.56
45-48 Shultz, Philadelphia.....	59	275	75	3	35	20	5	44	30	4.57
46-36 Steele, St. Louis.....	194	870	245	7	66	67	6	143	101	4.68
47-24 Kent, Brooklyn.....	93	424	107	1	46	24	1	74	50	4.84
48-46 Keefe, Cincinnati.....	69	313	78	4	33	29	2	52	40	5.22
49-51 Barger, Brooklyn.....	91	426	120	4	42	39	..	78	57	5.45
50-49 Woodburn, St. Louis.....	18	243	60	4	42	25	4	48	30	5.62
51-52 Dale, St. Louis.....	62	314	76	3	51	37	5	58	45	6.52
52-34 Cole, Chicago-Pittsburgh..	68	318	97	4	26	20	1	68	58	7.68

* Runs chargeable solely to pitcher.

† Average runs 9-inning game chargeable to pitcher.



TYRUS COBB,
Detroit.
Leading batsman in American League in 1912.

American League

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bos.	Wash.	Phila.	Chic.	Clev.	Det.	St.L.	N.Y.	Won.	P.C
Boston.....	12	15	16	11	15	17	19	105	.691	
Washington.....	10	7	13	18	14	14	15	91	.599	
Philadelphia.....	7	13	10	14	13	16	17	90	.592	
Chicago.....	6	9	12	11	14	13	13	78	.506	
Cleveland.....	11	4	8	11	13	15	13	75	.490	
Detroit.....	6	8	9	8	9	13	16	69	.451	
St. Louis.....	5	8	6	9	7	9	9	53	.344	
New York.....	2	7	5	9	8	6	13	50	.329	
Lost.....	47	61	62	76	78	84	101	102		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Chicago.....	.607	1906—Chicago.....	.614
1901—Chicago.....	.610	1907—Detroit.....	.613
1902—Athletics.....	.610	1908—Detroit.....	.588
1903—Boston.....	.659	1909—Detroit.....	.645
1904—Boston.....	.617	1910—Athletics.....	.680
1905—Athletics.....	.621	1911—Athletics.....	.669

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Compiled by Irwin M. Howe, American League Statistician.

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	P.C.
Cobb, Detroit.....	140	553	119	227	30	23	7	324	8	61	.410
Jackson, Cleveland.....	152	572	121	226	44	26	3	331	15	35	.395
Speaker, Boston.....	153	580	136	222	53	13	9	328	7	52	.383
Borton, Chicago.....	31	105	15	39	3	1	..	44	5	1	.371
Lajoie, Cleveland.....	117	448	66	165	34	4	..	207	17	18	.368
Lelivelt, New York.....	36	149	12	54	6	7	2	80	..	7	.362
Collins, Philadelphia.....	153	543	137	189	25	11	..	236	29	63	.348
Baker, Philadelphia.....	149	577	116	200	40	21	10	312	11	40	.347
Veach, Detroit.....	23	79	8	27	5	1	..	34	3	2	.342
Cree, New York.....	50	190	25	63	11	6	..	86	1	12	.332
McInnes, Philadelphia.....	153	568	83	186	25	13	3	246	29	27	.327
Crawford, Detroit.....	149	581	81	189	30	21	4	273	19	41	.325
D. Murphy, Philadelphia.....	36	130	27	42	6	2	2	58	4	8	.323
Henriksen, Boston.....	37	56	20	18	3	1	..	23	2	..	.321
Williams, Washington.....	56	157	14	50	11	4	..	69	3	2	.318
E. Murphy, Philadelphia.....	33	142	24	45	4	1	..	51	1	7	.317
Gardner, Boston.....	143	517	88	163	24	18	3	232	16	25	.315
Chapman, Cleveland.....	31	109	29	34	6	3	..	46	12	10	.312
Easterly, Chicago.....	93	241	22	75	6	..	1	84	5	4	.311
Laporte, Washington.....	119	402	45	125	20	5	1	158	14	10	.311
Brief, St. Louis.....	15	42	9	13	3	..	..	16	4	2	.310
Turner, Cleveland.....	103	370	54	114	14	4	..	136	17	19	.308
Krug, Boston.....	15	39	6	12	2	1	..	16	3	2	.308
Milan, Washington.....	154	601	105	184	19	11	1	228	5	88	.306
Gandll, Washington.....	117	443	59	135	20	15	2	191	18	21	.305
Griggs, Cleveland.....	89	273	29	83	16	7	..	113	7	10	.304
Pratt, St. Louis.....	151	570	76	172	26	15	5	243	12	24	.302
Stahl, Boston.....	95	326	40	98	21	6	3	140	17	13	.301
Oldring, Philadelphia.....	98	395	61	119	14	5	1	146	18	17	.301
Wolverton, New York.....	23	50	6	15	1	1	..	18	1	1	.300
McConnell, New York.....	42	91	11	27	4	2	..	35	1	..	.297
Bodie, Chicago.....	137	472	58	139	24	7	5	192	18	12	.294
Jones, Detroit.....	97	316	54	93	5	2	..	102	12	16	.294
Lapp, Philadelphia.....	90	281	26	82	15	6	1	112	3	3	.292
Williams, St. Louis.....	64	216	32	63	13	7	2	96	3	18	.290
Shotten, St. Louis.....	154	580	87	168	15	8	2	205	6	35	.290
Collins, Chicago.....	153	579	75	168	34	10	2	228	19	26	.290

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club,	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Wood, Boston	43	124	17	36	13	1	1	54	6	..	.290
Strunk, Philadelphia	120	412	58	119	13	12	3	165	25	29	.289
Paddock, New York	46	157	26	45	3	3	1	59	2	9	.287
Ford, New York	39	112	15	32	8	..	1	43	7	2	.286
Delehanty, Detroit	78	266	34	76	14	1	..	92	8	9	.286
Schalk, Chicago	23	63	7	18	2	..	..	20	3	2	.286
Foster, Washington	154	618	98	176	34	9	2	234	3	27	.285
Lewis, Boston	154	581	85	165	36	9	6	237	31	9	.284
Gardiner, New York	43	169	14	45	3	1	..	50	5	11	.281
Compton, St. Louis	100	268	26	75	6	4	2	95	6	11	.280
Johnson, Cleveland	43	164	22	46	7	4	1	61	7	8	.280
Mullen, Detroit	37	90	13	25	5	1	..	32	2	..	.278
Moeller, Washington	132	519	90	143	26	10	6	207	11	30	.276
Dubuc, Detroit	36	105	16	29	6	2	1	42	1	..	.276
Carisch, Cleveland	24	69	4	19	3	1	..	24	2	3	.275
Chase, New York	131	522	61	143	21	9	4	194	25	33	.274
Daniels, New York	133	496	72	136	25	11	2	189	19	37	.274
Wagner, Boston	144	504	75	138	25	6	2	181	14	21	.274
C. Walker, Washington	36	110	22	30	2	1	..	34	..	11	.273
Hartzell, New York	123	416	50	113	10	11	1	148	14	20	.272
Rath, Chicago	157	591	104	161	10	2	1	178	16	30	.272
Callahan, Chicago	111	408	45	111	9	7	1	137	22	19	.272
Steen, Cleveland	22	48	5	13	..	1	..	15	1	4	.271
Ryan, Cleveland	93	328	53	89	12	9	1	122	12	12	.271
Sweeney, New York	110	351	37	94	12	1	..	108	7	6	.268
Plank, Philadelphia	34	90	5	24	2	1	..	28	11	..	.267
Lord, Chicago	151	570	81	152	19	12	5	210	29	28	.267
Hall, Boston	32	75	10	26	4	2	1	31	3	..	.267
Sterrett, New York	66	230	30	61	4	7	1	82	6	8	.265
Johnson, Washington	53	144	16	38	6	4	2	58	6	2	.264
Zinn, New York	106	401	56	106	15	10	6	159	10	17	.264
Carrigan, Boston	87	266	34	70	7	1	..	79	8	7	.263
Johnson, Chicago	18	42	7	11	..	1	..	13	1	..	.262
Barry, Philadelphia	139	483	76	126	19	9	..	163	25	22	.261
Stanage, Detroit	119	394	35	103	9	4	..	120	8	3	.261
Mattick, Chicago	88	285	45	74	7	9	1	102	17	15	.260
Cady, Boston	47	135	19	35	13	2	..	52	7	..	.259
Block, Chicago	46	136	8	35	5	6	..	52	6	1	.257
Magert, Philadelphia	72	242	39	62	8	6	1	85	4	10	.256
Coombs, Philadelphia	54	110	10	28	2	..	..	30	2	1	.255
Birmingham, Cleveland	107	369	49	94	19	3	..	119	16	15	.255
Stovall, St. Louis	115	398	35	101	17	5	..	128	8	11	.254
Olson, Cleveland	123	467	68	118	13	1	..	133	30	16	.253
Walsh, Philadelphia	31	107	11	27	8	2	..	29	2	7	.252
Anstin, St. Louis	149	536	57	135	14	8	2	171	26	28	.252
Yerkes, Boston	131	523	73	132	22	6	..	166	25	4	.252
Nunamaker, Boston	35	103	15	26	5	2	..	35	3	2	.252
Stephens, St. Louis	74	205	13	51	7	5	..	68	7	3	.249
Moriarity, Detroit	105	375	38	93	23	1	..	118	20	27	.248
Schaefer, Washington	60	166	21	41	7	3	..	54	4	11	.247
Vitt, Detroit	73	273	39	67	4	4	..	79	5	17	.245
Walsh, Chicago	61	136	12	33	4	1	..	39	4	..	.245
Zeider, Chicago	129	420	57	103	12	10	1	138	24	47	.245
Midkiff, New York	21	86	9	21	1	..	..	22	4	4	.244
Hendryx, Cleveland	23	70	9	17	2	4	1	30	7	3	.243
Graney, Cleveland	78	264	44	64	13	2	..	81	5	9	.242
Hooper, Boston	147	590	98	143	20	12	2	193	21	29	.242
Wallace, St. Louis	99	323	39	78	14	5	..	102	5	3	.241
Derrick, Philadelphia	21	58	7	14	..	1	..	16	3	1	.241
Louden, Detroit	121	403	57	97	12	4	1	120	17	28	.241
Stump, New York	40	129	8	31	..	..	..	31	7	5	.240
Gainor, Detroit	51	179	28	43	5	6	..	60	9	14	.240
Simmons, New York	110	401	45	96	17	2	..	117	7	19	.239
Morgan, Washington	80	273	40	65	10	7	1	92	8	11	.238
Lord, Philadelphia	96	378	63	90	12	9	..	120	12	15	.238

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	FC.
Caldwell, New York.....	39	76	18	18	1	2		23	1	4	.227
Shanks, Washington.....	115	399	52	92	14	7		120	19	21	.236
Livingston, Cleveland.....	19	47	5	11	2	1		15	4		.234
Engle, Boston.....	57	171	32	40	5	3		51	6	12	.234
Bush, Detroit.....	144	511	107	118	14	8	2	154	12	35	.231
McMillan, New York.....	41	149	24	34	2			36	9	18	.228
O'Neill, Cleveland.....	68	215	17	49	4			53	5	2	.228
E. Onslow, Detroit.....	35	128	11	29	1	2	1	37	2	3	.227
Cicotte, Chicago.....	26	66	11	15	2			17	3		.227
McBride, Washington.....	152	521	56	118	13	7	1	148	19	17	.226
Ainsmith, Washington.....	60	186	22	42	7	2		53	11	4	.226
Blanding, Cleveland.....	36	93	13	21	2		1	26	9		.226
Martin, New York.....	69	231	30	52	6	1		60	7	14	.225
Deal, Detroit.....	41	142	13	32	4	2		40	7	4	.225
Weaver, Chicago.....	147	523	55	117	21	8	1	157	15	12	.224
Hallinan, St. Louis.....	27	86	11	19	2			21	4	3	.221
Ball, Boston.....	55	177	22	39	6	1		47	5	12	.220
Krichell, St. Louis.....	57	161	19	35	6			41	3	2	.217
Thomas, Philadelphia.....	46	139	14	30	4	2	1	41	5	3	.216
Maloney, New York.....	22	79	9	17	1			18	4	3	.215
Lange, Chicago.....	36	65	4	14	4	1		20	3		.215
Cashion, Washington.....	42	103	7	22	5	1	2	35	1	2	.214
Hogan, St. Louis.....	107	360	32	77	10	2	1	94	13	17	.214
Peckinpugh, Cleveland.....	69	236	18	50	4	1	1	59	6	11	.212
Quinn, New York.....	16	39	4	9				8	1		.210
Sullivan, Chicago.....	39	91	9	19	2	1		23	7		.209
Warhop, New York.....	37	92	12	19	2			21	2	2	.207
Kocher, Detroit.....	24	63	5	13	3	1		18	2		.206
Kutina, St. Louis.....	67	205	18	42	9	3	1	60	5		.205
Adams, Cleveland.....	20	54	5	11	2	1		15	4		.204
Corriden, Detroit.....	38	138	22	28	6			34	3	4	.203
Kuhn, Chicago.....	75	178	16	36	7			43	8	5	.202
Dolan, New York.....	17	60	15	12	1	3		19	4	5	.200
Butcher, Cleveland.....	24	82	9	16	4	1	1	25	3	1	.197
Henry, Washington.....	63	191	23	37	4	1		43	3	10	.194
Hughes, Washington.....	30	67	9	13	3	1		18	3		.194
Peters, Chicago.....	23	31	1	6	1			7	2		.194
Fournier, Chicago.....	35	73	5	14	5	2		23	1	1	.192
Bedient, Boston.....	34	73	11	14				14	6		.192
Bradley, Boston.....	40	137	16	26	11	1	1	42	7	3	.190
Jantzen, St. Louis.....	31	119	10	22		1	1	27	4	3	.185
Powell, St. Louis.....	31	82	8	15	2	1	1	22	1		.183
Street, New York.....	28	88	4	16	1	1		19	1	1	.182
Hamilton, St. Louis.....	36	73	5	13	1			14	6		.178
Alexander, St. Louis.....	37	97	5	17	4			21	5	1	.175
Gregg, Cleveland.....	33	97	3	17	4	1		23	8	1	.175
Egan, Philadelphia.....	48	138	9	24	3	4		35	1	3	.174
Daly, St. Louis.....	17	52	7	9			1	12	1	4	.173
Collins, Boston.....	26	65	8	11	1			12	3		.169
Flynn, Washington.....	20	71	9	12	4	1		18	1	2	.169
McIntyre, Chicago.....	45	84	10	14				14	1	3	.167
E. Brown, St. Louis.....	21	36	1	6	1	1		9	2		.167
Willett, Detroit.....	37	115	6	19	4	1	2	31	3		.165
Hunter, Cleveland.....	21	55	6	9	2			11	3		.185
Knight, Washington.....	32	93	10	15	2	1		19	7	4	.161
J. Onslow, Detroit.....	31	69	7	11	1			12	5	1	.159
Vaughn, Washington.....	22	51	5	8	2			10			.157
Bender, Philadelphia.....	26	60	5	9	1	1		12	3	2	.150
Lake, Detroit.....	33	82	5	12			1	15	2		.146
Brown, Philadelphia.....	30	76	4	11		1		13	4		.145
Baumgardner, St. Louis.....	28	76	8	11	2	1		15	1	1	.145
Works, Detroit.....	22	56	3	8	1			9	3		.143
O'Brien, Boston.....	35	94	4	13	1	1		16	4		.138
Allison, St. Louis.....	27	51	2	7				7	1		.137
Williams, New York.....	20	44	7	6	1			7	2		.136

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Benz, Chicago	38	76	3	10	..	1	..	12	8	..	.132
White, Chicago	28	56	5	7	1	1	..	10	2	..	.125
Baskette, Cleveland	19	40	3	5	..	1	..	7	1	..	.125
Groome, Washington	42	103	11	12	1	..	..	13	12	..	.117
Mitchell, Cleveland	22	53	4	6	..	..	..	6	1	..	.113
Kabler, Cleveland	32	73	2	8	1	..	..	9	1	1	.110
Houck, Philadelphia	25	62	1	4	1	..	..	5	4	..	.065
Fisher, New York	16	31	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	.065
Engle, Washington	15	17	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	.059
Haugher, Cleveland	15	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	.056

CLUB BATTING.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Philadelphia	153	5111	779	1442	203	108	22	201	259	.282
Boston	154	5069	794	1403	268	85	28	190	186	.277
Cleveland	155	5148	676	1404	220	75	10	208	195	.273
Detroit	154	5146	720	1374	192	87	18	151	275	.267
New York	153	5089	630	1321	170	78	18	152	245	.260
Washington	154	5070	698	1239	197	86	17	144	262	.256
Chicago	158	5183	638	1319	176	79	17	211	212	.254
St. Louis	157	5085	552	1262	165	70	19	139	176	.248

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.	Name and Club.	G.	PO.	A.	E.	PC.
Boston, Chicago,	31	312	16	1	.997	Lajoie, Cleveland,	20	171	12	3	.984
Collins, Chicago,	46	455	35	4	.992	Stovall, St. Louis,	115	845	68	16	.983
Johnson, Cleveland,	43	330	17	3	.991	Schaefer, Wash.,	15	125	2	2	.983
Gaudin, Washington	117	1106	68	12	.990	Sterrett, New York,	17	159	4	3	.982
Bradley, Boston,	40	354	21	4	.989	Stahl, Boston,	95	853	49	18	.980
Pomnier, Chicago,	35	154	16	2	.988	Chase, New York,	123	1162	79	27	.979
Moriarity, Detroit,	72	800	27	11	.987	Zeider, Chicago,	69	682	54	16	.979
Griggs, Cleveland,	89	661	43	10	.986	Engle, Boston,	25	209	8	5	.977
Gainer, Detroit,	51	547	22	8	.986	Flynn, Washington,	20	176	15	5	.974
Kutina, St. Louis,	51	489	24	8	.985	E. Onslow, Detroit,	35	408	15	12	.972
McInnes, Phila.,	153	1533	100	27	.984						

SECOND BASEMEN.

Rath, Chicago,	157	353	463	31	.963	Laporte, Wash.-S.L.,	87	143	210	22	.941
Lajoie, Cleveland,	97	241	249	21	.959	Morgan, Washington	76	150	173	21	.939
Collins, Phila.,	153	387	426	38	.955	Ball, Boston-Cleve.,	55	106	113	15	.936
Louden, Detroit,	89	200	288	25	.951	Schaefer, Wash.,	16	30	24	4	.931
Vitt, Detroit,	15	29	42	4	.947	Delehautey, Detroit,	45	95	117	16	.930
Simmons, New York,	93	162	207	21	.946	Knight, Washington,	26	55	45	8	.926
Pratt, St. Louis,	121	273	326	36	.943	Gardiner, New York,	43	93	107	17	.922
Yerkes, Boston,	131	244	323	34	.942	Engle, Boston,	15	25	27	5	.912

THIRD BASEMEN.

Vitt, Detroit,	24	30	55	3	.966	Foster, Washington,	154	168	248	45	.920
Turner, Cleveland,	103	129	199	17	.951	Austin, St. Louis,	149	219	292	50	.911
Olson, Cleveland,	35	62	74	8	.911	Hartzell, New York,	56	92	100	20	.906
Deal, Detroit,	41	48	113	10	.912	Midkiff, New York,	21	21	52	8	.901
Baker, Philadelphia	149	21	321	34	.911	Lord, Chicago,	106	127	172	35	.895
Zeider, Chicago,	59	57	108	11	.908	Paddock, New York,	42	49	69	14	.894
Moriarity, Detroit,	33	42	70	8	.933	Louden, Detroit,	27	32	61	11	.894
Gardner, Boston,	143	167	296	35	.920	Bolan, New York,	17	15	28	13	.768
Corriden, Detroit,	25	28	50	6	.920						

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INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.	O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Johnson, Chicago,	18	23	37	1	.984		Weaver, Chicago,	147	342	425	71	.915	
McMillan, New York	41	74	109	10	.948		Chapman, Cleveland,	31	70	72	15	.904	
Wallace, St. Louis,	87	185	271	28	.942		Martin, New York,	69	127	217	39	.900	
McBride, Wash.,	152	349	498	53	.941		Pratt, St. Louis,	21	45	75	14	.896	
Bush, Detroit,	144	317	547	66	.929		Stump, New York,	27	46	70	14	.892	
Barry, Philadelphia	139	238	438	55	.925		Derrick, Phila.,	21	27	57	11	.884	
Peckinpaugh, Cleve.,	69	127	188	26	.921		Hakman, St. Louis,	27	48	62	17	.866	
Wagner, Boston,	144	332	391	61	.922		Daly, St. Louis,	17	27	48	15	.833	
Olson, Cleveland,	56	118	180	27	.917								

OUTFIELDERS.

Jantzen, St. Louis,	31	53	6	.1000	E. Murphy, Phila.,	23	48	6	3	.947	
Hendryx, Cleveland,	23	44	1	.1000	Walsh, Philadelphia,	31	70	1	4	.947	
McIntyre, Chicago,	45	37	2	.1000	Daniels, New York,	133	277	13	17	.945	
Hunter, Cleveland,	21	35	1	.1000	Moeller, Washington	132	227	25	15	.944	
Strunk, Phila.,	120	278	16	3	.999	Lord, Philadelphia,	96	148	15	10	.942
Crawford, Detroit,	149	169	16	3	.984	Shotten, St. Louis,	154	381	20	25	.941
Mattick, Chicago,	88	154	8	3	.982	Cobb, Detroit,	110	324	21	22	.940
Oldring, Phila.,	98	214	8	6	.974	Hartzell, New York,	55	101	9	7	.940
Hogan, St. Louis,	107	229	14	7	.972	Callahan, Chicago,	111	166	3	11	.939
Sternett, New York,	38	66	3	2	.972	Maggert, Phila.,	72	103	5	7	.939
Collins, Chicago,	107	177	11	6	.970	Milan, Washington,	154	326	31	25	.935
Bodie, Chicago,	137	208	11	7	.969	Williams, St. Louis,	64	94	12	8	.930
Hooper, Boston,	147	220	22	9	.964	Vitt, Detroit,	27	50	2	4	.929
Jones, Detroit,	97	141	13	6	.963	Veach, Detroit,	23	46	5	4	.927
Lelivelt, New York,	36	75	4	3	.963	Maloney, New York,	22	61	2	5	.926
Ryan, Cleveland,	93	167	11	7	.962	Compton, St. Louis,	100	139	9	12	.925
Shanks, Washington	115	189	14	8	.962	Butcher, Cleveland,	24	43	3	4	.920
Speaker, Boston,	153	372	35	18	.958	Henriksen, Boston,	37	10	.1	1	.909
Graney, Cleveland,	78	148	11	7	.958	Laporte, S. L.-Wash.,	32	40	5	5	.900
Lord, Chicago,	45	61	5	3	.957	Schaefer, Wash.,	19	14	4	2	.900
Birmingham, Cleve,	107	198	18	11	.952	Zinn, New York,	106	158	9	20	.894
Jackson, Cleveland,	152	273	30	16	.950	D. Murphy, Phila.,	36	39	2	5	.891
Cree, New York,	50	123	5	7	.948	Delehanty, Detroit,	33	53	3	7	.889
Lewis, Boston,	154	301	23	18	.947	Walker, Washington	33	35	6	8	.837

PITCHERS.

Coombs, Phila.,	54	16	66	.1000	Willet, Detroit,	37	12	113	7	.947	
Plank, Philadelphia,	34	6	68	.1000	E. Brown, St. Louis,	21	2	31	2	.943	
White, Chicago,	28	5	46	.1000	Cicotte, Chicago,	26	10	69	5	.940	
Baumgardner, St. L.,	28	4	61	1	.985	Lake, Detroit,	33	4	73	5	.939
Cashion, Washington	33	15	40	1	.982	Caldwell, New York,	39	2	59	4	.938
Quinn, New York,	16	4	39	1	.977	Vaughn, Washington	22	5	53	4	.935
Wood, Boston,	43	41	110	4	.974	Honck, Philadelphia,	25	7	50	4	.934
Bedient, Boston,	34	6	67	2	.973	Hamilton, St. Louis,	36	9	57	5	.930
Dubue, Detroit,	36	12	91	3	.972	Mullen, Detroit,	37	8	70	6	.929
Kahler, Cleveland,	32	12	46	2	.967	Gregg, Cleveland,	33	10	61	6	.922
Brown, Philadelphia,	30	10	72	3	.965	Powell, St. Louis,	31	3	52	5	.917
Johnson, Wash.,	53	15	93	4	.964	McConnell, N. York,	42	9	75	8	.913
Engle, Washington,	15	.1	27	1	.964	Fisher, New York,	16	3	38	4	.911
Collins, Boston,	26	3	45	2	.960	Walsh, Chicago,	61	22	140	15	.910
Hall, Boston,	32	9	59	3	.958	Allison, St. Louis,	27	4	46	5	.909
Baskette, Cleveland,	19	4	19	1	.958	Groome, Washington	42	13	77	9	.909
Blanding, Cleveland,	36	9	77	4	.956	Lange, Chicago,	36	6	42	5	.906
Bender, Philadelphia	26	6	36	2	.955	Warhop, New York,	37	3	64	7	.905
Ford, New York,	34	13	88	5	.953	Hughes, Washington	30	6	57	7	.900
Steen, Cleveland,	22	7	34	2	.953	Works, Detroit,	22	2	51	6	.898
Peters, Chicago,	23	6	52	3	.954	Benz, Chicago,	38	10	77	10	.897
O'Brien, Boston,	35	10	83	5	.949	Mitchell, Cleveland,	22	8	30	6	.864

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—(Continued).

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.	Name and Club.	G.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Cady, Boston.	43	280	56	3	.990	Lapp, Philadelphia.	30	354	105	20	.958
Block, Chicago.	46	222	65	6	.980	Ainsmith, Wash.	60	415	85	22	.923
Williams, Wash.	56	234	74	7	.978	Street, New York.	28	141	43	8	.958
Henry, Washington.	63	347	113	11	.973	Egan, Philadelphia.	48	175	75	11	.958
Livingston, Cleve.	19	63	18	2	.976	Sweeney, New York	110	548	167	34	.955
Sullivan, Chicago.	39	147	52	5	.975	Stephens, St. Louis.	74	262	110	18	.954
Nunamaker, Boston.	35	166	33	6	.971	Carisch, Cleveland.	24	100	40	7	.952
Thomas, Phila.	46	207	58	8	.971	J. Onslow, Detroit.	31	109	28	8	.948
Carrigan, Boston.	87	413	102	16	.970	Adams, Cleveland.	20	85	28	7	.942
Kriebell, St. Louis.	57	255	72	14	.959	Stanage, Detroit.	119	440	168	32	.941
Alexander, St. Louis.	37	140	46	6	.969	Williams, New York	20	91	16	8	.930
Kuhn, Chicago.	75	318	104	15	.966	Schalk, Chicago.	23	115	40	14	.917
O'Neill, Cleveland.	68	316	108	17	.961	Kocher, Detroit	24	68	26	10	.904
Easterly, Chicago.	93	266	82	15	.959						

CLUB FIELDING.

Club.	DP.	P.B.	TP.	PO.	A.	E.	P.C.
Philadelphia	119	17	..	4066	1992	265	.958
Boston	86	20	..	4086	1862	270	.957
Chicago	99	21	1	4230	2184	296	.956
Washington	93	22	..	4124	2015	299	.954
Cleveland	120	23	..	4055	1919	293	.953
Detroit	94	28	1	4103	2264	342	.949
St. Louis	126	15	..	4093	1994	338	.947
New York	81	27	..	3994	1909	386	.939

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	Opp.		H.	R.	B.	BB.	SO.	P.	B.W.	L.T.	T.O.	F.	P.C.	
			AB.	II.												
Wood, Boston	43	344	1234	267	104	12	82	258	7	..	34	5	..	3	5	.872
Plank, Philadelphia ..	37	259 2-2	955	234	90	6	83	110	5	1	26	6	..	6	6	.813
Johnson, Washington.	50	368	1321	259	89	16	76	303	11	..	32	12	2	3	9	.727
Coombs, Philadelphia.	40	262 1-3	942	227	120	10	94	120	1	..	21	10	1	10	7	.677
Bedient, Boston	41	231	859	206	93	3	55	122	2	2	20	10	..	12	10	.667
Baskette, Cleveland..	29	116	432	109	50	7	46	51	3	..	8	4	1	4	17	.667
Hall, Boston	34	191	692	178	85	4	70	83	..	..	15	8	2	13	8	.652
Groome, Washington..	42	316	1167	287	133	5	94	179	6	..	24	13	..	12	2	.649
Cashion, Washington.	26	170 1-3	599	150	84	5	103	84	11	2	11	6	..	9	4	.647
R. Collins, Boston....	27	199 1-3	750	192	65	2	42	82	..	..	14	8	..	10	..	.636
Dubuc, Detroit	37	350	922	217	106	7	109	97	16	..	17	10	..	4	8	.630
Bender, Philadelphia..	27	171	641	169	63	1	33	90	2	..	13	8	..	8	6	.619
Walsh, Chicago	62	393	1437	332	125	2	94	254	10	5	27	17	2	10	18	.614
Gregg, Cleveland	37	271 1-3	983	242	99	10	90	184	9	..	20	13	..	8	3	.606
O'Brien, Boston	37	275 2-3	1000	237	107	10	90	115	5	1	18	13	..	9	2	.551
Hughes, Washington..	31	196	744	201	99	6	78	108	4	1	13	10	..	15	5	.565
Blanding, Cleveland..	39	262	970	259	117	3	79	75	3	..	18	14	..	8	6	.563
C. Brown, Phila.....	35	199	721	204	113	9	87	64	6	1	13	11	..	14	4	.542
Willett, Detroit	37	284 1-3	1071	281	144	17	84	89	9	..	17	15	1	4	3	.531
Steen, Cleveland	26	143 1-3	547	163	75	1	45	61	3	..	9	8	..	16	4	.529
Cicotte, Bost.Chic....	29	198	757	217	97	1	52	90	5	1	10	10	..	8	4	.500
Lange, Chicago	31	176 1-3	611	161	85	4	68	96	5	1	10	10	..	11	9	.500
Honck, Philadelphia..	30	180 2-3	632	148	79	12	74	75	7	..	8	8	..	8	10	.500
Pape, Boston	13	48 2-3	202	74	36	2	16	17	1	..	1	1	..	4	8	.500
Peters, Chicago	28	168 2-3	434	134	72	6	33	39	2	1	5	6	..	12	9	.455
White, Chicago	32	172	643	172	81	8	47	57	3	..	8	10	..	13	10	.444
Hamilton, St. Louis..	41	249 2-3	918	228	117	9	86	139	6	..	11	14	1	14	9	.440
Baumgardner, St. L..	30	218 1-3	814	222	101	11	79	102	2	..	11	14	1	7	3	.440
Benz, Chicago	41	237 2-3	888	230	107	8	70	96	8	..	13	17	..	23	6	.433
Mogridge, Chicago ..	17	64 2-3	261	69	32	1	15	31	1	..	3	4	..	10	5	.429
Covington, Detroit ...	14	63 1-3	229	58	33	3	30	19	5	..	3	4	..	7	3	.429

PITCHERS' RECORDS—(Continued).

Name and Club.	G.	IP.	—Opp.—			H.			W.			L.	T.	TO.	F.	C.
			AB.	II.	R.	B.	BB.	SO.	P.	B.	W.					
R. Mitchell, St. L....	13	62	251	81	36	4	17	22	2	..	3	4	..	3	5	.429
Quinn, New York.....	18	192 2-3	428	139	89	4	23	47	3	..	5	7	..	7	4	.417
Mullin, Detroit	30	226	840	214	112	9	92	88	3	..	12	17	..	7	..	.414
McConnell, New York	23	176 2-3	660	172	94	4	52	91	6	..	8	12	..	1	3	.400
Adams, St. Louis....	13	46 1-3	176	50	32	2	19	16	3	..	2	3	..	5	8	.400
Kahler, Cleveland	41	246 1-3	903	263	135	11	121	104	4	..	12	19	..	16	8	.387
Lake, St. L.-Detroit ..	37	222 2-3	861	260	135	4	55	84	1	..	12	19	..	7	13	.387
W. Mitchell, Cleve....	29	163 2-3	622	149	88	7	56	94	10	1	5	8	..	12	8	.385
Ford, New York.....	36	291 2-3	1131	317	165	5	79	112	3	2	13	21	..	3	1	.382
Powell, St. Louis.....	32	235 1-3	897	248	147	3	52	67	5	..	9	16	..	8	4	.360
Vaughn, N. Y.-Wash.	27	144	546	141	81	5	70	95	11	..	6	11	..	10	7	.353
Washop, New York....	39	258	964	256	120	16	59	110	2	..	10	19	1	7	15	.345
Caldwell, New York....	30	182 1-3	708	196	111	6	67	95	6	1	8	16	..	12	3	.333
Works, Detroit	27	157	609	185	101	7	66	64	9	..	5	10	..	7	11	.333
E. Brown, St. Louis....	23	120 1-3	436	122	56	12	42	45	4	..	4	8	..	13	6	.333
E. Walker, Wash....	9	60	210	72	40	4	18	29	2	1	3	6	..	2	1	.333
Weilman, St. Louis....	8	48 1-3	185	42	19	..	3	24	1	..	2	4	..	1	2	.333
Pennock, Philadelphia	17	50	183	48	31	3	30	38	2	..	1	2	..	3	13	.333
Krupp, Cleveland	9	58 2-3	209	57	37	4	42	22	6	1	2	5	..	3	1	.286
Crabb, Chic.-Phila....	9	52	195	54	24	4	24	16	2	..	2	5	..	5	1	.286
Morgan, Philadelphia	16	93 2-3	332	75	56	5	51	47	3	..	3	8	..	10	1	.273
Allison, St. Louis....	31	169	636	171	102	6	49	43	7	1	6	17	1	12	7	.261
C. Brown, St. Louis....	16	64 2-3	249	69	56	3	35	28	3	..	1	3	..	3	14	.250
Fisher, New York....	17	90 1-3	343	107	70	2	32	47	5	..	2	8	..	10	2	.200
Petty, St. L.-Wash....	17	82 1-3	305	83	45	7	25	25	1	..	2	9	..	8	6	.182
Engle, Washington ..	17	75	277	71	41	4	50	29	1	..	1	5	..	8	7	.167
Davis, New York.....	10	54	208	61	43	3	28	22	2	..	1	5	..	3	2	.167
George, Cleveland	11	44 1-3	185	69	40	2	18	18	1	..	..	5	..	4	5	.000

Official Club Rosters of 1912

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK.

John J. McGraw, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Louis F. Drueke	Ernest Shore	Otis Crandall
	R. Marquard	C. Mathewson	L. Ames
	Charles Tesreau	Larue Kirby	Al Demaree
	George R. Wiltse	L. V. Rader	Theo. Goulaite
Catchers.....	J. T. Meyers	A. E. Wilson	G. Hartley
Infielders.....	Larry Doyle	F. C. Merkle	C. L. Herzog
	Arthur Fletcher	A. J. Shafer	H. K. Groh
	D. O. Robertson		
Outfielders.....	Josh Devore	F. C. Sudgrass	J. J. Murray
	George J. Burns	B. Becker	H. McCormick

PITTSBURGH.

Fred C. Clarke, Manager.

Pitchers.....	A. P. Leifield	Harry Gardner	C. R. Hendrix
	S. H. Camnitz	Martin O'Toole	Chas. B. Adams
	J. H. Robinson	L. Cole	John F. Ferry
	E. E. Warner	A. W. Cooper	S. S. Smith
Catchers.....	George Gibson	M. E. Simon	W. J. Kelly
	E. Blackburn		
Infielders.....	M. M. Keeliber	W. B. McKechnie	Robert Byrne
	John Wagner	John B. Miller	Alex G. McCarty
	J. Viox	Arthur Butler	Ona Dodd
	Stanley Gray	R. Bisland	
Outfielders.....	Thomas W. Leach	R. E. Capron	W. P. Rehg
	Frank Edgington	Max G. Carey	M. J. Donlin
	J. Owen Wilson	H. Hyatt	Edw. Mensor
	A. Hofman	Ovid Nicholson	

CHICAGO.

Frank L. Chance, Manager.

Pitchers.....	George T. Pierce	Fred Toney	H. McIntire
	L. L. Cole	J. F. Moroney	Jos. H. Vernon
	Rudolph Sommers	E. Cottrell	"Bill" Powell
	Lewis Richie	M. Brown	L. Cheney
	J. Lavender	Ed. M. Reulbach	A. P. Leifield
	Charles Smith	Grover Loudermilk	L. J. Madden
Catchers.....	James P. Archer	Thos. J. Needham	Richard Cotter
	M. V. Heckinger	George Yantz	H. E. Chapman
Infielders.....	Charles W. Moore	Edgar Lennox	Frank L. Chance
	Joseph B. Tinker	H. Zimmerman	V. S. Saier
	J. J. Evers	Thomas Downey	Jerome Downs
Outfielders.....	A. F. Hofman	Ward Miller	Thomas Leach
	Wilbur Good	Fred Williams	Jas. T. Sheekard
	Frank Schulte		

CINCINNATI.

Henry O'Day, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Frank Smith	H. Horsey	C. Prough
	Frank T. Davis	William Cramer	C. H. Tompkins
	Sam Fletcher	Robert F. Keefe	Ben Taylor
	H. L. Gaspar	J. C. Bagby	George F. Suggs
	A. H. Fromme	J. C. Benton	B. Humphries
	Eugene Moore	John E. Frill	F. Harter
	William Doak	Ed. Donalds	Frank E. Gregory
	R. T. Works	Eugene Packard	H. McGraner
Catchers.....	H. Severoid	J. B. McLean	Thomas A. Clarke
	E. Blackburn		
Infielders.....	R. D. Almeida	R. C. Hoblitzell	R. J. Egan
	A. Phelan	J. Eshmond	Charles McDonald
	Ed. L. Grant		
Outfielders.....	Bob Rescher	J. W. Bates	M. F. Mitchell
	A. Marsans	Pete Kuisely	A. E. Kyle

PHILADELPHIA.

Charles S. Dooin, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Cliff Curtis	H. C. Wallace	Eppa Rixey
	Roy Marshall	Frank Nicholson	Albert Nelson
	J. Erskine Mayer	Jos. I. Finneran	Wm. H. Ritter
	George Chalmers	W. S. Shultz	G. C. Alexander
	Earl L. Moore	Ad F. Brennan	Thomas Seaton
Catchers.....	Charles S. Dooin	W. Killifer	P. J. Moran
	H. Loan	George F. Graham	
Infielders.....	Thomas Downey	S. Steinbrenner	John B. Boyle
	P. O. Knabe	P. W. Luderns	J. B. Lobert
	M. J. Doolan	W. R. Walsh	John L. Dodge
	H. J. Savage	A. J. Dolan	
Outfielders.....	Wm. H. Brinker	George Browne	John Titus
	George H. Paskert	C. C. Cravath	S. R. Magee
	Roy Miller	George Mangus	

ST. LOUIS.

Roger P. Bresnahan, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Bob Ewing	W. G. Dell	Jean Dale
	Louis Londermilk	Roland B. Howell	H. Sallee
	Robert Harmon	Wm. M. Steele	Joe Willis
	Eugene Woodburn	J. B. Geyer	D. D. Griner
	C. Sanford Burk	W. D. Perritt	Phil Redding
	G. Zackert		
Catchers.....	M. J. Murphy	Ed. J. Burns	Ivey Wingo
	John J. A. Bliss	R. P. Bresnahan	Frank Snyder
Infielders.....	John G. Mercer	M. J. Huggins	H. H. Mowrey
	E. J. Konetchy	A. J. Hauser	J. P. Kelleher
	Wallace H. Smith	J. C. Galloway	R. C. Rolling
	Geo. B. Whitted		
Outfielders.....	Elmer Miller	J. F. Clark	George W. Ellis
	Louis Evans	E. T. Oakes	Lee Magee
	D. E. Willie	Frank Gilhooley	Ted Cather

BROOKLYN.

William Dahlen, Manager.

Pitchers.....	W. Schardt	E. E. Dent	G. N. Rucker
	C. Sanford Burk	M. A. Kent	E. B. Barger
	E. E. Knetzer	Wm. E. Stack	D. C. P. Ragan
	E. Yingling	Cliff Curtis	Frank L. Allen
Catchers.....	R. S. Higgins	Ed. J. Phelps	R. E. Erwin
	Otto Miller		
Infielders.....	M. R. Stark	Jerome Downs	J. E. Daubert
	J. C. Smith	J. E. Hummel	Bert Tooley
	G. W. Cutshaw	R. T. Fischer	Enos Kirkpatrick
Outfielders.....	Ad L. Daly	Herbert Moran	H. Northen
	Z. D. Wheat	Chas. D. Stengel	

BOSTON.

John G. Kling, Manager.

Pitchers.....	Wm. P. McTigue	J. W. Brady	J. L. Griffin
	A. A. Mattern	C. B. Hogg	"Steve" White
	Wm. A. Brady	W. R. Dickson	O. Hess
	Edw. Donnelly	H. Perdue	Geo. A. Tyler
	C. E. Brown	F. Kroh	
Catchers.....	H. Gowdy	Wm. Rariden	John G. Kling
	Miguel A. Gonzales	G. Whitehouse	
Infielders.....	W. J. Sweeney	Ed. C. McDonald	A. Devlin
	Ben F. Houser	A. H. Bridwell	Frank J. O'Rourke
	W. J. Maranville	J. C. Schultz	A. E. Schwind
	H. L. Spratt	David Shean	
Outfielders.....	A. V. Campbell	Geo. C. Jackson	John Titus
	Jay Kirke	Al Kaiser	W. D. Jones
	Roy Miller		

UMPIRES, 1912.

R. D. Emslie	Chas. Rigler	W. F. Finneran	A. L. Orth
J. E. Johnstone	Wm. Brennan	C. B. Owens	G. C. Bush
W. J. Klem	M. W. Eason		

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON.

Wood	Pape	Krug	Hageman	Bradley
Bedient	Thomas	Stahl	Smith	Nunamaker
Hall	Cicotte	Lewis	Yerkes	Engle
Collins	Specker	Wagner	Cady	
O'Brien	Henriksen	Carrigan	Hooper	
Bushelman	Gardner	Van Dyke	Ball	

WASHINGTON.

Johnson	Cunningham	Laporte	Akers	Schaefer
Groom	Musser	Milan	Becker	Morgan
Cashion	Schegg	Gandil	Walker	Shanks
Hughes	Boehling	Foster	Petty	McBride
Vaughn	Morgan	Moeller	Gallia	Ainsmith
Engle	Roach	Walker	Herring	Knight
Williams	Ryan	Flynn	White	
Kenworthy	Agler	Altrock	Henry	

PHILADELPHIA.

Plank	McInnes	Mathes	Maggert	Danforth
Coombs	D. Murphy	Barry	Derriek	Martin
Bender	Fahey	E. Murphy	Lord	Harrell
Brown	Salmon	Oldring	Thomas	Pennock
Houck	Covaleski	Lapp	Egan	Morgan
Collins	Bush	Strunk	Emerson	
Baker	Crabb	Barry	Russell	

CHICAGO.

Walsh	Scott	Borton	Johnson	Matticks
Cicotte	Ens	Bodie	Wolfe	Block
Lange	Lamline	S. Collins	Smith	Zelder
Peters	Berron	Schalk	Delhi	Riehn
White	Gleason	Rath	Weaver	Mogridge
Easterly	McLarry	J. Callahan	W. D. Sullivan	Tannehill
Barrows	Blackburne	Lord	Fournier	Bell
Taylor	Crabb	Mayer	McIntyre	Jordan
Douglass	Beuz			

CLEVELAND.

Baskette	Wolfe	Turner	Hornhurst	Hunter
Gregg	Kibble	Griggs	Krause	Birmingham
Blanding	Baker	Johnson	Grubb	Graney
Steen	Meixel	Carisch	Brenner	Livingston
Kahler	Nash	Ryan	L. James	O'Neill
W. Mitchell	Eibel	Olson	Krapp	Peckinpough
Jackson	Davis	Hendryx	W. James	Butcher
Lajole	George	Adams	Walker	Vaughn
Nagelson	Chapman	Bronkie	Neher	

DETROIT.

Dubuc	Perry	Wheatley	Gainor	Travers
Willet	LaFitte	Jensen	Dauss	McGehee
Mullin	Summers	Jones	Boehler	Remenas
Lake	Bauman	Delehaunt	McDermott	Bush
Works	Burns	Stanage	Moran	E. Onslow
Cobb	Pernoll	Moriarty	Covington	Deal
Veach	Donovan	Vitt	Troy	Kocher
Crawford	Bashang	Louden	O'Mara	Corridan
		J. Onslow		

ST. LOUIS.

Hamilton	C. Brown	Brief	Wallace	J. Adams
Baumgardner	Ray Mitchell	Hogan	Kutina	Weilman
Mitchell	Snell	Alexander	Daly	Frill
Adams	Aiton	Pratt	Criger	Jantzen
Lake	Bailey	Williams	W. Brown	Stephens
Powell	Ketter	Shotten	Miller	Hallinan
E. Brown	Spencer	Compton	Crossin	Krichell
Albison	Nelson	Stovall	Shanley	
Petty	Waldron	Austin	Napier	

NEW YORK.

Quinn	Schulz	Gardner	Coleman	Midkiff
McConnell	Thompson	Chase	Fisher	Stump
Ford	Smith	Daniels	Kauff	Simmons
Vaughn	Batton	Hartzell	Hoff	McMillan
Warhop	Dowl	Sweeney	Wolter	Maloney
Caldwell	Oris	Street	Schears	Dolan
Lelivelt	Cree	Williams	Martin	
Little	Wolverton	Priest	Sterrett	
Keating	Paddock	Davis	Zinn	

UMPIRES, 1912.

O'Loughlin	Perrine	Sheridan	Westervelt	Egan
Dineen	Connolly	Evans	O'Brien	Hart

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

TORONTO.

Pitchers—Gaspar, Bachman, Cathers, Tompkins, Stricklett, McGinley, Fitzpatrick, Steele, Kent, Winter, Rudolph, Corey, Drucke, Lush, Maxwell, Mueller. Catchers—Curtis, Fischer, Wilson, Kelley, Bemis, Graham. First Baseman—Jordan. Second Basemen—McConnell, Fitzpatrick. Third Basemen—Bradley, Isaacs. Shortstop—Holly. Outfielders—O'Hara, Shaw, Dalton, Myers, Johnston.

ROCHESTER.

Pitchers—David Martin, Thomas, Akers, Clark, Keefe, Hughes, Wilhelm, Klepfer, Jones, Upham, Quinn. Catchers—Blair, Jacklitsch. First Basemen—Ganzel, Ward, Spencer. Second Baseman—Johnson. Third Baseman—Dolan. Shortstops—McMillan, John C. Martin. Outfielders—Conroy, Kauff, Smith, Osborn, Lelivelt, Batch.

NEWARK.

Pitchers—Enzmann, Gaskell, Lee, McGinnity, Dent, Schardt, Collins, Barger, R. Holmes, Koger, McAdams, Stork, Bell, Wenz. Catchers—Higgins, Smith, McCarty. First Basemen—Swacina, Kavanagh. Second Baseman—Kirkpatrick. Third Baseman—E. Zimmermann. Shortstops—Gagnier, Ryerson, Fisher, Vaughn. Outfielders—Kay, Tooley, Coulson, W. Zimmermann, Seymour, Collins, Bernard.

BALTIMORE.

Pitchers—Danforth, Shawkey, Vickers, Smith, DeMott, Walker, Roth, Martin, Prock, Millman, Adkins, Petty. Catchers—Bergen, Payne, McAllister, J. F. Murray, Kleinow. First Basemen—Schmidt, R. F. Murphy, Unglaub, McCrone, L. F. Lord, Walsh, Killhullen. Second Basemen—Parent, Dunn, Twombly. Third Basemen—Corcoran, Citrano. Shortstops—F. Maisel, Roach, Derrick, Fahy, Rock. Outfielders—G. Maisel, Gettmann, Cooper.

BUFFALO.

Pitchers—Frill, Stroud, Holmes, Beebe, Fullenwider, Killian, Jameson, Brockett, Ewing, Baxter, Beck, McCabe, Munsell, Merritt, Hightower. Catchers—Schaug, Mitchell, Roth. First Basemen—Jones, Beck. Second Baseman—Truesdale. Third Baseman—Bues. Shortstops—Stark, Stock, Williams. Outfielders—Gilmore, McCabe, Schirm, Murray.

MONTREAL.

Pitchers—Long, Dale, Sisson, Fletcher, Parsons, Averett, Becker, Burke, Taylor, F. Smith, Mattern, Carroll, McTigue. Catchers—Pierce, Burns, Bridges, Madden, Murphy, Angermeier. First Basemen—Gaudil, Fournier, Bransfield, Keliher, Gunning. Second Basemen—Cunningham, Nattress, Esmond, French. Third Basemen—Betcher, Yeager. Shortstops—Hartmann, Purtell. Outfielders—Demmitt, Handford, Connolly, Russell, Irving, E. Lush.

JERSEY CITY.

Pitchers—Mason, Doscher, McHale, Swift, Manser, Justis, Kessler, Agler, Hagemann, Barry, Killilay, Schlady, Main, Cadore, Viebahn. Catchers—Rondeau, Wells. First Basemen—Knight, Agler, Callahan. Second Basemen—Breen, Schlady. Third Basemen—Janvryn, Purtell. Shortstop—Meyer. Outfielders—Wheeler, Barrows, Kelly, Thoney.

PROVIDENCE.

Pitchers—Mitchell, Lafitte, Sline, Barberich, Harden, Donovan, Cayet, Bernier, Works, Renfer, Covington, Sherry, Adams, Young, Schulz, Traeger, Remneus, Dygert, Moran, Bailey. Catchers—Schmidt, Bruggy, Wilson, Reynolds, Maher, Beckendorf, Street. First Basemen—Lathers. Second Basemen—Atz. Third Basemen—McDermott, Gillespie, Bauman. Shortstop—Shean. Outfielders—Perry, Drake, Elston, Sheckard, Ferrin, Platt, Tutwiler, Lake, Duggan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

MINNEAPOLIS.

Allen	Altizer	Gill	Young	Comstock
Smith	Williams	Ferris	Patterson	Liebhart
J. Delehanty	Killifer	Owens	Olmstead	Waddell
Unglaub	Rossman	Whelan	Lelivelt	
Clymer	F. Delehanty	Leverett	Burns	

TOLEDO.

Falkenberg	Congalton	Butler	Livingston	DeMott
Brady	Flick	Haas	West	George
Gardner	Reilly	Talbot	Walsh	Krause
Niles	Derrick	Griggs	Frost	Cann
Chapman	Land	Manush	Ellis	L. James
Bronkie	Collamore	Hauger	Brodie	W. James
Hohnhorst	Carisch	Bemis	Michel	
McCormick	Mills	Bills	Higginbotham	
Burns	Middleton	Nagelson	Swann	

COLUMBUS.

Johns	Shelton	Hemphill	Donica	Bruck
O'Rourke	Gerber	Friel	Walker	Cooper
Farrell	Smith	Kyle	Higley	Cook
Hinchman	Murphy	Grieve	Drohan	McQuillan
Perring	Daly	Frefe	Davis	Liehardt
Miller	Rapp	Odwell	Packard	McConnaghey

KANSAS CITY.

Lennox	Drake	Piene	Moore	Brandom
Tannehill	Love	Neer	Hessau	Riley
Baxter	O'Connor	Roth	Rhoades	Vaughn
Coulson	James	Clayton	Withers	Zabel
Downey	Schlitzer	Chase	Covington	Maddox
Barbeau	Clarke	Wheeler	Fritz	Powell
Schaller	Rockenfield	East	Palmer	Cann
Carr	Shaw	Woolf	Pienc	Altrock
Corriden	Walker	Oyler	Gallia	

MILWAUKEE.

Hughes	Jones	Fluharty	Schultz	Dougherty
Schalk	Clark	Dolan	Braun	McIntire
Block	Charles	Orendorff	Watson	Marion
Blackburne	Lewis	Smith	Anderson	Nickolson
Liebold	Breen	Bahr	Slapnicka	McGlynn
Randall	House	Holt	Cutting	Noel
Chappelle	Stone	Wachtel	Hovlik	

ST. PAUL.

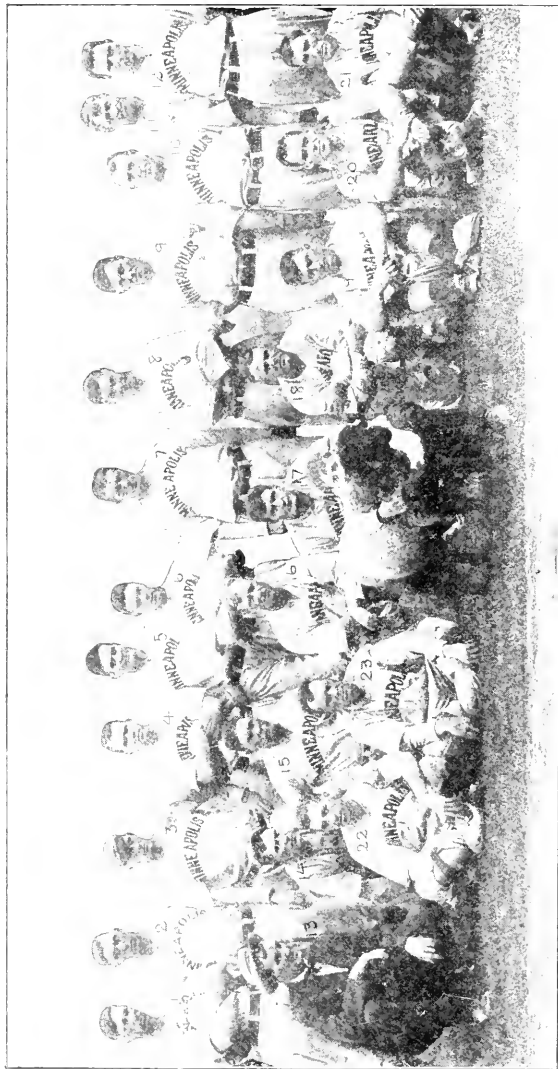
R. Thomas	Casey	Rehg	Tragesser	Decanniere
Howard	Marshall	Autrey	Hoffman	LaRoy
Riggert	Murray	Ralston	Clarke	Gardner
Walsh	Butler	Goodman	Fueik	Karger
McKechnie	Hinchman	J. Lewis	Rieger	Dauss
Capron	Flynn	Block	Thomas	

LOUISVILLE.

Pearce	Hallman	Bell	Badger	Vallandigham
Ludwig	Hayden	McLean	Gwin	Richter
Spencer	Stansbury	Burch	Poole	Nagle
Madden	Hulswitt	Burke	Hunt	Criss
Schlei	Fisher	Collins	Kroh	Laudermilk
Stanley	Davis	Moore	Toney	Snyder
Bransfield	Beaumiller	Harris	Moskiman	Clemmons

INDIANAPOLIS.

Keene	Westerzil	Sullivan	Lynch	Kimball
Woodruff	Ingerton	M. O'Day	Dodds	Robertson
Veach	McCarty	Pearce	Brady	Merz
O'Leary	Clarke	J. McCarthy	White	Hixon
E. Williams	Wentz	Alcock	Goultait	Ashenfelder
A. Reilley	Kaiser	Robinson	Webb	Link
Hunter	Gagnier	Flannagan	Taylor	Schlitzer
Williams	McKee	Haley	Schardt	



1, Unglaub; 2, Lelivelt; 3, Leverett; 4, Liebhart; 5, Gill; 6, Comstock; 7, Patterson; 8, Rossman; 9, Clymer; 10, Young; 11, Ferris; 12, Allen; 13, Burns; 14, J. Delahanty; 15, Joe Cantillon, Mgr.; 16, F. Delahanty; 17, Waddell; 18, Williams; 19, Olmstead; 20, Owens; 21, Altizer; 22, Smith; 23, Killifer.

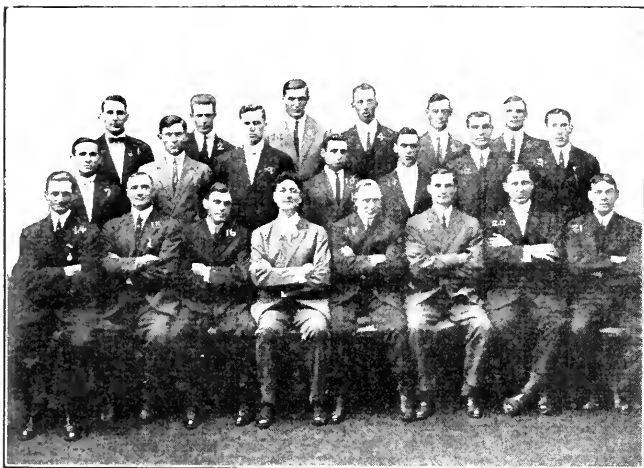
Photo by Force.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

American Association

By winning the championship in 1912 of the American Association Minneapolis entered the class of "three-time victors." Unquestionably this is one of the greatest honors that can befall any Base Ball team, and particularly in a league which has developed so rapidly and shown such fine ability as the American Association, for it must not be forgotten that as Base Ball has improved, the standard of play in the Class AA leagues is now at a height which is fully the equal of the major leagues in some days that are gone.

This three-time pennant earned by the Minneapolis club places it in the same class as Columbus, which won pennants in 1905, 1906 and 1907. The team had two rivals in the American Association—Toledo and Columbus—that gave it a hard fight from the start.



1, Krause; 2, Colamore; 3, W. James; 4, Falkenberg; 5, J. James; 6, Bronkie; 7, Mascot; 8, Brodhagen; 9, Riley; 10, McCormick; 11, Brady; 12, Burns; 13, Walsh; 14, George; 15, Niles; 16, Gardner; 17, Wild, Sec.; 18, Hartsel, Mgr.; 19, Derrick; 20, Land; 21, Congalton. Baker, Photo.

TOLEDO TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

For a long time, indeed until the latter part of July, the possibilities of Minneapolis wavered in the balance, but there was a great deal of latent fighting strength in the team, which developed as the season progressed, and the grit and determination characteristic of the Minneapolis players finally pulled them to the front. Once there they refused to be dislodged from the position of advantage which they had gained.

Minneapolis started a trifle indifferently vacillating between second and third places until the moment in July when they forged to the front. Once in the lead they felt at home and though Columbus made a desperate effort to overtake them Minneapolis

successfully resisted every attack that was made by the Buckeye team.

The strength of the champions was in their team work, and in their fairly good batting, combined with excellent work by the pitchers once the season had shaped itself for the final dash. In some respects this was a counterpart of the playing programme of the Torontos in the International League. The latter team did not start with quite the same success as Minneapolis, but when the fight had resolved itself into a question of which organization should be fit at the finish Minneapolis, like Toronto, proved that it had staying qualities. Had there been a post-season series between the Toronto and the Minneapolis clubs it is very probable that it would have been a most interesting series of games, as both were playing ball of much the same type and with much the same resources behind it.



1. Shelton; 2. Smith; 5. Gerber; 4. Miller; 5. Cook; 6. Ferring; 7. Hinchman; 8. Friel, Mgr.; 9. Murphy; 10. Johns; 11. McQuillan; 12. Cooper; 13. O'Rourke; 14. Donica; 15. Rapp; 16. Higley; 17. Packard; 18. McConaghey; 19. Bruck. Baker, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Toledo had a new manager, Hartsell, the old outfielder of the Athletics, and he had not been long with the team before he began to make it clear that he was able to incorporate among his players some of the ideas held by the Athletics in regard to playing Base Ball.

The game of the Toledo club was one in which team work predominated and which showed conclusively that Hartsell knew how to instill into his players the theory of making runs and a run-getting machine repeatedly has demonstrated in Base Ball that it may be a more valuable championship factor than one in which the play is largely individual based too much upon the efforts of some two or three men.

Toledo did not get a bad start and once on the pennant highway showed no tendency to move backward. As a matter of fact under the guidance of Hartsell the team never dropped below third place during all the severe fight, showing that the players knew not only how to play ball, but were not lacking in determination.

In June Toledo pushed its way into the lead, and if the team, like many another that has been engaged in Base Ball, only had been possessed of a little more strength in one or two positions it is doubtful if Minneapolis, with its good batters and experienced players, would have been able to dislodge it.

While Toledo was making its ambitious effort and Minneapolis was still laboring to rid itself of the rough edges the Columbus club was firing the hearts of the enthusiasts of that city by a glorious rush which was made up to the end of May to hold first place, and Columbus did hold it until the end of May. Then a slight



1. Liebold; 2. Chappelle; 3. P. Lewis; 4. Horlick; 5. Dougherty; 6. Jones; 7. Randall; 8. J. Lewis; 9. Schalk; 10. Cutting; 11. Duffy, Mgr.; 12. Clark, Capt.; 13. Marlon; 14. Hughes; 15. Charles. Baker, Photo.

MILWAUKEE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

break resulted and Columbus dropped back for a moment. The fighting spirit had not departed, for in June the players regained first position, only to lose it the same month, return to it again in July, lose it again in August, regain it briefly once more during the same month, and then fall back to be beaten in the finals by Toledo for second place. It is very probable that the strain of the fight finally told upon the Columbus club, but if it did the players could at least be congratulated for the sincere and earnest effort which had been a feature of their work all of the season.

For even running the race made by the Kansas Citys could hardly be surpassed. Starting last when the first rush was made to get away at the beginning of the season this team climbed to fourth place by the latter part of May and then ran on a straight track

to the end of the season. There was never a curve for them in all the remaining games to be played. Day after day and month after month they clung resolutely to fourth place, and no matter what befell the other teams of the American Association circuit they pursued their course as methodically as the old plow horse sticks to the furrow in which he plods. The best part of it all was that during all this period they played attractive Base Ball.

The second division teams made up of Milwaukee, St. Paul, Louisville and Indianapolis, were practically second division teams all of the time. The only one to arise out of the second division was St. Paul. It started away at the top but soon dropped into fourth place, from there to fifth, and never rose higher in the race.

Louisville's highest altitude was fifth place, and once Indianapolis rose as high as fifth place in the race, but on form and in general Louisville and Indianapolis were outclassed by the other teams of



1, Decanniere; 2, Laroy; 3, Casey; 4, Hoffman; 5, Marshall; 6, Gardner; 7, Autrey; 8, Rieger; 9, Flynn; 10, Murray; 11, Rehg; 12, Thomas; 13, Kelley, Mgr.; 14, Karger; 15, Dauss; 16, Butler. Baker, Photo.

ST. PAUL TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

the circuit, and perhaps had no logical right to be expected to rank any better than they did.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the American Association, as a whole, did not develop as many young players as had been the case in other years, a condition of affairs to be regretted and deplored because it is quite evident that much good can result to Base Ball in general if the Class AA leagues will lend their assistance and co-operation to the development of the younger men who are some day to be the experts of the diamond.

It is a question whether the tendency to fall back upon seasoned and experienced players is always for the best interests of the national game as a pastime however much it may seem the best policy by managers to employ them. Not by any means that

they are to be overlooked, but ultimately the greatest strength is sure to result from the greater amount of encouragement to be paid to the new material.

In winning the championship the Minneapolis club rose above the .600 mark in percentage, while the Indianapolis club finished with a percentage of .335. In a comparative ratio this was about similar to the championship contests in the major leagues. In other words the American Association race rated along at a speed not far from that which frequently has been in evidence in both the National League and the American League.

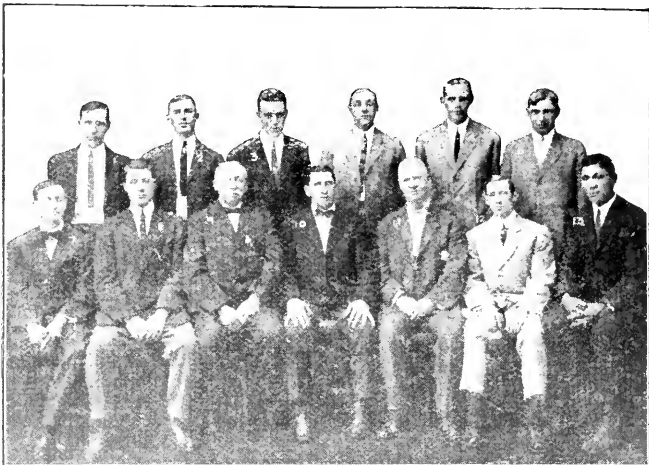
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Minn.	Tol.	Col.	K.C.	Mil.	St.P.	Louis.	Ind.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis....	..	14	9	12	13	17	18	22	105	60	.636
Toledo.....	10	..	13	13	17	14	15	16	98	66	.598
Columbus.....	14	10	..	14	16	15	14	15	98	68	.590
Kansas City...	12	11	10	..	12	13	14	13	85	82	.509
Milwaukee....	9	6	8	11	..	14	16	14	78	85	.479
St. Paul.....	7	10	9	11	9	..	15	16	77	90	.461
Louisville.....	6	8	10	10	8	9	..	15	66	101	.395
Indianapolis...	2	7	9	11	10	8	9	..	56	111	.335

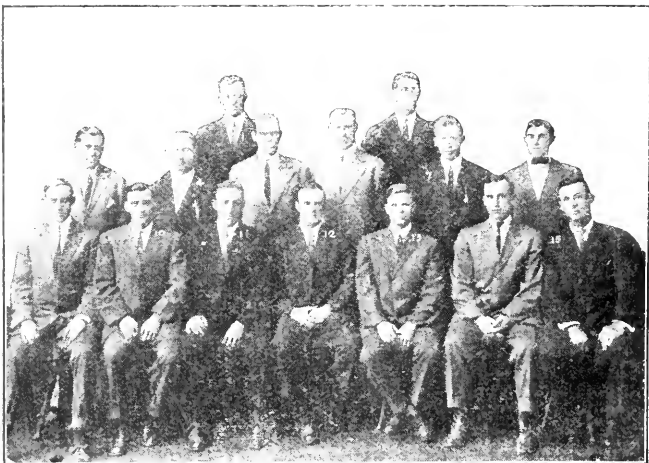
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS

1902—Indianapolis.....	.682	1907—Columbus.....	.584
1903—St. Paul.....	.657	1908—Indianapolis.....	.601
1904—St. Paul.....	.646	1909—Louisville.....	.554
1905—Columbus.....	.658	1910—Minneapolis.....	.637
1906—Columbus.....	.615	1911—Minneapolis.....	.600



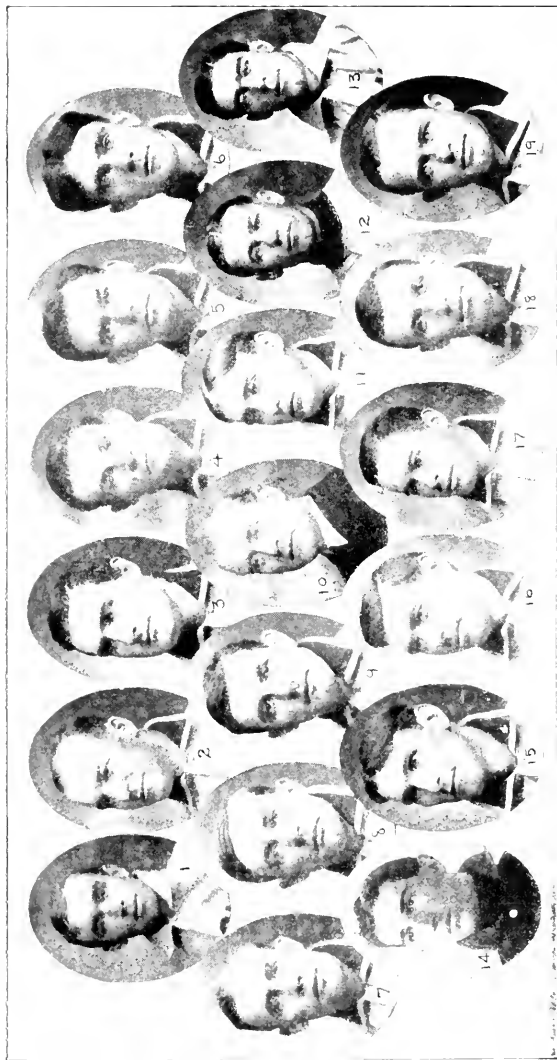
1, Hixon; 2, Keene; 3, McCarty; 4, O. Williams; 5, Schardt; 6, Merz; 7, Kreber, Sec.; 8, Ashenfelder; 9, Irwin, Scout; 10, O'Day, Mgr.; 11, Sutton, Scout; 12, Reilley; 13, E. Williams. Baker, Photo.

INDIANAPOLIS TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



1, Richter; 2, Landermilk; 3, P. Clark, Sec.; 4, Mascof; 5, Pierce; 6, Ludwig; 7, Burke; 8, Gwinn; 9, Stansbury; 10, Beammiller; 11, Fisher; 12, Hayden, Mgr.; 13, Northrup; 14, McLean; 15, Badger. Baker, Photo.

LOUISVILLE TEAM—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.



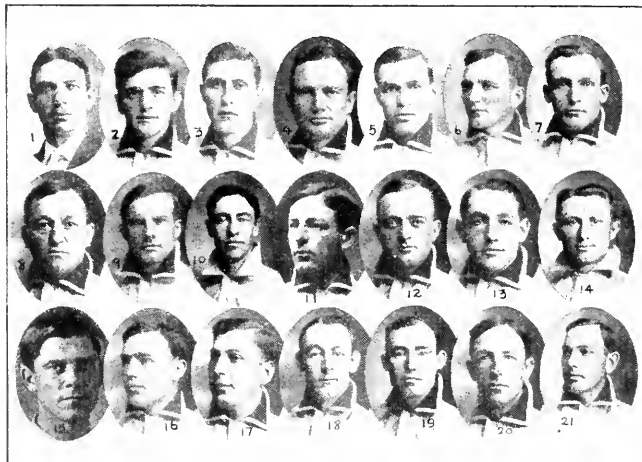
1, Rudolph; 2, Dalton; 3, Curtis; 4, Jordan; 5, Bemis; 6, McConnell; 7, Drucker; 8, Maxwell; 9, Fitzpatrick; 10, Joe Kelley, Mgr.; 11, Meyer; 12, Holly; 13, O'Hara; 14, Bradley; 15, Shaw; 16, Graham; 17, Mueller; 18, Kent; 19, Lush. Weasner, Buffalo, Photo.

TORONTO TEAM—CHAMPIONS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

International League

Perhaps it was the changing of the title that made the 1912 race in the old Eastern League one of the best in the history of that sterling organization. Whether the new name of the organization brought good fortune or whether good fortune was inevitable in the manner by which the teams were made up for the year it is certain that the 1912 pennant contest of the International League was one of the most exciting during the year, and so filled with new sensations that the fans got a fresh thrill daily.

It was the twenty-first year of the organization and befitting that when it attained its majority it should treat its patrons to



1. J. Ganzel, Mgr.; 2, Smith; 3, Upham; 4, Spencer; 5, Martin; 6, Dolan; 7, Johnson; 8, Jacklitsch; 9, McMillan; 10, Keefe; 11, Blair; 12, Ackers; 13, Klepfer; 14, Batch; 15, Quinn; 16, Hughes; 17, Lelivelt; 18, Wilhelm; 19, Ward; 20, Conroy; 21, Osborne.

ROCHESTER TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

more amusement and better results than ever they had enjoyed in the history of the circuit.

The championship was won by Toronto, but there were moments when it seemed as if almost any club in the circuit with the possible exception of Providence, might capture the pennant.

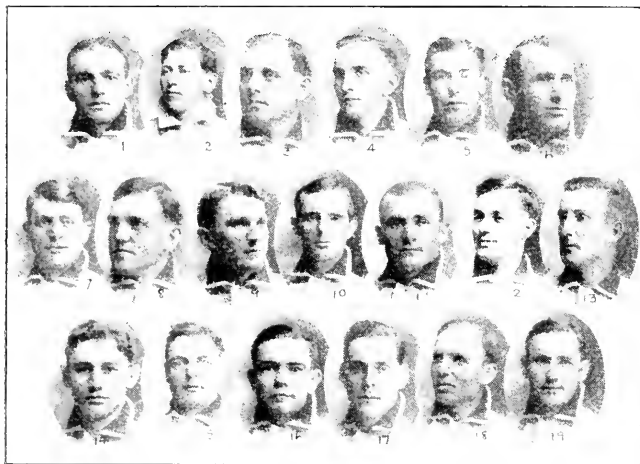
The story of Toronto's career was as eventful as that of the man who goes west to find a gold mine and suffers all the vicissitudes of human existence from hunger to prodigal richness.

At the outset of the season Toronto did bravely just for the moment, and the expectations of the Toronto fans were greater than ever, while those who had maintained that Toronto would be a sure winner were more than ever convinced that they had selected the right team.

But the team dropped with a suddenness that took the breath

away from its admirers, and before it had finished its plunge was in seventh place. There was one principal reason for this, and unquestionably it was due to lack of pitchers. Meanwhile Jersey City was booming along at a fine clip in first place and surprising all the International League by the resourcefulness of its game.

By the middle of May Toronto had climbed to fifth place and played along with varying success until the middle of June, when the team ran into another storm and before it had weathered the gale was down to sixth place. But that was Toronto's last backward step for the season. From that moment the team marched resolutely ahead, and under the skillful management of Joe Kelley, was in first place in the latter part of August and resolutely declined to permit Rochester to oust it.



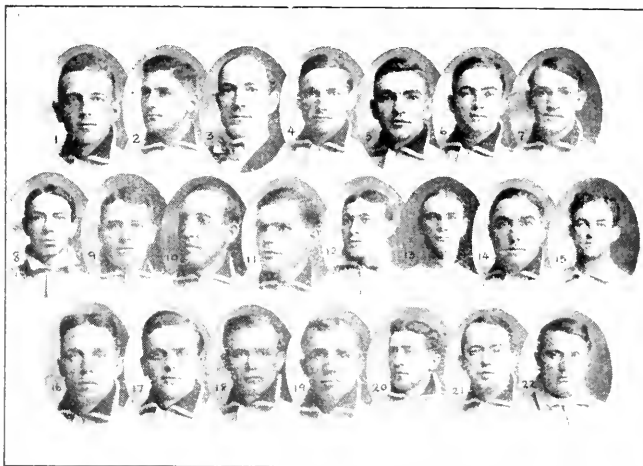
1. Joe McGinnity, Mgr.; 2. Barger; 3. Bell; 4. Vaughn; 5. Lee; 6. E. Zimmerman; 7. Swacina; 8. Higgins; 9. McCarty; 10. Collins; 11. W. Zimmerman; 12. Tooley; 13. Seymour; 14. Enzmann; 15. Smith; 16. Gaskett; 17. Dent; 18. Bernard; 19. Kirkpatrick.

NEWARK TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

There is little doubt that Toronto was aided greatly by the accession of some excellent pitchers who were obtained from the New York club. These were Drucke and Maxwell, both of whom assisted by Rudolph and others of the pitching staff previously engaged by the manager were doing better as the season drew to a close than they had been in the early part of the year. They steadied the team wonderfully.

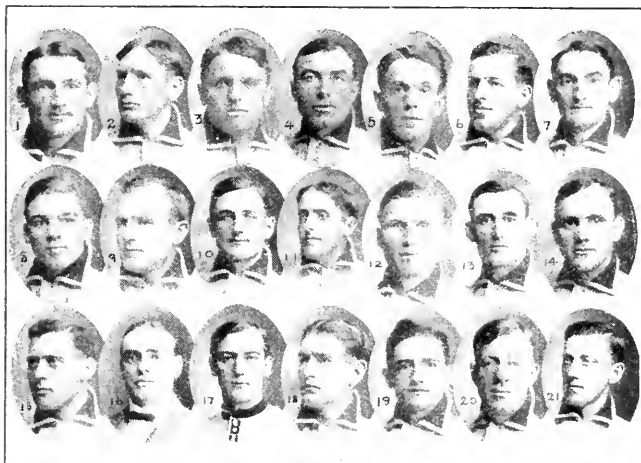
While Toronto was making its plucky uphill fight against all the odds which the International League could muster the Rochester club had swung into line, after a brief series of ups and downs in the months of April and May, and was off again in the front of the race as had been characteristic of Rochester for years.

Through June and July and during the month of August, until



1. De Mott; 2. Roth; 3. J. Dunn, Mgr.; 4. Derrick; 5. Shawkey; 6. Danforth; 7. Roach; 8. Payne; 9. Walsh; 10. Vickers; 11. Murphy; 12. Schmidt; 13. Gettman; 14. Lord; 15. McAllister; 16. McCrone; 17. Smith; 18. Maisel; 19. Parent; 20. Corcoran; 21. Bergen; 22. Adkins.

BALTIMORE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1. Strand; 2. Hightower; 3. Fullenwider; 4. Mitchell; 5. Ewing; 6. Deininger; 7. Beebe; 8. Jameson; 9. Schirm; 10. Truesdale; 11. Holmes; 12. Starkey; 13. Murray; 14. Bues; 15. Schang; 16. G. Stallings, Mgr.; 17. McCabe; 18. Beck; 19. Stock; 20. Roth; 21. Prill.

BUFFALO TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Joe Kelley finally stopped Rochester's career with his Toronto players, the champions of 1911 were marching along, afraid of none, more than willing to meet all comers and never yielding an inch in their position as leaders.

But the pitchers for Rochester did not hold out as well as they had, the attack of the batters melted away against the sturdy advance of Toronto and finally the men who had been champions so long and so often that some said they could not be beaten for the championship, were compelled to admit that defeat had overtaken them for good and all during 1912.

Newark flashed for a moment in the race, then dropped as if over a cliff, and subsequently made a brave effort to scale the heights to the top, but never with any real first place probability in sight, although the team was a stubborn and hard team to beat. The finish of Newark was creditable, for Baltimore was forced back to fourth place at the very close of the year.

While Baltimore was in second place in June and July the supporters of the team hoped that fate was to be kind to them, but Baltimore lacked the real championship essentials. It was a team which would have needed but a little more strength to become a championship contender, but the difficulty which beset the management was to find the strength.

Buffalo played about as well as could have been expected, and a little better than was expected in the early part of the season.

Jersey City's early spurt was the sensation of the year. If the team had been able to secure a better outfield and one reliable winning pitcher it would have been more of a factor in the race than it proved to be.

In connection with this contest for the championship attention is called to the very interesting fact that the winning nine finished with a percentage of less than .600, and the losing nine with one as high as .420.

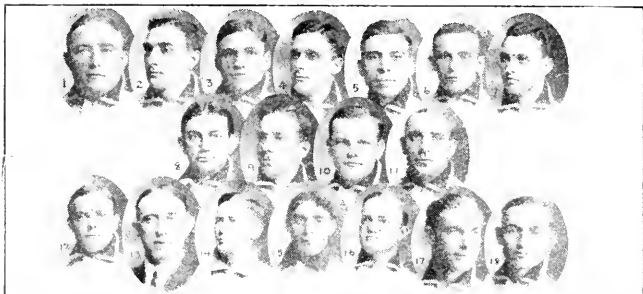
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Clubs.	Tor.	Ro.	New.	Bal.	Buff.	Mon.	J.C.	Prov.	Won.	P.C.
Toronto	10	14	14	14	11	15	13	91	.595	
Rochester	12	..	11	13	9	15	12	14	86	.562
Newark	8	11	..	9	11	11	14	16	80	.527
Baltimore	8	8	13	..	10	12	13	10	74	.497
Buffalo	8	13	10	10	..	11	10	9	71	.477
Montreal	11	7	10	10	10	..	12	11	71	.467
Jersey City	7	10	8	9	12	10	..	14	70	.455
Providence	8	8	6	10	12	11	8	..	63	.420
Lost	62	67	72	75	78	81	84	87		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1892—Providence.....	.616	1902—Toronto .....	.669
1892—Binghamton.....	.667	1903—Jersey City .....	.736
1893—Erie.....	.606	1904—Buffalo .....	.657
1894—Providence.....	.696	1905—Providence .....	.638
1895—Springfield.....	.687	1906—Buffalo .....	.607
1896—Providence.....	.602	1907—Toronto .....	.619
1897—Syracuse.....	.632	1908—Baltimore.....	.593
1898—Montreal.....	.586	1909—Rochester.....	.596
1899—Rochester.....	.626	1910—Rochester.....	.601
1900—Providence.....	.623	1911—Rochester.....	.645
1901—Rochester.....	.645		



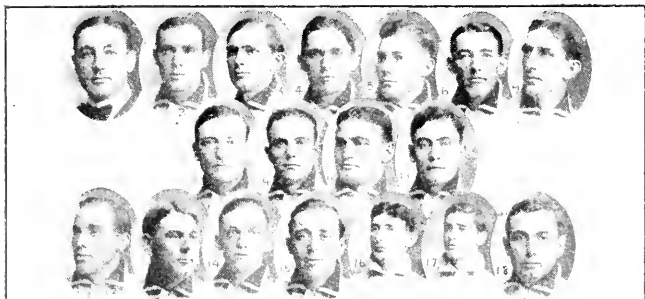
1, Madden; 2, Cunningham; 3, Connolly; 4, Burns; 5, Fournier; 6, Hartman; 7, Burke; 8, Yeager; 9, Carroll; 10, Esmond; 11, Smith; 12, Purtell; 13, W. Bransfield, Mgr.; 14, Demmitt; 15, Hanford; 16, Taylor; 17, Betcher; 18, McGigue.

MONTREAL TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



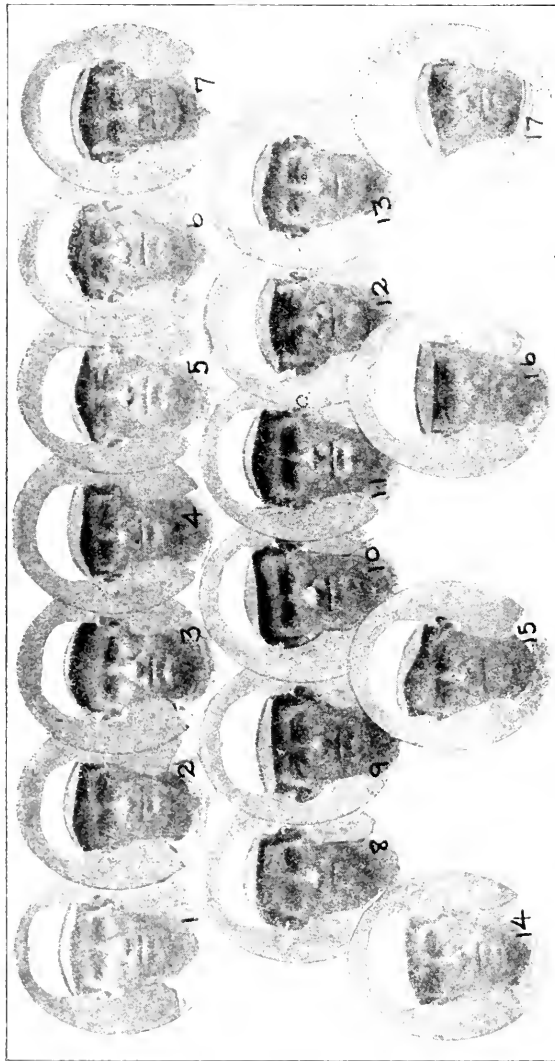
1, Viebahn; 2, McHale; 3, Breen; 4, Mains; 5, Rondeau; 6, Janvrin; 7, Barrows; 8, Manser; 9, Wells; 10, Kelly; 11, Purtell; 12, Mason; 13, L. Schlady, Mgr.; 14, Doescher; 15, Thoney; 16, Knight.

JERSEY CITY TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1, W. Donovan, Mgr.; 2, Lafitte; 3, Bailey; 4, Drake; 5, Moran; 6, Covington; 7, Atz; 8, Street; 9, Traeger; 10, Schmidt; 11, Mitchell; 12, Bauman; 13, Perry; 14, Lathers; 15, Gillespie; 16, Sline; 17, Shean; 18, Elston.

PROVIDENCE TEAM—INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1. Yantz; 2. Messinger; 3. Boyd; 4. Marcum; 5. Johnson; 6. Elham; 7. Handgrove; 8. Smith; 9. Prough; 10. McGilvray; 11. Foxen; 12. Dilger; 13. Carroll; 14. Almeida; 15. McBride; 16. Woodward; 17. Molesworth.

BIRMINGHAM TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

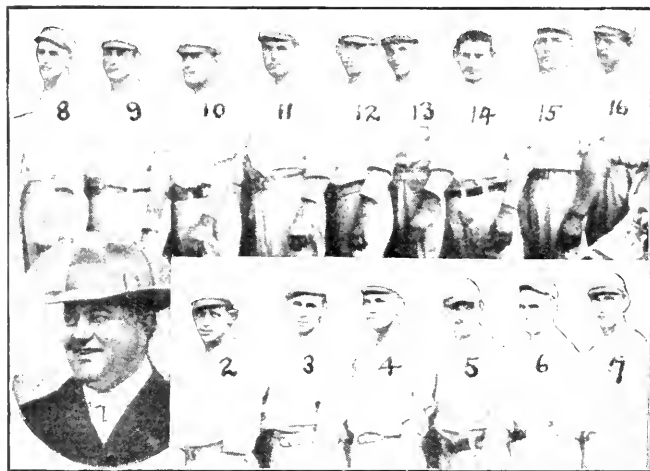
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Southern Association

Alabama had three teams in the Southern Association in 1912. They were located in Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery, and two of these teams, Birmingham and Mobile, led the fight for the championship throughout a greater part of the season.

New Orleans and Memphis were factors, but it was the desperate fight waged by the Mobile team to overtake Birmingham that gave the twentieth year of the Association its greatest interest and enjoyment.

It was the second time in the history of the Association that Birmingham had won the championship, the other pennant being captured by the team representing the "Pittsburgh of the South" in 1906. Prior to 1912 New Orleans, with an excellent team, won the pennant twice in succession.



1, Chas. Frank, Mgr.; 2, Swann; 3, Haight; 4, Knaupp; 5, Clancy; 6, Dygert; 7, Rhoe, Capt.; 8, Stanley; 9, Spencer; 10, Hendryx; 11, Collup; 12, Wagner; 13, Mills; 14, Angemeir; 15, Swindell; 16, Weaver.

Friedrichs & Grabert, Photo.

NEW ORLEANS TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Unquestionably the surprise of the season in the race for Association honors was Mobile. Estimates made in advance of the presumable strength of Mobile did not rate the club higher than eighth place in the race. At least a great many of the forecasts were as pessimistic as that, but "Mike" Finn had builded a great deal better than most folks imagined and at the very start of the race romped out in front and hung there, day after day, until all the Southern Association members were forced to admit their astonishment and concede their surprise.

The Mobile club no doubt was helped materially by the good condition of the players at the beginning of the year and by the

excellent pitching of Demaree. He was the surprise of the season in the Southern Association and perhaps the greatest pitcher developed during the year. It is true that he had enjoyed a previous experience in the Association, but in 1912 he came fully into his own as a successful man in the box.

Birmingham went into the lead in the latter part of May and retained it to the finish of the season. On the face of things that would indicate that Birmingham might have had a comparatively easy time to win the pennant. When a club holds the lead so long the impression is made that it outclasses all the other teams in the league race. Such was not the case with Birmingham. Mobile fought the champions desperately and time and again the Birmingham players were crowded to the wall and threatened with being thrown out of first position.



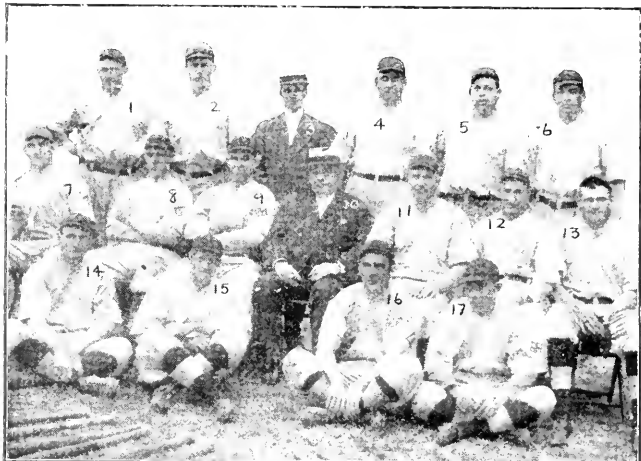
1. Perry; 2. Fleharty; 3. Daley; 4. Lattimore; 5. James; 6. Beck; 7. Glenn; 8. Young; 9. West; 10. Bair; 11. Welchance; 12. Schwartz; 13. Lindsay; 14. Case; 15. Elliott. Wiles, Photo.

NASHVILLE TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

There were good batters and good pitchers in the Birmingham team; a formidable outfit, in fact, take the nine generally, and it was the all around strength of the club, aided by the pluck of the team when the attack became fiercest, that held it to the front.

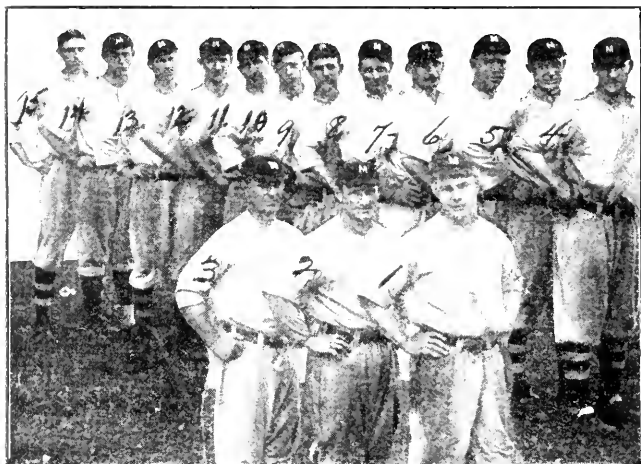
Nor was Mobile alone in its desperate effort to capture the championship from Birmingham, for Memphis beat the champions in the home-and-home series and Nashville broke even with them. Chattanooga, on the contrary, one of the bitterest of Birmingham's rivals by location and heritage, simply could not hold the champions in any way on an equality and won but four games from them all of the season. Montgomery and Atlanta won but five each.

Had Montgomery been able to make a better showing the three-



1, Merritt; 2, Abstein; 3, Lowery, Sec.; 4, W. Bernhard, Mgr.; 5, Newton; 6, Parsons; 7, Tonneman; 8, Kerr; 9, Seabough; 10, F. P. Coleman, Pres.; 11, Ferguson; 12, Baerwald; 13, Kissinger; 14, Bales; 15, Schweitzer; 16, Hallinan; 17, Crandall.

MEMPHIS TEAM—SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.



1, Elberfield; 2, Grobbins; 3, Dobbs; 4, Stengel; 5, Wares; 6, Paige; 7, Elwert; 8, Johnston; 9, Johns; 10, Walker; 11, Sykes; 12, McAllister; 13, Bagby; 14, Adams; 15, Danzig.

MONTGOMERY TEAM SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

cornered fight between the three Alabama clubs would have been a sensation long to be remembered in the Southern Association.

Throughout the Base Ball year the Association was more or less handicapped by unfavorable weather conditions. This was especially noticeable in the early part of the season, when rain prevailed throughout almost all of the Gulf region.

Two players who had been given major league trials, Welchance of Nashville and Bailey of Atlanta, in reality led the batters of the circuit, although neither was on a championship team. Birmingham's best batter was McGilvary, and Almeida, the Cuban player, who had been released by Cincinnati to the Birmingham club, was a powerful aid to his team by the able manner in which he batted the ball. J. Johnston of Birmingham made a Southern Association record for stolen bases, 81 being listed for him. In this connection it is well to call attention to a stenographic error which made the headings of two columns in the Southern Association batting averages in the BASE BALL RECORD wrong. The column marked "E." should be "Stolen Bases" and the "SB." column "Sacrifice Hits." J. Johnston of Birmingham, as just noted, should get credit for 81 stolen bases, instead of that many errors, and all the others likewise.

Denaree, of the Mobile club, pitched thirty-seven innings from the beginning of the season before a run was scored against him, a most excellent performance. The first player to make a run against him proved by chance to be a member of the Birmingham team.

While not the most prosperous or the most successful race in the history of the Association it will always be considered one of the most remarkable, because of the desperate fight that the Birmingham club, even though in the lead, was compelled to make constantly, to hold the advantage which it had gained.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Bir.	Mob.	NO.	Nsh.	Mem.	Mon.	Ch.	Atl.	G.	W.	L.	T.	P.C.
Birmingham ....	..	10	13	9	9	14	15	15	139	85	51	3	.625
Mobile	10	..	10	12	13	11	12	11	139	79	58	2	.576
New Orleans ...	7	9	..	13	12	11	6	13	139	71	64	4	.526
Nashville	10	8	7	..	8	10	11	13	138	67	70	1	.489
Memphis	11	6	8	12	..	7	14	19	139	68	71	..	.489
Montgomery	5	9	9	10	13	..	6	12	143	64	75	4	.460
Chattanooga	3	7	12	8	6	14	..	9	138	59	75	4	.440
Atlanta	5	9	5	6	10	8	11	..	140	54	83	3	.394

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Nashville .....	.634	1907—Atlanta .....	.591
1902—Nashville .....	.658	1908—Nashville.....	.573
1903—Memphis.....	.584	1909—Atlanta.....	.640
1904—Memphis.....	.600	1910—New Orleans.....	.621
1905—New Orleans.....	.651	1911—New Orleans.....	.591
1906—Birmingham.....	.652		



1. Hetting; 2. Pope; 3. Ables; 4. Patterson; 5. Sharpe, Mgr.; 6. Zacher; 7. Parkin; 8. Gregory; 9. Hamilton; 10. Cook; 11. Tiedemann; 12. Olmsted; 13. Malarkey; 14. Christian; 15. Killilay; 16. Frick; 17. Mitze; 18. Leard; 19. Pernoll; 20. Coy; 21. Hoffman; 22. Durbin; 23. Rohrer; 24. Malarkey, Jr., Mascot.

OAKLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Pacific Coast League

With a three-cornered fight in a six-club league the Pacific Coast organization managed to inject a tremendous amount of interest into the campaign of 1912.

The greatest rivalry in the league was between Oakland and Vernon, and the former team finally won the championship, but by a meager margin of four points. The contest between these teams kept a portion of the circuit in an uproar and it was well that they were so closely matched, for without this rivalry there would have been some difficulty to inject enthusiasm into the race, owing to the lovely position held by San Francisco.

The fans in the latter city clamored for a winner, but, as in previous years, the San Francisco players found it out of the question to get brackets.

A side issue, which assisted in maintaining spirit in the contest, was the ever-present threat of Los Angeles to catch either Oakland or Vernon and upset the possibilities of those teams. Both Los Angeles and Vernon enjoyed many pretty duels, but when it came to the game which would have thrown Los Angeles into the whirl of winning exultation the team fell just a little short and in the final stages had to be satisfied with running a good third.

Portland got a very poor start, but after the season was two months under way finally succeeded in pulling ahead of San Francisco and Sacramento and remained ahead of them until the race had been completed.

The cellar prize fell to the lot of Sacramento. The team was not considered to be a championship contender when the season began and the fact that it started away fairly well and kept out of last place until the end of June really gave the enthusiasts of the city no end of satisfaction and, despite the fact that they did not have a championship team, they managed to obtain a great deal of enjoyment out of the race. The San Francisco "fans" were perhaps the most depressed of all, for the city was ripe for a championship organization and no doubt would have given one loyal support.

Heitmuller, a player from the East who was with Los Angeles, was the best batter of the league, all things considered. He was hard pushed by another Los Angeles player, Daley, who is among those of the Pacific League who will be seen in a major league uniform in 1913.

No great pitchers were developed in the league during the season. Indeed most of the successful pitchers were players who had served for varying terms in the major league clubs of the East.

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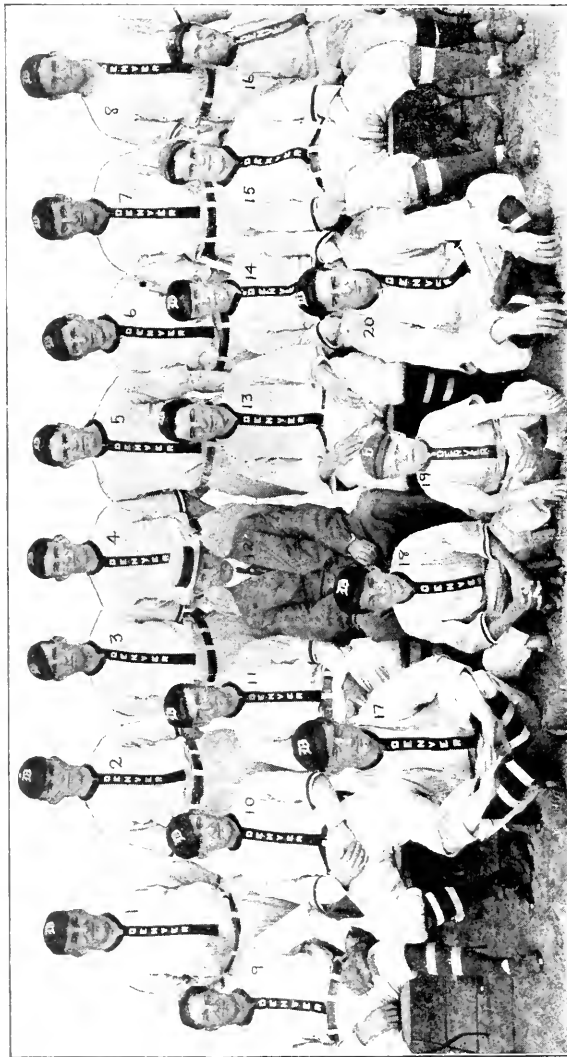
STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland.....	120	83	.591	Portland.....	85	100	.459
Vernon.....	118	83	.587	San Francisco.....	89	115	.436
Los Angeles.....	110	93	.542	Sacramento.....	73	121	.376

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Los Angeles.....	.630	1907—Los Angeles.....	.608
1904—Tacoma.....	.589	1908—Los Angeles.....	.585
1905 {Tacoma (1st series)*.....	.583	1909—San Francisco.....	.622
{Los Angeles (2d series)...	.604	1910—Portland.....	.567
1906—Portland.....	.657	1911—Portland.....	.589

* In play-off Los Angeles won.



1. Hendricks, Mgr.; 2. Kinsella; 3. McAdams; 4. Schreiber; 5. Beall; 6. Swahr; 7. Lindsay; 8. Harris; 9. Quillen; 10. Healy; 11. Cassidy; 12. J. C. McGill, Pres.; 13. Black; 14. Kenworthy; 15. Leonard; 16. French; 17. Coffey; 18. Hendricks, Jr., Mascot; 19. Stubbs, Mascot; 20. Gilmore.

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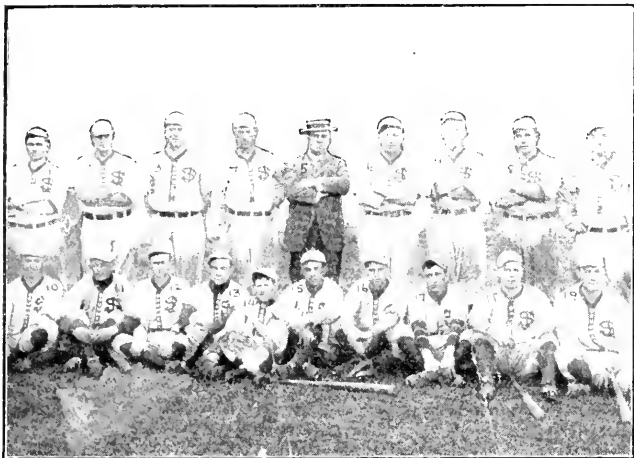
DENVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.

Western League

Year after year the Western League begins and completes its seasons in playing success. From a business standpoint some years naturally are better than others, but from the standpoint of Base Ball the Western League invariably surpasses each previous year.

The race for the championship in 1912 was a spirited contest from the beginning of the season until the finish. Denver had no easy time. On the contrary, its season was one of trials, and some vexations, from the beginning of the year until the end, for St. Joseph was ever a keen and earnest rival.

The champions began well, only to lose their grip completely and vacillate from one position to the other, while St. Joseph, that had fought its way to the front, resolutely hung there and refused



1. Castle; 2. Ens; 3. Jackson; 4. Watson; 5. John Holland, Owner; 6. Johnson; 7. Reilly; 8. Gossett; 9. Kelly; 10. Woldring; 11. Powell; 12. Meinke; 13. Zwilling; 14. Lauder, Mascot; 15. Westersil; 16. Crutcher; 17. Walliser; 18. Griffith; 19. Bell.

ST. JOSEPH TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

to be moved. The Missouri team stayed in the lead until August began. At that moment Denver inaugurated its real fight and started in to retain the laurels that the team had in its possession when the year began. The Colorado nine took the lead and once in front never surrendered it again until the year was over.

It was not until the season was within two days of the finish that it became certain that Denver would be the winner and when that happened great was the rejoicing on the part of those who had been interested in the struggle.

Omaha was a good combatant, finishing third, but two points behind St. Joseph, so it may be seen that the latter team had no easy time of it between its ambition to defeat Denver and its desire to keep in front of Omaha. The latter team played by far

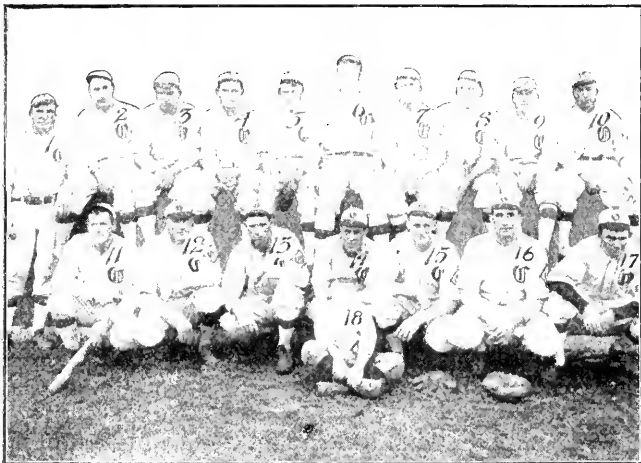
better Base Ball at the close of the season than it did in the beginning.

One of the novel results of the league's season was that it was necessary to carry out the decimal of percentage to four figures to ascertain whether Des Moines or Lincoln was to be considered the winner of fourth place and Des Moines was successful by so narrow a margin that it is probable it will always stand as a record.

Sioux City, at times a championship team, played with varying success, and Topeka, after a brief effort early in the year, in which the nine hovered about near the top of the race, finally relapsed to the bottom and finished in eighth place.

Five of the teams in the league finished with a percentage better than .500, which gives some indication of the general excellence of the game throughout the circuit.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the



1, Gouding; 2, Fugate; 3, Ryan; 4, Billis; 5, Justice; 6, Kane; 7, Niehoff; 8, Robinson; 9, Scanlon; 10, Shipke; 11, Thomason; 12, Arbogast, Mgr.; 13, Hall; 14, Hicks; 15, Beebe; 16, Johnson; 17, Coyle; 18, Mascot.

OMAHA TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Denver	99	63	.611	Lincoln	83	81	.506093
St. Joseph	94	72	.566	Sioux City	74	85	.465
Omaha	92	71	.564	Wichita	75	89	.457
Des Moines	82	80	.506170	Topeka	51	109	.319

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1900—Denver..	.581	1904—Omaha.....	.600	1908—Sioux City...	.607
1901—Kansas City..	.642	1905—Des Moines..	.646	1909—Des Moines..	.612
1902—Kansas City..	.603	1906—Des Moines..	.660	1910—Sioux City...	.643
1903—Milwaukee...	.659	1907—Omaha.....	.571	1911—Denver.....	.671



DES MOINES TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



1. H. L. Jones, Pres.; 2. Tuckey; 3. Wolverton; 4. Palmer; 5. Lloyd; 6. Miller; 7. Hagerman; 8. Smith; 9. Hanson; 10. W. Dwyer, Mgr.; 11. Berghammer; 12. Mogridge; 13. Carney; 14. Stratton; 15. McCormick; 16. Mullen; 17. Cobb; 18. Barbour; 19. Castle, Mascot.

LINCOLN TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.



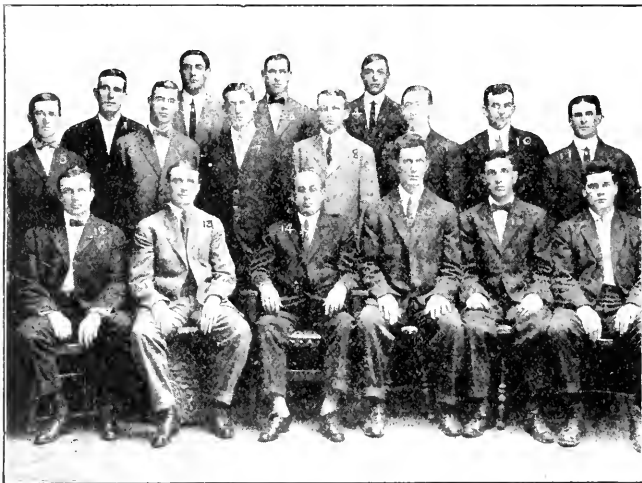
1. Durham; 2. Koerner; 3. Routt; 4. Hughes; 5. McMullan; 6. Ellis; 7. Perry; 8. Wacob; 9. Callahan; 10. Thomas; 11. Scott; 12. Davis; 13. Craig; 14. Middleton; 15. Pettigrew; 16. Mee; 17. Clemons.

WICHITA TEAM—WESTERN LEAGUE.

Central League

This organization was the only league in Base Ball that undertook to work through the season of 1912 with twelve clubs, and, as has been the case since the twelve-club idea has been experimented with now and then, it was not wholly the success that it might have been. The twelve-club organization, whether it is made up of clubs of the major or minor classes, is too bulky and too cumbersome to prove advantageous to proper handling by managers or owners.

Another fact, which will always militate against the twelve club idea, is the practical human impossibility of so distributing the strength of clubs as to prevent a big and weak second division. No matter how hard owners may try to equalize strength, there



1. Keener; 2. Rogers; 3. Hardin; 4. Fabrique; 5. C. Alberts; 6. McLafferty; 7. Clancy; 8. Kubat; 9. F. Alberts; 10. Goldrick; 11. Plouat; 12. Martin; 13. Dennis, Sec.; 14. Varnell, Pres.; 15. Shaughnessy, Mgr.; 16. Vandagriff; 17. Schneider.

Perrey, Photo.

FORT WAYNE TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.

will almost inevitably result six clubs which have no chance to win the pennant, and therefore there will be six cities which will have no great amount of enthusiasm, and by the time that the schedule has been half finished the apathy will have grown too great to be overcome.

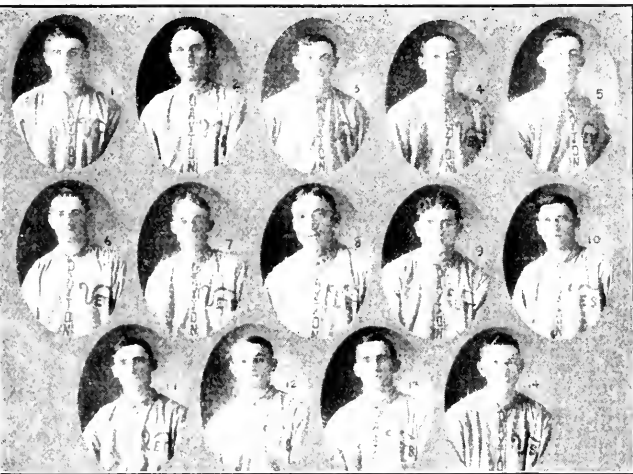
In the race of 1912 the Fort Wayne club took the place of Dayton in the circuit as the championship organization. The Daytons had won the championship the year before, but when the circuit was reorganized Dayton, although still in the league, was unable to retain the flag and Fort Wayne took its place.

When Fort Wayne was a member of the league in other days that club won the championship in 1903 and 1904. It was an



1, Colligan; 2, O'Leary; 3, Anderson; 4, O'Connor, Pres.; 5, Slaughter; 6, Jenkins; 7, Schettler; 8, Nixon; 9, Sterzer; 10, Gilbert, Mgr.; 11, Scott; 12, Miller; 13, Quinlan; 14, Reis; 15, Schang; 16, Buchmeyer, Bus. Agt.; 17, Gilhooly. Hoyt, Photo.

ERIE TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Eibel; 2, Katz; 3, Dobard; 4, Schultz; 5, Fromholtz; 6, Wickland; 7, Bensen; 8, Knoll, Mgr.; 9, Rowan; 10, Orey; 11, DeHaven; 12, Konnick; 13, Compton; 14, Armstrong.

DAYTON TEAM—CENTRAL LEAGUE.

inspiring fact that in 1912, when Fort Wayne again became a member of the league, it won the championship in its first year in new company. The team had to play the best of Base Ball to be successful. Beginning low in the race, a little above the bottom of the ladder, in fact, the club fought its way, inch by inch, to the top, reaching first place in the second week of July and remaining there, except for a moment or two in August, until the year was over.

Youngstown gave Fort Wayne a terrific drive for the championship and for much of the season the pennant looked as if it would be won by the Ohio club. For more than a month Youngstown was in first place and there seemed to be no chance to beat the club for the pennant, but the Fort Wayne club was a doughty contestant, and kept plugging steadily along behind the leaders until, finally, the very speed at which Youngstown had been traveling told severely upon the team and it fell back.

Its retrogression was not very far, but it was just far enough to carry Youngstown out of the race. Behind Youngstown came Erie and Springfield, and both of these teams made a grand fight, but neither was quite strong enough to defeat either Fort Wayne or Youngstown. Fifth in the race was Dayton, which did not give up its championship fight without a struggle.

After these came the trailers and, as stated in the beginning, there were too many trailers to bring forth the necessary enthusiasm to make the race a success in every city which was a member of the league.

There was some good work on the part of the players, notwithstanding the fact that the league race was one-sided. The batting was fairly good and the fielding was attractive. Lejeune, a member of the Grand Rapids team and a player who had been tried in the major leagues, practically led the organization in batting. Knisely of Akron was another good batter, and before the season was over he was taken up by the Cincinnati club.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	FW.	Y.	E.	Sp.	D.	W.	C.	A.	GR.	TL.	Z.	SB.	Won.	P.C.
Fort Wayne .....	..	8	6	7	7	5	7	9	8	6	5	9	77	.597
Youngstown	3	..	4	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	10	11	74	.578
Erie	6	8	..	3	4	6	8	8	6	9	8	9	75	.577
Springfield	5	5	9	..	7	9	7	5	4	6	8	7	72	.571
Dayton	4	5	7	5	..	7	9	6	6	8	7	9	73	.565
Wheeling	7	6	6	2	4	..	7	8	5	6	8	7	66	.519
Canton	4	5	4	5	3	5	..	8	8	6	6	10	64	.492
Akron	3	4	4	7	6	4	4	..	8	5	7	7	59	.461
Grand Rapids	4	5	6	4	6	7	4	3	..	6	5	8	58	.460
Terre Haute	6	5	3	6	4	4	6	6	6	..	7	6	59	.457
Zanesville	7	2	4	4	5	3	6	4	7	5	..	5	52	.400
South Bend	3	1	2	5	3	5	2	4	3	6	7	..	41	.318
Lost	52	54	55	54	56	61	66	68	68	70	73	88		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1903—Fort Wayne.....	.645	1908—Evansville.....	.600
1904—Fort Wayne.....	.633	1909—Wheeling.....	.624
1905—Wheeling.....	.595	1910—South Bend.....	.638
1906—Grand Rapids.....	.657	1911—Dayton.....	.628
1907—Springfield.....	.637		

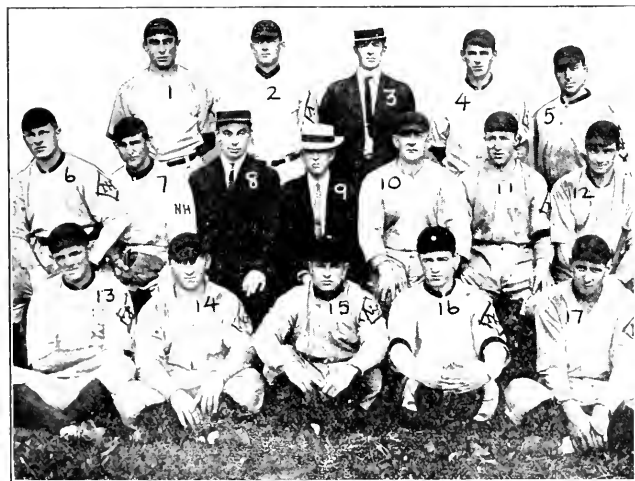
Eastern Association

(Formerly Connecticut League.)

In the Connecticut League race for the season of 1912 there was one of the most extraordinary contests in the history of organized Base Ball.

New Haven began in the lead and simply refused to be shaken out of it. Not all the effort and endeavor of the other five clubs combined could budge the team from the Elm City.

Teams from Hartford, Bridgeport, Holyoke, Springfield and Waterbury went to New Haven and stormed at the doors of the club in that city, but they could not gain entrance nor could they budge

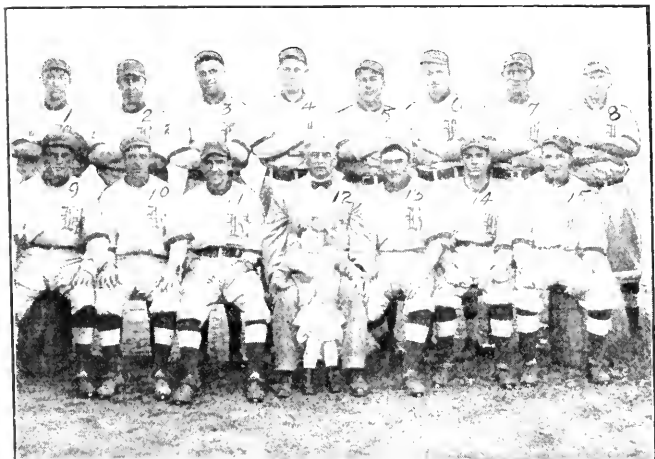


1. Müller; 2. E. Foster; 3. Holly, Trainer; 4. Hopper; 5. C. Foster; 6. Flick; 7. Reidsig; 8. Collins, Sec.; 9. G. Cameron, Pres.; 10. Connell, Mgr.; 11. Nagle; 12. Gough; 13. Waters; 14. Pepe; 15. Sherwood; 16. Daschbach; 17. Jensen. Tisdell, Photo.

NEW HAVEN TEAM—CHAMPIONS CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

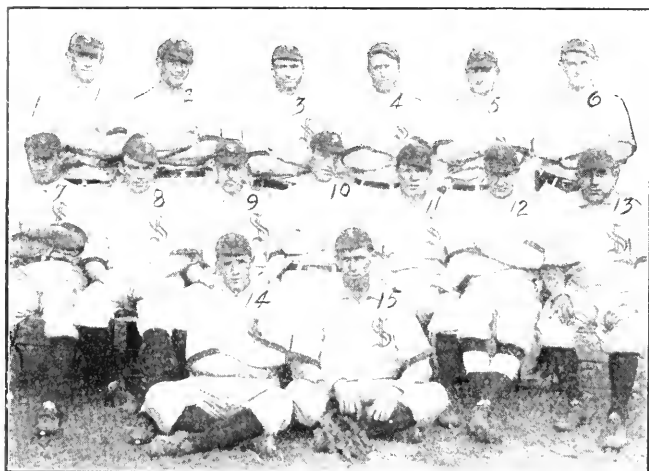
the doughty New Haven players, whose grip on first place was one of the most tenacious ever acquired by any club in Base Ball history, and the race certainly was one without parallel in the history of the Connecticut League.

It was the third victory for New Haven, although not the third victory in succession, and the New Haven Base Ball enthusiasts were intensely gratified over the outcome of the season. Bridgeport was New Haven's most bitter rival until after the first of August. The Bridgeport team slumped slightly then and was unable to regain its ground. Hartford, steadily plodding upward from the bottom of the ladder, swung into second place and the Hartford fans,



1, Ahearn; 2, Stankard; 3, Ehman; 4, Harrell; 5, Flanagan; 6, Salmon; 7, Green; 8, Foran; 9, O'Hara; 10, Hannigan; 11, Connolly; 12, Dan O'Neil, Mgr. and Dan O'Neil, 3d; 13, Havel; 14, Hickey; 15, Manning.

HOLYOKE TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.



1, Laird; 2, Weigold; 3, Hancock; 4, Miller; 5, Guest; 6, Dell; 7, Landgraf; 8, Waite; 9, More; 10, Zeller, Mgr.; 11, Swander; 12, Justin; 13, Waters; 14, Flaherty; 15, Cunningham.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

delighted at the good showing of their club, were boastful enough to state that it would have beaten New Haven out had the season been a little longer.

At the annual meeting, held November 4, 1912, the name of the organization was changed to the Eastern Association, as being more representative, at the same time increasing the circuit to eight clubs, the newcomers being New London and Pittsfield. The Connecticut cities are New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and New London, with Springfield, Holyoke and Pittsfield representing Massachusetts. James H. O'Rourke, the founder of the organization, was re-elected president-secretary-treasurer, and that the new-old league will continue to prosper under his efficient administration is not a prophecy but a foregone conclusion.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won	Lost	P.C.		Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven.....	76	46	.640	Holyoke	57	58	.496
Hartford	67	51	.567	Springfield	50	70	.416
Bridgeport	61	55	.524	Waterbury	39	75	.342

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Meriden .....	.684	1905—Holyoke .....	.699
1898—Waterbury.....	.623	1906—Norwich.....	.576
1899—New Haven.....	.591	1907—Holyoke .....	.664
1900—Norwich.....	.660	1908—Springfield .....	.672
1901—Bristol .....	.606	1909—Hartford.....	.627
1902—New Haven.....	.642	1910—Waterbury.....	.574
1903—Holyoke .....	.632	1911—Springfield .....	.612
1904—Bridgeport.....	.612		

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League

Of all the minor league circuits in the West, the "Three Eyes" perhaps enjoys as much fame throughout the circle of organized Base Ball generally as any organization which has to do with the national game.

Some excellent players have come from this league and in all the campaigns which they have held since they have been organized—and their organization dates back to 1901—they have enjoyed a great fight for the championship almost without exception.

The pennant was won in 1911 by Peoria. The year before Springfield had won the championship with a minor league club which established a reputation for itself in the East as well as in the West.

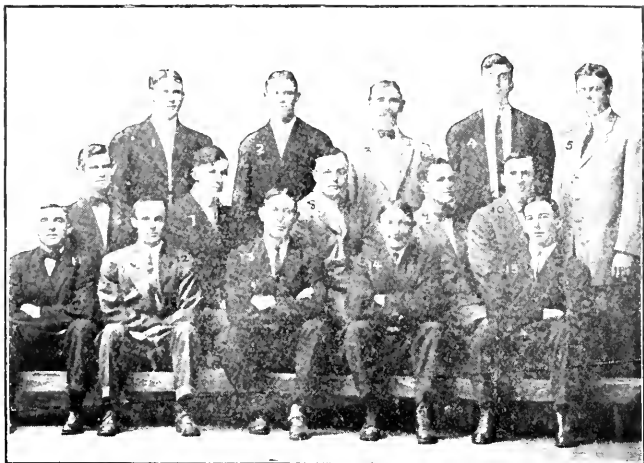


1. Reed; 2. Middleton; 3. Price; 4. Duffy; 5. Schroeder; 6. Hearne; 7. Wetzel; 8. Vogel; 9. Lofton; 10. Kommers; 11. Collins; 12. Smith, Mgr.; 13. Jacobs; 14. Baird; 15. Taaffe.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CHAMPIONS I-I-I LEAGUE.

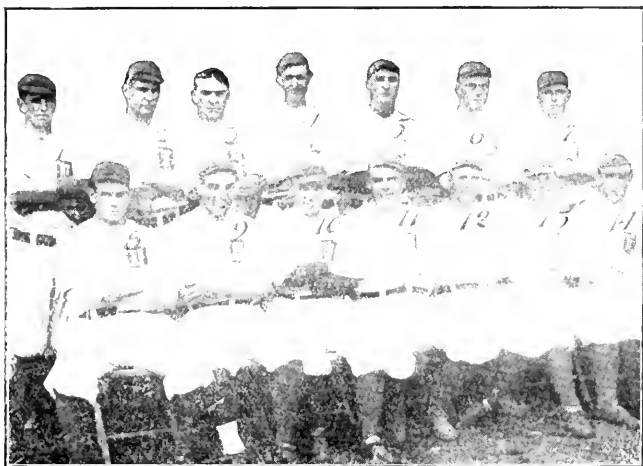
Springfield could not repeat in 1911, due in part to the fact that the fans of the city had seemed less encouraged with a championship team than they had been with one which was not able to win pennant honors. It was remarked that the Springfield fans seemed to have decided that their club could not be defeated and for that reason lost interest in their contests for pennants.

In 1912, however, Springfield came back and won the championship once more. This is the fourth time since the league has been organized that it has won a pennant. It is the only city in the organization which has been that successful and undoubtedly much of this success is due to the energy and the vim which has been put into Base Ball affairs by the Springfield management to obtain a championship outfit.



1, Johnson; 2, Bromwich; 3, Hayes, Sec.; 4, Coleman; 5, Hendrix; 6, Nelson; 7, Lehman; 8, Lane, Pres.; 9, Clemons; 10, Godwin; 11, Keeping; 12, Wilkes; 13, O'Leary, Mgr.; 14, Ohland; 15, Woods.

DAVENPORT TEAM—I.I.I. LEAGUE.



1, Kaylor; 2, Walsh; 3, Queisser; 4, Staley; 5, Sellers; 6, Hildebrand; 7, Chapman; 8, Graham; 9, Siner; 10, Falks; 11, Massing, Mgr.; 12, Blauser; 13, Reynolds.

Mooney, Photo.

DANVILLE TEAM—I.I.I. LEAGUE.

It was not a very good start which was obtained by the Springfield club. They were well toward the bottom of the race as it began and there seemed to be an impression that they would not get very far up the ladder, but they surprised all of their enthusiastic admirers by swinging into first place before the month of May was over and, once there, declined to be knocked out of first place. That made the race really more exciting than it had been in their previous year of success as the leaders of their organization.

Springfield had some good batters and some good pitchers, and that is a combination which is likely to spell success for any Base Ball club, whether it happens to be a major league or a minor league outfit.

The fact of leading seemed to lend encouragement to the players and they worked their best, after they had forged in front, not to be displaced, and they were successful in remaining at the top all of the year.

Davenport, a club which played even Base Ball all of the season, although not always the best Base Ball in the league, was second to Springfield. The Davenport enthusiasts believed they had a team which would be close to the championship when the race was over for the year, and they were not far from right.

Davenport started out in the lead, dropped it after a few games, and slipped down to fifth place in the race, but that was their lowest tumble. They immediately began to work their way back and in a very short time were in second place, where they remained until the championship season had been completed.

Decatur was third. The team had some good pitchers, but the batting was not quite strong enough to help them out. They were pretty conservative in their work, for they clung to the middle division of the race from the time that the championship season began until it was all over.

Peoria, winners of the championship in 1911, met the fate of other champions last season and fell all the way back, finishing an inglorious last. It was a bad season for championship organizations of 1911.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Spg.	Dvp.	Dec.	Qey.	Dub.	Dan.	Blm.	Peo.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Springfield .....	..	11	10	11	17	14	13	14	90	44	.672
Davenport	6	..	14	11	11	9	11	13	75	60	.556
Decatur	8	6	..	11	10	13	10	11	69	67	.507
Quincy	9	8	9	..	7	9	11	14	67	70	.489
Dubuque	3	9	9	13	..	8	13	10	65	73	.471
Danville	6	11	6	10	11	..	8	11	63	71	.470
Bloomington	6	8	10	9	7	11	..	7	58	78	.426
Peoria	6	7	9	5	10	7	12	..	56	80	.412

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Terre Haute.....	.649	1907—Rock Island.....	.652
1902—Rockford.....	.587	1908—Springfield.....	.603
1903—Bloomington.....	.603	1909—Rock Island.....	.652
1904—Springfield.....	.600	1910—Springfield.....	.647
1905—Dubuque.....	.569	1911—Peoria.....	.563
1906—Cedar Rapids.....	.648		

New England League

For the first time in the history of President "Tim" Murnane's veteran minor league organization, the New England League championship was won in 1912 by Lawrence.

Fall River often had been a champion team in the New England League, and so had Worcester. The latter club, under the direction of Jesse Burkett, won four pennants in succession, only to be defeated at last by New Bedford, and after New Bedford came Lowell, the championship team of 1911.

Lowell was the thorn in the side of the flesh of Lawrence in 1912, and great was the rivalry between these two busy cities of New England, but it was Lawrence that turned the tables upon its old adversary and finally captured the pennant by a margin so



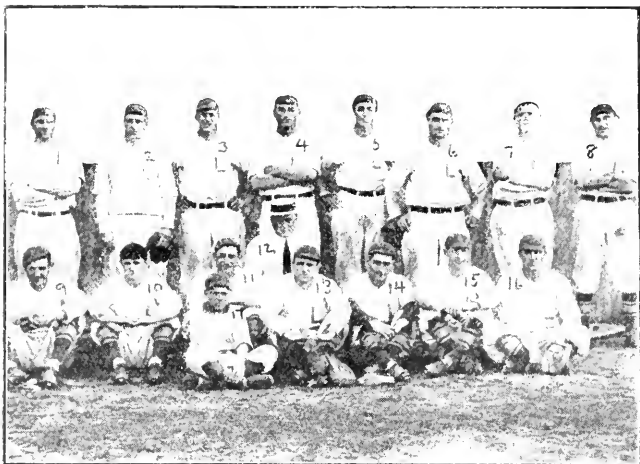
1. Kenting; 2. Carlstrom; 3. Pieper, Mgr.; 4. Fullerton; 5. Ulrich; 6. Murphy, Trainer; 7. Phoenix; 8. Breymaier; 9. Pearson; 10. Kennedy; 11. Noonan, Treas.; 12. Luyster; 13. Hoff; 14. Briggs; 15. Cargo; 16. Lynch; 17. Eddie, Mascot. Copyright, 1912, Kenefick.

LAWRENCE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

narrow that even the thrills of the World's Series, with another New England team as a contender, was not sufficient to dim the luster of the achievement—certainly not to the loyal Lawrence fans.

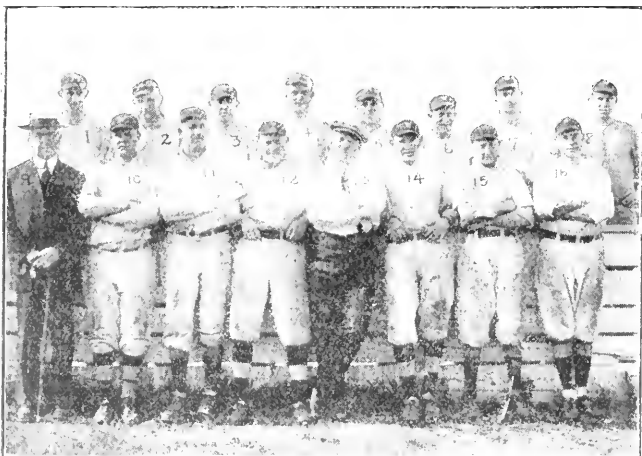
Throughout the campaign Lawrence was always somewhere near the top. The lowest place that it occupied during the race was third position and that was immediately at the beginning. From third place it crawled to second, and then to first, dropped back a wee bit to second place and then went into the lead again.

Lowell, on the other hand, beginning like many another cham-



1. Weaver; 2. Maybohm; 3. Miller; 4. Pfeffer; 5. McGamwell; 6. DeGroff; 7. Boultes; 8. Halstein; 9. Zeiser; 10. Wolfgang; 11. Clemens; 12. J. J. Gray, Mgr.; 13. Monahan; 14. Dee; 15. Lavigne; 16. Magee; 17. Berard. Mascot.

LOWELL TEAM—NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.



1. Van Dyke; 2. Hays; 3. Shorten; 4. Ward; 5. Smith; 6. Wilson; 7. Bushelman; 8. Reynolds; 9. J. J. O'Donnell, Sec. & Treas.; 10. McCune; 11. Boehling; 12. Nye; 13. J. C. Burkett, Pres. and Mgr.; 14. Flaherty; 15. Weaver; 16. Crum.

Bushong, Photo.

WORCESTER TEAM NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

pionship team with a brilliant entry, slipped quickly down the line of succession until in sixth place. Then began the uphill fight, culminating in the last desperate and unsuccessful effort to overtake Lawrence in the final days of the season.

Worcester played a fairly even game throughout the year, but never with the requisite strength to get higher than second place, which the team held just as it was making its entrance into the championship schedule. Lynn could not rise above mediocrity. Brockton, on the other hand, flirted with every position in the calendar, from fourth place to fifth, and had the team been possessed of any stability might have hung on for a sensational finish, but the stability was lacking. New Bedford had a moderately good team and a moderately successful year. Haverhill was ordinary and Fall River, with a convulsive run of ups and downs, finally settled in last place, in which the team finished but with no great contentment.

For the season of 1913 Fall River has dropped out and will be succeeded by Portland, Maine.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Law.	Low.	Wor.	Lynn.	Broc.	NB.	Hav.	FR.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lawrence . . . . .	..	11	11	12	10	10	12	10	76	47	.618
Lowell	6	..	12	11	9	10	13	14	75	50	.600
Worcester	7	6	..	10	9	11	11	13	67	56	.545
Lynn	6	7	7	..	10	11	11	11	63	62	.504
Brockton	8	9	8	8	..	10	10	9	62	62	.500
New Bedford	8	8	7	7	8	..	11	8	57	67	.460
Haverhill	6	5	7	7	7	7	..	9	48	76	.387
Fall River	6	4	4	7	9	8	8	..	46	74	.382

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

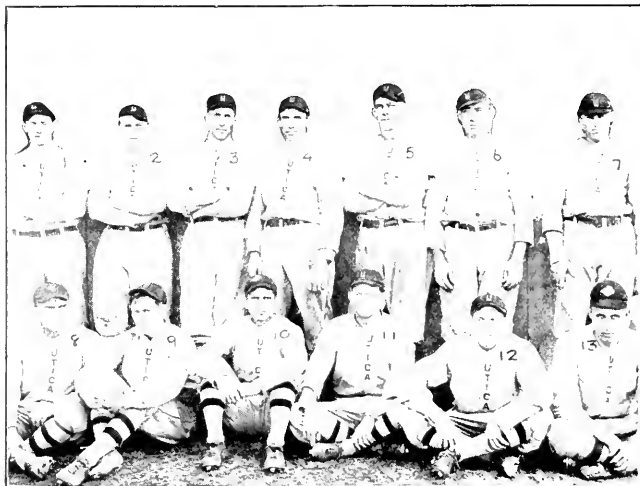
1891—Worcester . . . . .	.653	1902—Manchester . . . . .	.681
1892—Woonsocket . . . . .	.670	1903—Lowell . . . . .	.637
1893—Fall River . . . . .	.667	1904—Haverhill . . . . .	.656
1894—Fall River . . . . .	.634	1905—Concord . . . . .	.639
1895—Fall River . . . . .	.632	1906—Worcester . . . . .	.638
1896—Fall River . . . . .	.636	1907—Worcester . . . . .	.679
1897—Brockton . . . . .	.654	1908—Worcester . . . . .	.645
1898—Newport-Brockton . . . . .	.667	1909—Worcester . . . . .	.621
1899—Portland . . . . .	.636	1910—New Bedford . . . . .	.634
1900—Portland . . . . .	.587	1911—Lowell . . . . .	.626
1901—Portland . . . . .	.598		

New York State League

No pennant race in the year 1912 was equal in excitement to that of the New York State League. For once the minors embraced one organization, which surpassed if anything in interest the contests for the championship in the National League and the American League.

For three seasons in succession Wilkes-Barre had won the championship of the league and it began to look as if the same team was about to win the championship for the fourth time. On the last day of the schedule Utica led by a game and the pennant was claimed by the Utica management.

William Clymer, manager of the Wilkes-Barre team, filed a protest with the president of the league on the ground that the out-

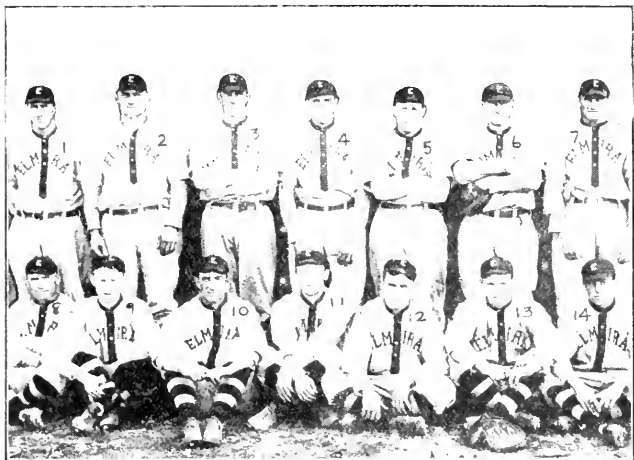


1. Dowd; 2. Leary; 3. Oberlin; 4. J. O'Neill, Mgr.; 5. Malloy; 6. Mullin; 7. Richlie; 8. Burg; 9. Ritter; 10. Hopke; 11. Phelan; 12. McNolley; 13. Buck. **UTICA TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.**

come of the race should have been declared a tie, maintaining that Utica had claimed a game which did not belong to it legally.

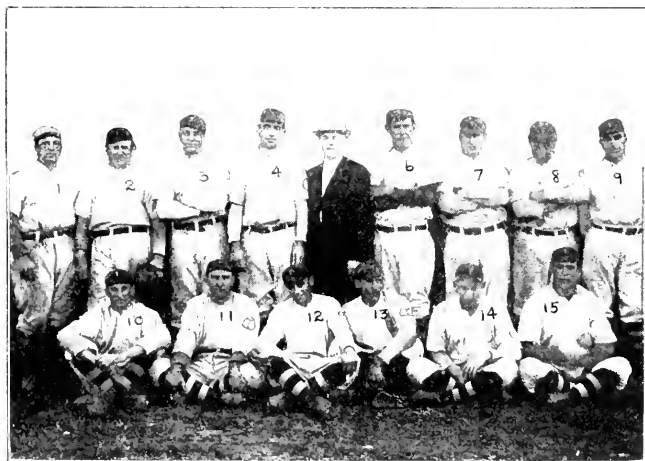
A meeting of the board of directors was called at Syracuse, September 25, and at the meeting it was decided that the protest was not based on conclusive evidence and that the championship had rightfully been won by Utica.

Although beaten for the championship, the Wilkes-Barre club, from August 11 to August 31, inclusive, won twenty-three consecutive games, including a forfeited game. This is one of the greatest records ever made by an organization in a minor league. Naturally, while this was going on the excitement among the "fans" of Wilkes-Barre was intense, which spread to other cities in the circuit, all



1. Schmidt; 2. Swift; 3. Keyes; 4. Getz; 5. Calhoun, Mgr.; 6. Vandergrift; 7. Hoch; 8. McChesney; 9. Nagle; 10. Loudenslager; 11. McMahon; 12. Stricklett; 13. Clougher; 14. Callahan.

ELMIRA TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



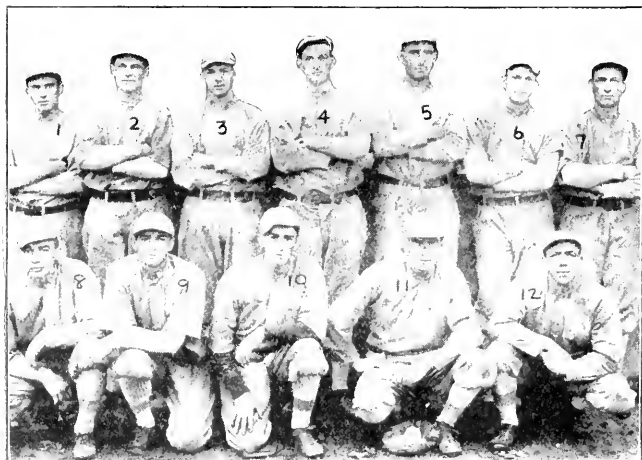
1. Henline; 2. Hoatne; 3. Woods; 4. Kennedy; 5. Ramsay, Mgr.; 6. Papalau; 7. Wagner; 8. Cranston; 9. Duffy; 10. Hammersley; 11. Fitzgerald; 12. Meyers; 13. Somerlot; 14. Barberich; 15. Lumley.

TROY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, E. M. Kolmstamm, Sec. and Treas.; 2, Cottrell; 3, Dolan; 4, Walsh; 5, Freeman, Mgr.; 6, Catthers; 7, Harkins; 8, Bell; 9, Quinlan; 10, Wagner; 11, Raftery; 12, Berkel; 13, McGuire.

SCRANTON TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



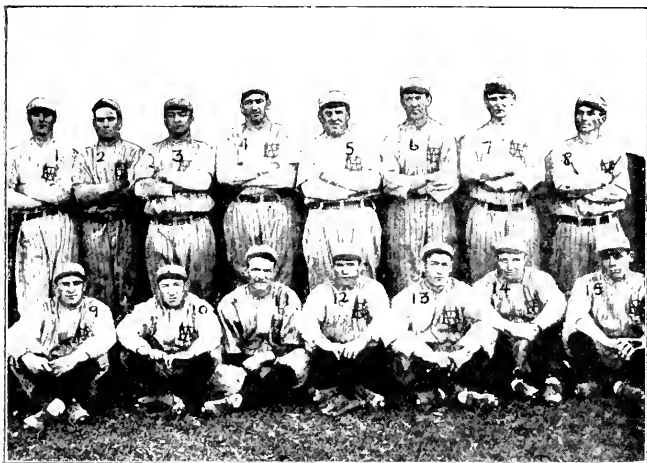
1, Coveleskie; 2, Yale; 3, Priest; 4, McLeod; 5, Kay; 6, Wendell; 7, Tamsell, Mgr.; 8, Harned; 9, Miller; 10, Bradley; 11, Brady; 12, Friel.

ALBANY TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

of which were anxious to be the first to put an end to the fight which was being made by the Pennsylvania club to become four-time champions.

In 1902 the Charlotte team of the Carolina Association made a record similar to that which was made by Wilkes-Barre and in the same season it was the Corsicana club of the Texas League that won twenty-six games.

Utica had won the championship of the circuit in 1900 and there was great rejoicing among the fans of the city when they found that they were possessed of a club which would be able to repeat an honor earned twelve years before. It was the second time, too, in the history of the organization that they had possessed a club which looked like a championship contender and when the team began to show strength that warranted the belief that a champion-



1. Martin; 2. Deconnier; 3. Brieger; 4. Walker; 5. Clymer, Mgr.; 6. Deal; 7. Fischer; 8. Dietz; 9. McCarthy; 10. Pfeffer; 11. Wotell; 12. Brannon; 13. Riggert; 14. Gazler; 15. Anderson.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

ship might be won, there was loud rejoicing all along the line among the upstate enthusiasts in New York.

Utica and Wilkes-Barre lost exactly the same number of games—fifty-seven—but Utica won eighty-two, while Wilkes-Barre won eighty-one. Strangely enough, the winning team did not excel much in batting; in fact, compared with some of the clubs of the circuit, its batting was not over heavy, but the team work was good and the club was well handled, on the field and off, both of which helped much in bringing the organization to the front. Generally speaking it was good for the circuit that such was the case as the league needed a little stimulus to increase interest in its work.

The most noticeable pitching feat during the year in the league was that of Pierce of Scranton, who, in a thirteen-inning game

with Wilkes-Barre, struck out twenty-two men, did not give a base on balls, and permitted but one player to get as far as second. His total number of strike-outs for the season was 238, far in excess of the record of any other pitcher.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Utica.	W.-B.	Elm.	Troy.	Scr.	Alb.	Syr.	Bing.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Utica.....	..	11	10	13	11	12	14	11	82	57	.590
Wilkes-Barre.	9	..	12	10	12	11	14	13	81	57	.587
Elmira.....	8	6	..	9	15	13	14	10	75	58	.564
Troy.....	6	9	11	..	9	12	11	12	70	62	.530
Scranton.....	8	10	7	6	..	9	11	11	62	69	.478
Albany.....	9	7	5	9	10	..	10	12	62	72	.463
Syracuse.....	9	5	5	9	7	9	..	10	54	82	.397
Binghamton..	8	9	8	6	5	6	8	..	50	79	.388

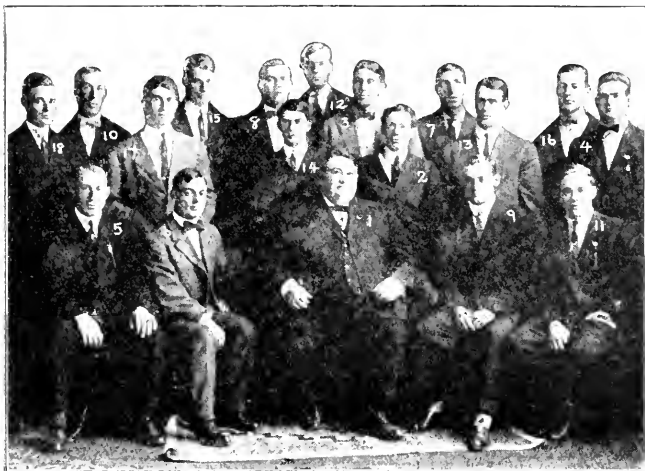
CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1897—Canandaigua.....	.602	1905—A., J. & G. Club.....	.590
1898—Canandaigua.....	.618	1906—Scranton.....	.631
1899—Rome.....	.794	1907—Albany.....	.612
1900—Utica.....	.633	1908—Scranton.....	.622
1901—Albany.....	.626	1909—Wilkes-Barre.....	.624
1902—Albany.....	.638	1910—Wilkes-Barre.....	.616
1903—Schenectady.....	.606	1911—Wilkes-Barre.....	.573
1904—Syracuse.....	.674		

Northwestern League

Base Ball thrived in the Northwestern League during the season of 1912 and the Seattle club won the championship after a fairly exciting race in which the Spokane club was the runner-up. This contest for the championship resolved itself into a duel between two clubs of the same state and it was the province of the club in the western end of the state, in one of the representative cities of the Northwest, to capture the title.

Seattle did not get a good start. On the contrary, the team dropped to the bottom of the race almost as the championship had begun and there it remained until the latter part of May. While this had been going on, Spokane was meeting almost an



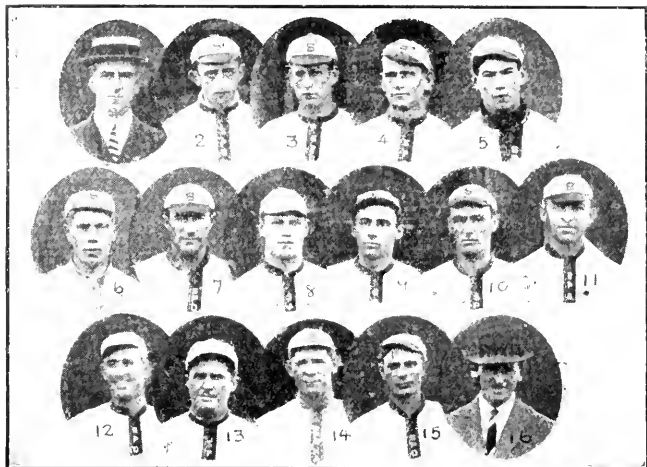
1. D. E. Dugdale, Pres.; 2. Raymond, Mgr.; 3. Whaling; 4. Wally; 5. Shaw; 6. Nill; 7. Jackson; 8. Strait; 9. Mann; 10. Wilson; 11. Moran; 12. James; 13. Thompson; 14. Fullerton; 15. Meikle; 16. McIvor; 17. Schneider; 18. White.

SEATTLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

identical fate, although its tumble was not so precipitate as that of Seattle. Both organizations proved that they had good recuperative power, for both were setting the pace for the other clubs of the league by the time that July had begun.

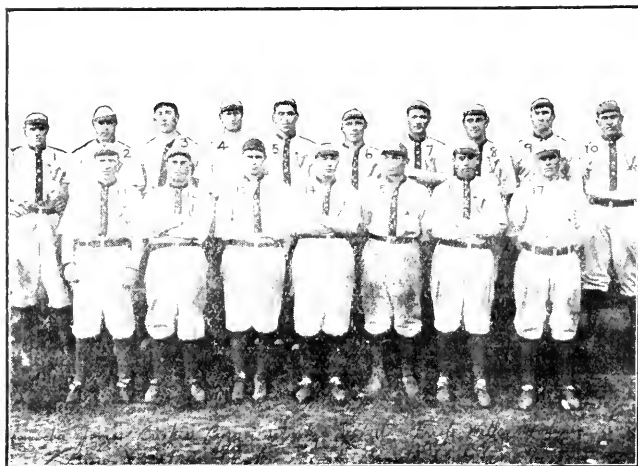
In the early part of the season Victoria and Vancouver, assisted by Portland, were making the running out in front. Vancouver managed to hold on well throughout a great deal of the year. Toward the latter part of the season the Vancouver club found the pace a little too warm for it and it was then that Spokane and Seattle were having their greatest fight.

Portland slumped badly and Victoria did not possess enough strength as a whole to hold up its fight against the other clubs in



1, Jos. P. Cohn, Owner. 2, Cooney; 3, DeVogt; 4, Altman; 5, Cadreau; 6, Kraft; 7, Zimmerman; 8, Strand; 9, Myers; 10, Noyes; 11, Ostdiek, Mgr.-Capt.; 12, Powell; 13, Cartwright; 14, Melchoir; 15, Johnson; 16, Martin, Photo. Toner.

SPOKANE TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1, Scharnweber; 2, James; 3, Brinker; 4, Byram; 5, Schmutz; 6, Kippert; 7, Frick; 8, Willis; 9, Goodman; 10, Lewis; 11, Brown, Pres. and Mgr.; 12, Cates; 13, Clark; 14, Gervais; 15, Bennett; 16, Sepulveda; 17, Freer. Thomson, Photo.

VANCOUVER TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

the state of Washington. This is not one of the easiest circuits in the world to operate, owing to the conditions which confront the owners of the clubs, and that it has been so successful is a fine tribute to the men who have made it one of the most promising of the minor league circuits which have been put in existence throughout the United States.

It has opened the field for the development of ball players in the Northwest and it is the impression that before long some of the cities and towns in Washington and Oregon will begin to furnish ball players to the major league circuits who are the equal of the players in California. The latter state has sent some of the best of men to the major league circuits.

Meek of the Victoria team was perhaps the best batter in the circuit the past year. He could not bat his club into the championship, but he hit the ball for an average of .346 in 152 games, which is an indication of his ability to meet curves with force.

Since Fielder A. Jones, the old manager of the Chicago White Sox, has been in the Northwest he has assisted liberally in bringing the circuit of this league up to a higher standard and his good work as a coach has been noticeable in the improvement of the players. The future of this organization is very bright and it is the general opinion that ten years from now it will be one of the most successful and one of the most prosperous of all Base Ball circuits.

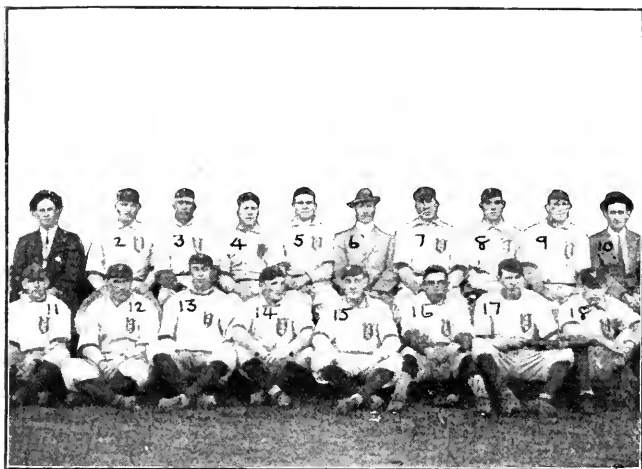
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Seattle	99	66	.600	Portland	74	88	.457
Spokane	95	72	.569	Victoria	72	93	.436
Vancouver	94	73	.563	Tacoma	62	104	.373

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1901—Portland [†]675	1907—Aberdeen.....	.625
1902—Butte*.....	.608	1908—Vancouver.....	.578
1903—Butte*.....	.609	1909—Seattle.....	.653
1904—Boise.....	.625	1910—Spokane.....	.596
1905—Everett.....	.618	1911—Vancouver.....	.628
1906—Tacoma.....	.600	* League called Pacific-Northwest.	



1. Yohe; 2. Clementson; 3. Weed; 4. McCreery; 5. Kanlehnner; 6. Watfelet, Pres.-Mgr.; 7. Meek; 8. Smith; 9. Troch; 10. Kaufman; 11. Keller; 12. Kennedy; 13. Brooks; 14. Rawlings; 15. Daniells; 16. Harmon; 17. Wilson; 18. Steele.

VICTORIA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1. Persen; 2. Hunt; 3. Neighbors; 4. Jensen; 5. Watkins, Owner; 6. Lalonge; 7. McMullen; 8. Holderman; 9. Lynch, Mgr.; 10. Crittenden; 11. Goodman; 12. Nill; 13. Million; 14. Belford; 15. Criger; 16. Hall; 17. Mascot.

Seattle Photo. Co., Photo.

TACOMA TEAM—NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Texas League

The Texas League is rapidly becoming one of the standard minor league circuits of the United States. Although the organizers, like all organizers who have attempted to put together minor league circuits, have had their troubles and their days of gloom, the fact remains that the league is becoming stronger every year and that its Base Ball is improving so rapidly that it is developing players who are sought with eagerness by the major league managers.

Houston won the championship in 1912 after a hard fight with San Antonio and Waco. Houston won the championship in 1909 and therefore became a second time winner of a pennant. San Antonio had won the championship before, but Waco never had



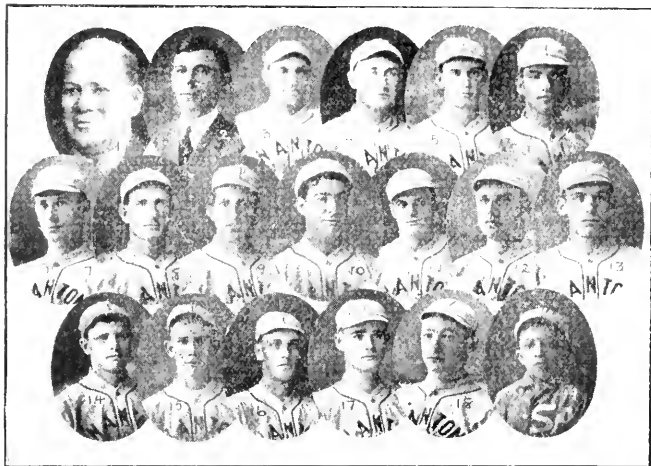
1, Allen; 2, Edmondson; 3, Foster; 4, Reynolds; 5, Watson; 6, Helm; 7, Rose; 8, Ray; 9, Fillman, Capt.; 10, Davis; 11, Whiteman; 12, Snapp; 13, Roberts, Sec. and Treas.; 14, Sens, Pres.; 15, Knaupp; 16, Newnam; 17, Britton; 18, Criss.

HOUSTON TEAM--CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.

been successful enough to do so, and of course that heightened the excitement in that city.

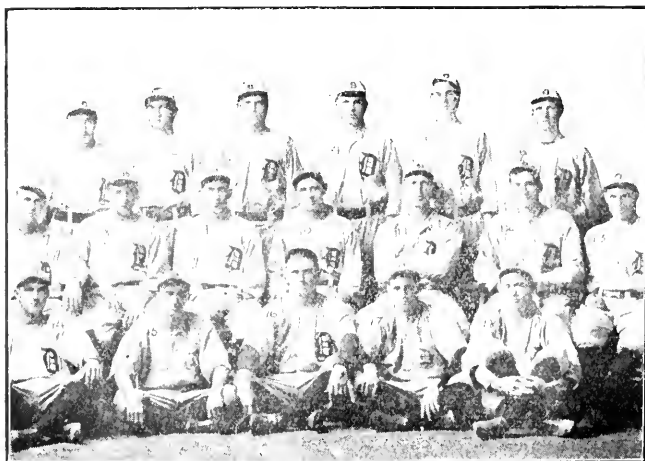
It would appear that Houston had made a runaway race for the flag, judging by the record of the organization from the first of June to the finish, for Houston was always in the lead, with the exception of a few days in August. The runaway race, however, was not so much in evidence as it seemed to be.

While Houston kept in the lead the team was fought bitterly at every change of the schedule. The race was somewhat like that of the Southern Association, where Birmingham obtained the lead,



1, Morris Block, Pres.; 2, R. C. Lehmann, Sec.; 3, Seitz; 4, Metz, Mgr.; 5, Lemen; 6, Allen; 7, Clark; 8, Burke; 9, Midkiff; 10, Thebo; 11, Browning; 12, Goodwin; 13, Crabble; 14, Betts; 15, Ayres; 16, Rogers; 17, Daughton; 18, Smith; 19, Dewey, Mascot. Smith, Photo.

SAN ANTONIO TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.



1, Wilson; 2, Mullins; 3, Ponder; 4, Shonts; 5, Evans; 6, Herman; 7, Gibson; 8, Kellerman; 9, Tullos; 10, Cavender, Mgr.; 11, Ens; 12, Forsythe; 13, Sheffield; 14, Duncan; 15, Matthews; 16, Green; 17, Lawrence; 18, Clements. Voorhees, Photo.

DALLAS TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

but never knew whether it would hold it more than twenty-four hours in succession.

Naturally a contest for the championship like this had all Texas by the ears and even though the gate receipts were not what were hoped for in one or two of the cities, the season was prosperous as a whole.

San Antonio did not begin as well as expected. When the team did get under motion Houston found that it had a rival which was more dangerous than Austin, that had started away in the lead. When Austin began to drop Waco started to forge ahead so that Houston never had what might be called an easy time of it from the moment that the championship race started until it was over. Waco ran along for awhile as if it would be the sure runner-up in the championship, but the San Antonio team came through at the very finish with a rush which dropped Waco back to third place, although it was an honorable third, as the team had played with its best effort from the beginning of the year.

Dallas had a good average team, which rated along at about the same pace from the time that the league race began until it was over. A little more strength here and there in Dallas would have put the team up in the fight, where it would have been a contender with Waco and San Antonio against Houston, and then the Texas fans would have had a four-cornered race which might have been one of the sensations of the year.

Beaumont did not get into the league until after Oklahoma City had resigned, but when the Beaumont managers have established their club, as they hope to establish it, they are quite confident that they will possess a team which will give the other Texas cities a



1, Wilson; 2, Harben; 3, H. Williams; 4, Dodd; 5, Hiett; 6, Jordan; 7, Nagle; 8, Maag; 9, A. D. Dolson, Pres.; 10, J. J. Maloney, Mgr.; 11, G. F. Weston, Bus. Agt.; 12, Nevett; 13, J. Williams; 14, Madden; 15, Kaphan; 16, Morton; 17, Alexander. Maurer, Photo.

GALVESTON TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

race for the championship that will bring out more enthusiasm in Texas than the state ever has seen.

There is no question as to the popularity of Base Ball in the Lone Star State. Everybody enjoys it. As the State increases in population it is sure to become one of the most wide awake Base Ball States in the Union and perhaps will begin to rival New England in Base Ball interest.

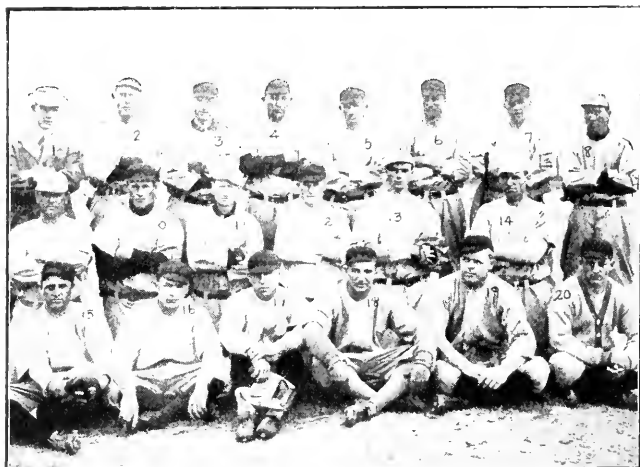
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Hous.	SA.	Waco.	Dal.	Aus.	Gal.	Ft. W.	Bea.	Won.	Tied.	P.C.
Houston	9	14	11	14	14	12	13	87	5	.626	
San Antonio	10	..	12	7	11	14	13	17	84	1	.596
Waco	6	8	..	12	13	14	15	14	82	2	.566
Dallas	6	11	11	..	12	10	12	11	73	5	.479
Austin	6	9	8	10	..	11	13	9	66	2	.455
Galveston	8	8	5	9	9	..	8	12	59	4	.428
Fort Worth	8	6	7	9	9	9	..	11	59	4	.421
Beaumont	8	6	6	9	11	7	8	..	55	3	.387
Lost	52	57	63	67	79	79	81	87			

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Austin.....	.629	1910—Dallas.....	.593
1908—San Antonio.....	.664	1911—Austin.....	.575
1909—Houston.....	.601		



1, LaGrave, Sec.; 2, Lowe; 3, Jolly; 4, Robertson; 5, Kitchens; 6, Perritt; 7, Witherspoon; 8, Frierson; 9, J. Morris, Mgr.; 10, Windham; 11, Snapp; 12, Cooper; 13, Averette; 14, Hiatt; 15, Howard; 16, Thompson; 17, Nance; 18, Maues; 19, Gilvin; 20, Deardoff.

PORT WORTH TEAM—TEXAS LEAGUE.

Tri-State League

No minor league circuit has been through more vicissitudes than the Tri-State League and none has stood against all kind of fortune, good and bad, with more solidity. Organized to oppose organized Base Ball, and the plaything of millionaires who became tired of the novelty, the circuit has been kept intact and the league in a condition of prosperity for most of its members by good management.

Harrisburg won the championship of the circuit in 1912. It was the first pennant for the state capital since the league had been formed. In the year before Harrisburg finished seventh in the race. Nothing daunted, the owners of the club, with every energy, sought



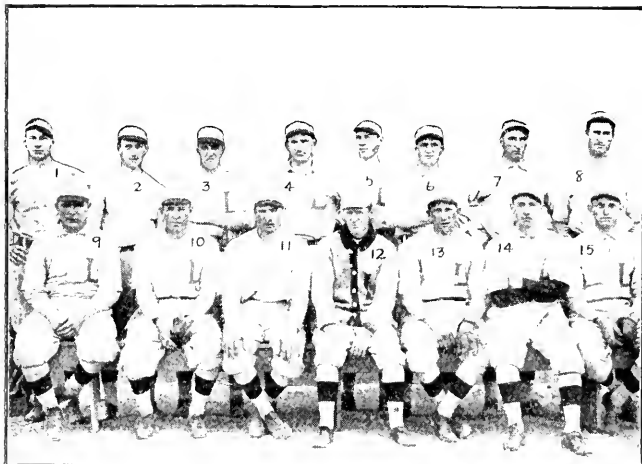
1, Maisel; 2, O'Connor; 3, Miller; 4, Chabek; 5, Owens; 6, Emerson; 7, Sundheim; 8, Cockill; 9, Dundon; 10, Myers; 11, Crist; 12, Young; 13, Mays; 14, Fox. Roshon, Photo.

HARRISBURG TEAM—CHAMPIONS TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

to put together a good team for 1912 and were rewarded at last by a championship organization.

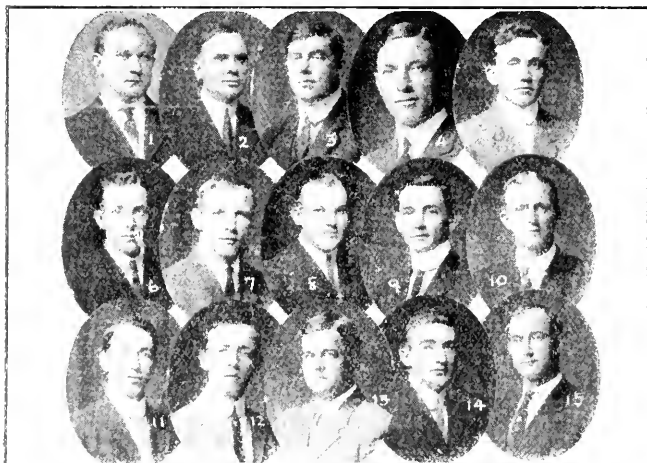
Bad weather had much to do with the falling off in attendance, added to which was an unsettled condition throughout Pennsylvania in regard to labor, and naturally Base Ball felt it. Yet the management of the circuit was so good, all things considered, and President Charles F. Carpenter lent such substantial aid and encouragement to the club owners, that they got through the season, paid their players promptly and more than ever congratulated themselves that they were in organized Base Ball, where they had some standing so long as they met their obligations.

The Reading team was transferred to Allentown because of the enforced reconstruction of the stands. Early in the season an



1. Rapp; 2. Crystall; 3. Stanley; 4. Chaback; 5. Gorman; 6. Frost; 7. McSurdy; 8. Murray; 9. Rementer; 10. Joyce; 11. Coveleskie; 12. Castle, Mgr.; 13. Damrau; 14. Wehrli; 15. Heist.

ATLANTIC CITY TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.



1. Brown, Pres.; 2. Cassidy, Vice-Pres.; 3. Ellison, Sec.; 4. Jackson, Mgr.; 5. Weeks; 6. McKenna; 7. Groh; 8. Fritz; 9. Marhefka; 10. Meyers; 11. Taylor; 12. Nicholson; 13. Kerr; 14. Tobin; 15. Brazell.

WILMINGTON TEAM—TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

outlaw club sought to obtain a foothold in Reading, but it was not successful, and ultimately its circuit went under, as all outlaw circuits must find will inevitably happen if they are not prepared to accept the fact that all is not profit nor pleasure in Base Ball.

The Lancaster team found the burden a little hard to bear, owing to the falling off in patronage, and the players were transferred to Atlantic City. The Altoona team had to be switched over to Reading and Johnstown finished the season in Chester. It would have been imagined that with all this variety that the league would have broken down, but it did not. The owners realized that a condition was confronting them which could not be avoided and the players took everything in good part, because they saw that under organized Base Ball their employers were living up to their agreements.

Harrisburg never got below second place in the race. The team swam on the surface water from the beginning of the season until it was completed. Allentown, which was a meek and humble team when the race started, fought its way to second place before the year was over.

It was the great ambition of the Trenton management to win the championship. They had put together a good team and they tried hard for the prize. They were successful in that they at one time climbed as high as first place in the race, but there they were overtaken by Harrisburg and finally were beaten for the title. The other teams in the league did not play as well as perhaps would have followed if the players had been established on one diamond all of the season, but all things considered the race was one upon which a minor league is to be congratulated.

When conditions are so adverse to any circuit, as they were last year to the Tri-State circuit, and the organization is able to play through the season and meet all of its obligations and everything which is forced upon it that is disastrous it is time for the ball players to begin to realize that their best interests are with organized Base Ball and not with wildecart concerns, and that it should be their first effort to help the men who are trying to advance the cause of the game and not to lend their support to those who would tear down what it has taken more than a quarter of a century to accomplish.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Har.	Allen.	Tr.	Alt.	Wil.	Read.	York.	Ches.	Lost.	P.C.
Harrisburg	6	8	5	7	3	5	3	37		.670
Allentown	10	7	9	8	6	4	3	47		.580
Trenton	8	9	..	10	7	6	6	51		.545
Atlantic City	11	7	6	..	6	10	6	52		.532
Wilmington	9	8	9	10	..	8	6	54		.518
Reading	13	10	10	6	8	..	7	59		.468
York	11	12	10	9	10	8	..	65		.409
Chester	13	13	11	10	12	11	11	81		.277
Won	75	65	61	59	58	52	45	31		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—York .....	.606	1908—Williamsport .....	.646
1905—Williamsport .....	.629	1909—Lancaster .....	.658
1906—York .....	.591	1910—Altoona .....	.655
1907—Williamsport .....	.694	1911—Reading .....	.679

Canadian League

After a long absence from Base Ball, Ottawa became a member of the Canadian League in 1912 and signalized its advent by capturing the championship. It was a novel feature for the capital of Canada to have a championship Base Ball team in its first year and resulted in a great deal of congratulation.

In the season before Berlin had won the title, but in 1912 the best that Berlin could do was to finish in sixth place.

Ottawa ran along in the lead almost continuously from the start. The team never was lower than second in the race after the championship contest began.

The great fight in the circuit was between Brantford and Hamilton for second place and in the final days of the season Brantford won from its rival. London played very well at the beginning of the year, but finished weakly.

This circuit, which is purely a Canadian affair, is noteworthy because of the popularity which is constantly increasing in all of its cities in favor of the national game throughout the Dominion. There is no question as to the increase in the interest in Base Ball.



1. Blake; 2. McManus; 3. Herbert; 4. Champene; 5. Callahan; 6. Cook, Mgr.; 7. Robertson; 8. Burke; 9. Louden; 10. Draper; 11. Schwind; 12. Kubat; 13. Rowe; 14. Hopper; 15. Schuyler; 16. Dolan; 17. Renfer.

Latimer, Photo.

OTTAWA TEAM—CHAMPIONS CANADIAN LEAGUE.

in Canada, Robert Emslie, a veteran umpire of the National League and a resident of St. Thomas, is one who firmly believes that it will be but a question of time before the game of the United States will be as eagerly sought by the youths of Canada as it is by those of the United States.

There were some unusually good records made by the pitchers this circuit, which would indicate that Canadians have been quite to make themselves adept in this one feature of the game.

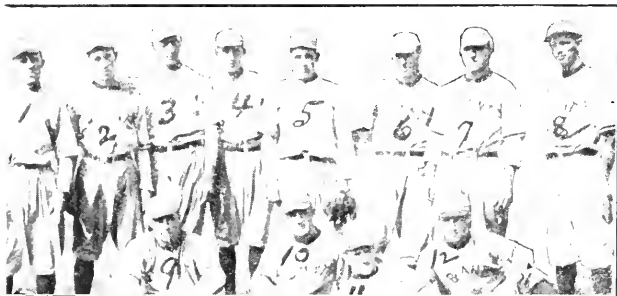
STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won	Lost	P.C.		Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottawa	63	35	.643	St. Thomas.....	48	52	.480
Brantford	54	44	.551	Berlin.....	42	50	.457
Hamilton.....	51	46	.526	Guelph.....	39	51	.433
London.....	48	49	.495	Peterboro.....	40	58	.408

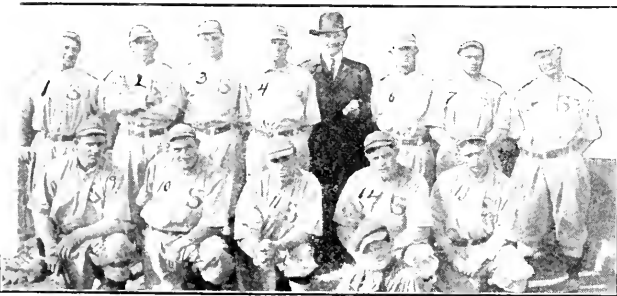
Champions: 1911..... Berlin, .637



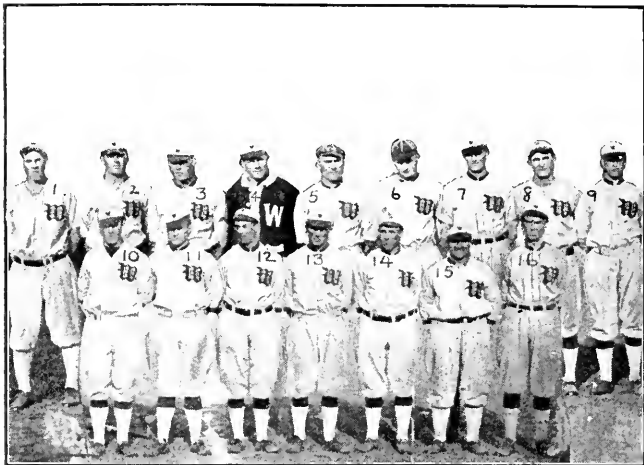
1. Fitzpatrick; 2. Cocash; 3. Bierbauer; 4. Hynes; 5. Powell; 6. Reitzman; 7. Fox; 8. Speer; 9. Furssedann; 10. Gilhooley; 11. Barrett, Mgr.; 12. Linneborn; 13. Neale; 14. Silcox; 15. Wolfe, Mascot. Henry, Photo.
LONDON TEAM—CANADIAN LEAGUE.



BRANTFORD TEAM—CANADIAN LEAGUE.

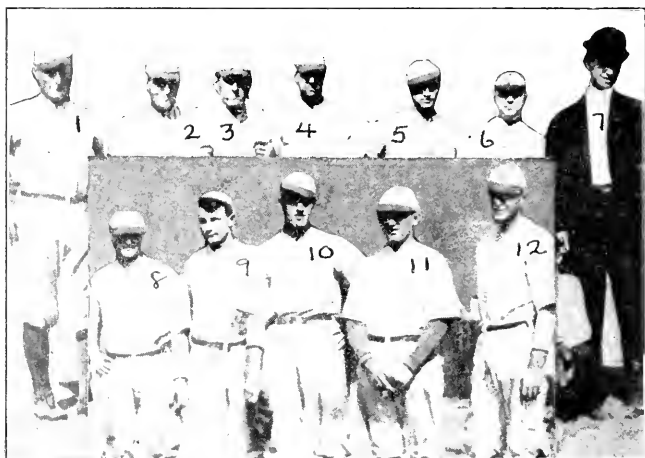


1. Persh; 2. Curtis, Mgr.; 3. Rhoades; 4. Lampman; 5. Sommer, Pres.; 6. Benrud; 7. Cummings; 8. Dunn; 9. Delave; 10. Ford; 11. Donovan; 12. McCauley; 13. Black; 14. "Red," Mascot.
SUPERIOR TEAM—CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.



1. Moe; 2. Peasley; 3. Hirsch; 4. McQuary; 5. Glass; 6. MacMurdo; 7. Baker; 8. Hasty; 9. Jones; 10. Freer; 11. Kirkham; 12. Clothier; 13. Seaton; 14. Krueger; 15. DeMaggio; 16. Brown, Mgr. Foote, Photo.

WINNIPEG TEAM—CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE



1. Thompson; 2. Bridger; 3. Kelly; 4. Brown, Capt.; 5. Childers; 6. Leonard; 7. Bade, Mgr.; 8. Davis; 9. Johnson; 10. Martin; 11. Harmon; 12. Jones.

WALLA WALLA TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

South Atlantic League

While experiments with the double season in Base Ball have not always been so successful that Base Ball club owners are wedded to the idea of their permanent continuance, the South Atlantic League decided to make the experiment in 1912 and met with fair success.

Jacksonville won the championship by capturing the first half of the season handily, losing to Columbus in the second half and finally winning the pennant in the post-season games with the Columbus club.

There were six clubs in the league in 1912 as against eight in 1911. The six-club arrangement was found to be more economical,



JACKSONVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

but in many ways less to the advantage of the league race than the eight-club plan, but it was generally accepted that Base Ball, under the provisions of the six-club circuit, was not without its attraction and that, after all, was the principal consideration of the pennant race.

Jacksonville did not have an easy time to win the first half of the season, although the club was fairly well up in the race throughout most of its season. Albany was more or less a rival to Jacksonville during the early months.

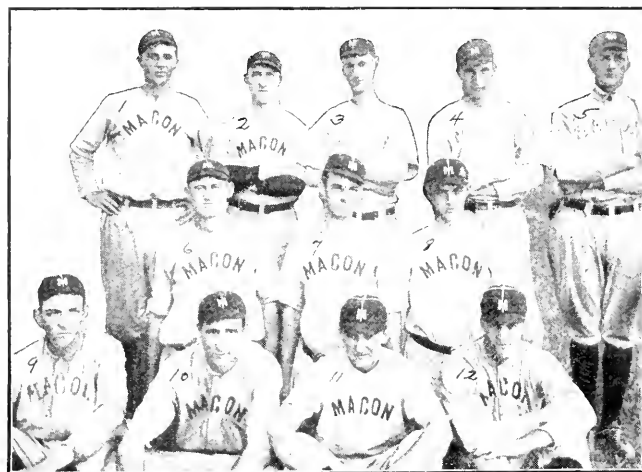
In the second half of the season Savannah gave Columbus a severe tussle for the lead, and, for that matter, Savannah was always an interesting factor in the first half of the season, but toward the close of the second half Columbus made a game fighting rally, broke down all opposition and pulled to the front as the month of August began to wane.

When the post-season series between Jacksonville and Columbus



1, Gaston; 2, McCormick; 3, Bennett; 4, Moore; 5, Sisson; 6, Manning;
7, Weidell; 8, Jones; 9, Lewis; 10, J. C. Fox, Mgr.; 11, Morrow; 12,
Krebs.

COLUMBUS TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.



1, Voss; 2, O'Brien; 3, Calhoun; 4, Ery; 5, Cruise; 6, Kalkhoff, Mgr.;
7, Matthews; 8, Harbison; 9, Martin; 10, Prysock; 11, Herold; 12,
Bumgardner.

MACON TEAM—SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

took place the latter team, as has happened many a time before, seemed to be exhausted by its struggle to capture the lead in the second half of the season and fell a victim to Jacksonville. The Florida players won four games to one for Columbus and a pennant will float over Jacksonville this year for the first time since 1908. Naturally, the victory of the Jacksonville team lent not a little assistance to Base Ball in general throughout Florida and Columbus mourned, as a victory for the team in that town would have meant the third pennant in succession.

As a rule the batting in the league was fairly good all the season and there was no doubt as to the general interest in the work of the leading clubs.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF FIRST SERIES, JUNE 26, 1912.

Club.	Jack.	Alb.	Sav.	Mae.	C'bus.	C'bia.	Won.	P.C.
Jacksonville .....	..	5	8	8	8	7	36	.679
Albany	5	..	5	5	7	9	31	.554
Savannah	4	7	..	8	4	8	31	.525
Macon	3	6	4	..	6	7	26	.473
Columbus	3	4	7	4	..	7	25	.455
Columbia	2	3	4	4	5	..	18	.321
Lost	17	25	28	29	30	38		

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SECOND SERIES, SEPT. 2, 1912.

Club.	C'bus.	Sav.	Jack.	Mae.	C'bia.	Alb.	Won.	P.C.
Columbus .....	..	5	6	8	9	8	36	.632
Savannah	5	..	7	9	7	7	35	.614
Jacksonville	6	5	..	6	8	9	34	.586
Macon	4	3	4	..	8	6	25	.431
Columbia	3	5	4	4	..	7	23	.383
Albany	3	4	3	6	5	..	21	.362
Lost	21	22	24	33	37	37		

RESULT OF POST-SEASON SERIES.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Jacksonville	4	1	.800	Columbus	1	4	.200

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Macon.....	.598	1908—Jacksonville .....	.694
1905—Macon.....	.625	1909—Chattanooga.....	.571
1906—Savannah.....	.637	1910—Columbus.....	.588
1907—Charleston.....	.620	1911—Columbus.....	.632

Virginia League

No small amount of trouble has fallen to the share of the Virginia League in recent years and the organization did not escape some annoyance in 1912. Danville and Lynchburg began the season, but both of them gave up before the race had got through June. Both were trailers in the league and perhaps that was one reason why they withdrew. Of course, added to that was the fact that the organization suffered a series of setbacks on account of poor weather, something which afflicted all teams in the east.

Six clubs were left to compete and among these clubs there was a capital race. All of them were veterans of the circuit save one and the competition between them was keen, because of the heritage of old days when they had enjoyed many a good fight for a Base Ball championship among themselves.

About one week before the schedule was due to be completed Roanoke, Petersburg and Richmond all had a chance to win the championship. In the last days of the fight Richmond, the largest city in the circuit, was compelled to succumb, as Roanoke and Petersburg were too much for it.

Then came the final between Roanoke and Petersburg. On the last day of the contest, with two games to be played by Roanoke and Petersburg, the Roanokes had two points of advantage over their rivals. An even break on the day, of course, meant that Roanoke would win the championship, but if Petersburg could win both games the pennant would go to that city.

It was a great day for Base Ball in Virginia. In a red-hot fight Roanoke managed to split even with its rival and the championship went into the mountains. The Petersburg players were much chagrined, for they had been in the lead in the league during the latter part of August and were quite sure that they would be able to win the championship.

While Richmond, Portsmouth and Norfolk did not attain championship heights, there never was a time when they were not factors at some moment in the race. That added interest to the contest. Newport News was last and the team did not have strength enough to get out of last place. Some team had to be last and in view of the fact that the Newport News organization was but new to the contest it could hardly be expected that it would jump into the lead in the first year of its organization.

The attendance throughout the circuit is likely to be better the coming season than it was in 1912, for the rivalry between the Virginia cities is now greater than ever.

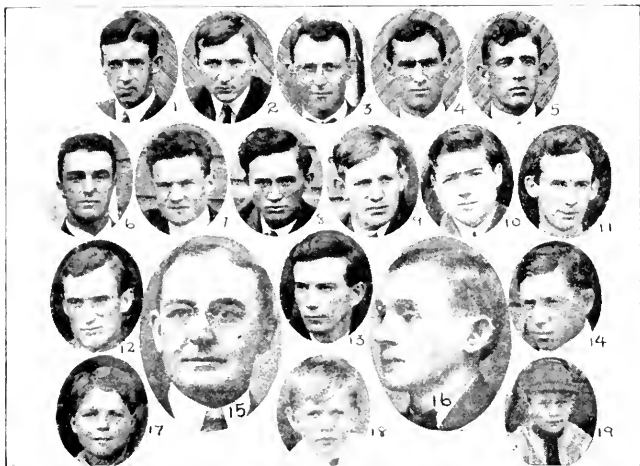
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Roanoke	81	55	.596	Portsmouth	65	63	.508
Petersburg	79	54	.593	Norfolk	67	65	.506
Richmond	77	55	.583	Newport News	46	84	.354

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Lynchburg.....	.666	1909—Roanoke.....	.598
1907—Norfolk.....	.583	1910—Danville.....	.605
1908—Richmond.....	.680	1911—Petersburg.....	.571



1, Ginn; 2, Kneaves; 3, Holland; 4, LaBite; 5, Burlison; 6, Vance; 7, Tolson; 8, Gardin; 9, Eldred; 10, Green; 11, Pressly, Mgr.; 12, Shields; 13, Newton; 14, Graham; 15, H. C. Elliott, Pres.; 16, E. D. Heins, Sec.-Treas.; 17, Lipscomb; 18, Thomas; 19, Starkey, Mascots.

ROANOKE TEAM—CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Braun; 2, Wallace; 3, Pool; 4, Gaston; 5, Bigbie; 6, Dodge; 7, Hinton; 8, Shaffer, Mgr.; 9, McCrary; 10, Walter; 11, Kircher; 12, Gordon; 13, Kellar.

NORFOLK TEAM—VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Appalachian League

On the top of the sky there is one of the most prosperous of all the newly organized minor leagues. Its circuit is small, but it is compact, and the Base Ball enthusiasts of the circuit are as proud of their new league as if it were a major organization to be engaged in a World's Series.

The trouble with the race of 1912 was that it was a little too one-sided. Bristol ran away in the lead. It began there and remained there. The club is located in one of the most prosperous cities of the Eastern Tennessee mountains.

Second in the race was Knoxville, which started off in third place and then took a tumble. The team climbed from last place to the place in which it finished and made a good fight to do so. Johnson City was third, after winning the title in the year before. Asheville was a newcomer in the league and, with a varied career in the early part of the race, finally dropped back to fifth place and remained there, but, all things considered, the team made a fairly good showing for a first year organization.

The indications for the future of the circuit are favorable and the chances are that this will be one of the best of the minor organizations in a section which is rapidly developing as much Base Ball interest and enthusiasm as the North.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	PC.
Bristol.....	57	43	.570	Cleveland.....	51	51	.500
Knoxville.....	56	46	.549	Asheville.....	47	58	.448
Johnson City.....	54	48	.529	Morristown.....	41	60	.406

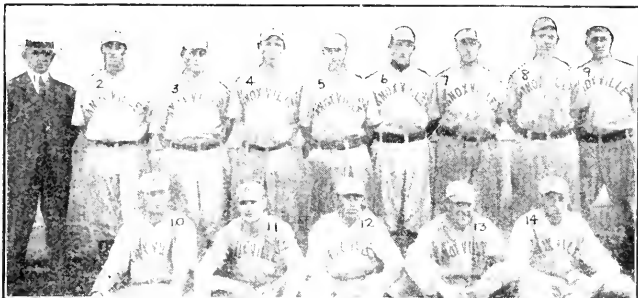
Champions: 1911..... Johnson City, .616



JACOB SMITH,
President Appalachian League.



W. N. SWEET,
President Western Tri-State League.



1. Moffett, Mgr.; 2. Rhoton; 3. Baker; 4. Wynne; 5. Morley; 6. Wilson; 7. Cochran; 8. Burke; 9. Nelsen; 10. Wallace; 11. Watson; 12. Knox; 13. Zinne; 14. Meyers.

KNOXVILLE TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1. Cleveland; 2. Hall; 3. Merchant; 4. Kelley; 5. D. Taylor, Mgr.; 6. A. Patterson, Sec.; 7. J. D. Copenhaver, Pres.; 8. B. Lacy, Asst. Sec. and Treas.; 9. Jenkins; 10. Smith; 11. Alexander; 12. Lusk, Mascot; 13. Shaw; 14. Martin; 15. Townsend; 16. Dubbs.

JOHNSON CITY TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1. F. H. Waterhouse, Sec.-Treas.; 2. Ware; 3. Norman; 4. Donohue; 5. Zimowski; 6. Sheckler; 7. Whitaker; 8. R. P. Sullivan, Pres.; 9. Thrasher; 10. Gudger; 11. Morgan; 12. Thompson; 13. Hunter; 14. Crockett; 15. F. Million, Scorer.

CLEVELAND TEAM—APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.

Blue Grass League

This Kentucky circuit was not quite so prosperous in 1912 as in some other years and for the same reason that influenced other minor league campaigns in 1912, namely, miserable weather.

In the six-club race there were two teams, those of Frankfort and Maysville, that ran away from the remainder of the league at the start and refused to be checked. Frankfort held the lead for the greater number of weeks and, when the club attained first place in August, refused to be ousted. Maysville was a keen rival, but not quite strong enough to beat out the team of the state capital.

Paris had won the championship in 1910 and 1911, but the team lost some of its best players and, in 1912, after a very brief spurt, dropped to fifth place and continued there uninterruptedly.

Winchester, that had been a member of the circuit, transferred its franchise to Nicholasville, but the latter town did not quite meet the expectations of the promoters and subsequently the team was transferred to Mount Sterling. As the club was in poor shape all of the year, it was not an easy matter to arouse a great amount of enthusiasm among the local "fans."

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Frankfort	85	42	.669	Lexington	60	65	.480
Maysville	82	47	.636	Paris	60	69	.465
Richmond	64	64	.500	Mt. Sterling	31	96	.244

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Frankfort .....	.671	1910—Paris .....	.630
1909—Winchester .....	.630	1911—Paris .....	.632



1, Guitierrez; 2, Blanchette; 3, Besse; 4, Mr. Hochwald, Pres. and Owner; 5, Kane, Mgr.; 6, Rumsey; 7, Willett; 8, Merrell; 9, Sory; 10, Hellman; 11, Gowen; 12, Stellbauer; 13, Pappé; 14, Stapleton.

MARSHALL TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Border League

From the name it might be inferred that the Border League is in existence between Texas and Mexico, but, quite the contrary, it is well to the north and its clubs are made up in towns that are on the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, between Michigan and Canada, or adjacent to their shores.

The championship of the league was won by Wyandotte in the abbreviated series played by the teams. Pontiac, another Michigan club, was second, and the team representing Mount Clemens was third. Windsor, the Canadian representative of the league, finished fourth.

The clubs in these small towns gave excellent entertainment to



1, Milligan; 2, Johnson; 3, Manning; 4, Woodruff; 5, Nichols; 6, Orr; 7, Dolan; 8, Amiot; 9, Browne, Mgr.; 10, Boettner, Capt.; 11, Grundel; 12, Loranger; 13, Yops.

WYANDOTTE TEAM—CHAMPIONS BORDER LEAGUE.

hundreds of interested enthusiasts and added to the testimony repeatedly offered that a well managed league can be made to operate Base Ball successfully in the town as well as in the city.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

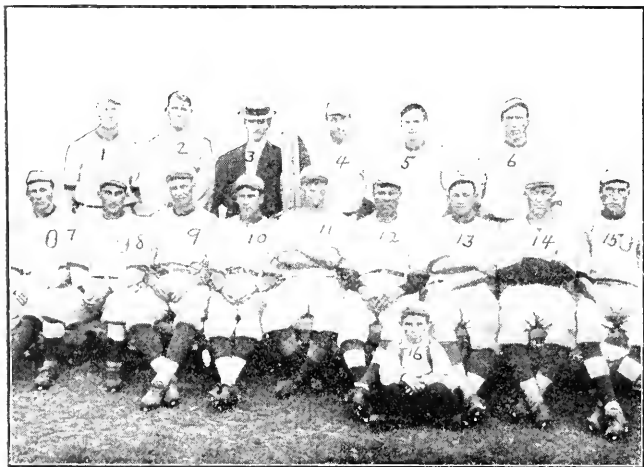
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wyandotte	19	5	.792	Windsor	9	14	.391
Pontiac	14	9	.609	Port Huron	7	17	.292
Mt. Clemens	11	15	.423				

Central Association

In the Middle West there is a preponderance of Base Ball enthusiasm that is rapidly bringing to the front not only excellent minor league clubs but some high class minor league players, who are being sought by the major league clubs of the United States.

The championship race of the Central Association was one of the queerest of all the year, so far as the range of clubs was concerned. The Ottumwa club, champions of 1911, won the championship in 1912. Ottumwa won the title in 1904 and 1905, the two first years of the organization, so that, all told, the team has four championships to its credit.

The career of the Ottumwa club embraced every possible position in the race. The team started away last and by easy stages



1. Smith; 2. Gregory; 3. Daugherty, Sporting Editor; 4. Egan, Mgr.; 5. Dunn; 6. Wall; 7. Chapman; 8. Senno; 9. Kline; 10. Kensel; 11. Sullivan; 12. House; 13. Manusch; 14. Wise; 15. Link; 16. Mascot.

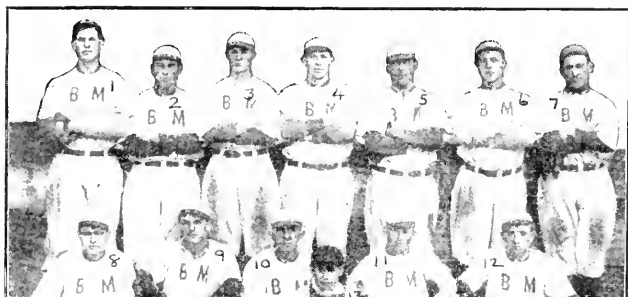
OTTUMWA TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

climbed steadily upward, until in the first week of August Ottumwa was in the lead and there the team remained.

The runner-up was Kewanee. That nine began in fourth place and then sank to the bottom. It started on the up grade and advanced resolutely to second place within two weeks. The club hung to second place until the middle of July and then slumped frightfully, dropping to fifth place. There it remained until the latter part of August and then to second place, where it finished.

Burlington was another. The team began in second place, remained there a short while and took the lead, and it kept it until the end of July. Then it fell back, as Ottumwa advanced, and, try as hard as the team might, it never took the lead again.

Monmouth had a checkered existence and advanced and retreated finally completing the season fourth in the league.



1, Hauss; 2, T. Drohan; 3, Robertson; 4, West; 5, Pennington; 6, Saxe; 7, Hubbardt; 8, Mowry; 9, Kurke; 10, J. Drohan; 11, Carter; 12, Fox.

KEWANEE TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

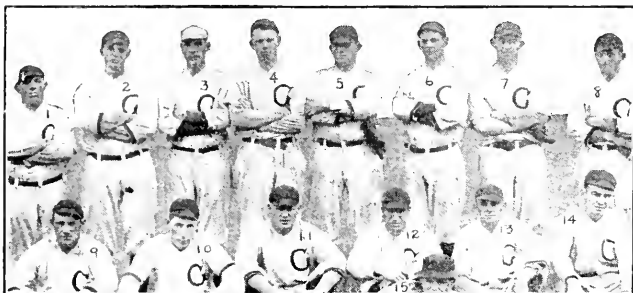
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.	Club	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ottumwa....	129	79	50	.613	Hannibal....	128	67	61	.522
Kewanee....	125	74	51	.592	Galesburg....	128	61	67	.477
Burlington... 126		73	53	.579	Keokuk.....	125	49	76	.392
Monmouth... 126		71	55	.564	Muscatine... 127		33	94	.260

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1904—Ottumwa.....	.657	1908—Waterloo.....	.704
1905—Ottumwa.....	.613	1909—Burlington.....	.626
1906—Burlington.....	.681	1910—Quincy.....	.638
1907—Waterloo.....	.637	1911—Ottumwa.....	.680



1, Turner; 2, Ens; 3, Randall; 4, Mitchell; 5, McGee; 6, Adams; 7, Beach; 8, Lewin; 9, Sampson; 10, Dowling; 11, Andersen; 12, Eberts, Mgr.; 13, Thompson; 14, McConnell; 15, Hoopes, Mascot.

GALESBURG TEAM—CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Central Kansas League

In spite of the inability of some minor league club to stand up against adversity the Central Kansas League has grown better and has preserved its organization intact since it began in 1908.

In 1912 a new championship factor swept the circuit, for Great Bend won the pennant. The Manhattan team was only two games behind. Concordia, the championship team of 1911, was not represented in the league.

It was the first year of a championship for Great Bend and the fact that the team won the title perhaps did more to assist than to hurt Base Ball throughout the circuit, for a distribution of championship honors goes far toward maintaining local rivalry from section to section.

Had Lyons and Salina been possessed of a little more strength and thereby have been able to bring the leaders closer together



1. Plympton; 2. Brown; 3. Shimnoski; 4. Wilson, Mgr.; 5. Ward; 6. Herman; 7. Gabriel; 8. Sievers; 9. Fedor; 10. Pittman; 11. Metler; 12. Stoffer; 13. Chevillier.

GREAT BEND TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

the race would have been more interesting, but, all things considered, the season was well played.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Great Bend	54	36	.600	Junction City	47	43	.522
Manhattan	52	38	.578	Lyons	46	54	.400
Minneapolis	50	40	.556	Salina	31	59	.344

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Minneapolis .....	.623	1910—Ellsworth .....	.654
1909—Ellsworth .....	.657	1911—Concordia .....	.571

Cotton States League

While it was necessary for the Cotton States League to make some changes in its circuit during the season of 1912, in order to finish the playing schedule without any serious trouble, the season in the main was successful. Interest in Base Ball throughout the locality where the league has established its circuit never was greater and the club owners took advantage of the enthusiasm of the fans by maintaining their organization in spite of any annoyances which they were compelled to face.

Vicksburg and Yazoo City failed to finish the season as the series had been arranged for them, but, not a bit daunted by the ill fortune which befell these teams, the other clubs of the league worked to their best advantage to maintain their standing as a part of organized Base Ball.

It was not wholly the fault of the teams in question that they were unable to play through the year. The weather in the early part of the spring could not have been more disastrous to a successful completion of minor league games. It seemed as if all the more important contests were almost invariably handicapped in some fashion or another by inclement weather and as the attendance fell in Vicksburg and Yazoo City and the weather continued to be bad, it was thought best to abandon Base Ball for the season, the promoters of the clubs believing that they would be better able to start the game in the season which was to follow. The championship was won by the Greenwood club and Jackson finished second, after giving the champions a hard race all of the year. Columbus played the season through and the owners of the Meridian club pluckily stuck it out. Prior success in developing players of ability undoubtedly encouraged all of the club owners to do their best.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

120-game schedule, in two series.

FIRST HALF.

Opened April 11, closed June 19.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Vicksburg	38	22	.633	Jackson	28	30	.488
Yazoo City	37	23	.617	Columbus	27	32	.451
Meridian	30	29	.508	Greenwood	17	41	.293

SECOND HALF.

Opened June 20, closed August 28.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Greenwood	33	23	.589	*Vicksburg	24	24	.500
Jackson	31	24	.564	Meridian	22	22	.500
Columbus	29	27	.518	*Yazoo City	4	34	.105

*Failed to finish season as per schedule.

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

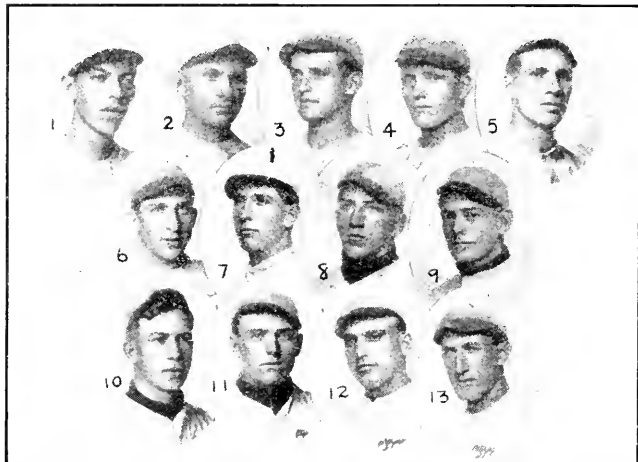
1910—Greenwood..... .664 | 1911—Vicksburg..... .635

Illinois-Missouri League

With six clubs in the organization, this league had a successful season and finished intact with a record which was popular with the Base Ball enthusiasts of the cities which are members of the circuit.

In 1911 the championship of the league was won by Clinton. During the winter the franchise of the club was transferred to Kankakee. Even though Clinton had a championship organization it found the pace a little too fast and decided that a year or so of rest would not be a bad policy on the part of the club owners.

Meanwhile the Lincoln club won the championship for 1912. It was not a difficult victory for the team and the champions for the greater part of the year led the race in their organization. Their



1, Hill; 2, Oberto; 3, Troy; 4, Sutherland; 5, Vaught; 6, Wolfe; 7, Ehrigott, Mgr.; 8, Belting; 9, Higgins; 10, Hardy; 11, Kaiser; 12, Dan; 13, Saillard.

LINCOLN TEAM—CHAMPIONS ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

start was a little slow, but they were in first place in their league before the month of May was completed, and from that time to the end of the season they retained their position of advantage.

In 1911 the Lincolns were fourth in the race. To land the championship in the year following showed that the team had been put together well and was constantly improving. The victory of Lincoln meant a new championship team for every year in which the league had been organized.

Pekin ran second in the race, and for the greater part of the summer was always a contender with the championship outfit.

The average strength of the ball players in this organization was good, and the quality of Base Ball throughout the region in which this league has its location has been steadily improving since there has been organization.



1. Rhodes; 2. Holzhauser; 3. Bluejacket; 4. Pettitt; 5. Diehl; 6. Scott; 7. McCann; 8. Stoltz, Pres.; 9. Herbert, Mgr.; 10. Grogan; 11. Viehman; 12. McGaffigan; 13. Tiffany; 14. Yeager; 15. Copple.

PEKIN TEAM—ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lincoln	70	47	.598	Kankakee	56	56	.500
Pekin	61	55	.526	Champaign	53	64	.453
Canton	57	56	.504	Streator	46	65	.414

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Hannibal.....	.578	1910—Pekin .....	.584
1909—Monmouth.....	.606	1911—Clinton.....	.574



1. Hammond; 2. Coyle; 3. Sheehan; 4. Rhoades; 5. Gill; 6. Carrig; 7. Flemming; 8. W. J. Ball, Sec.; 9. R. W. Crawford, Pres.; 10. C. Leuter, Dir. Mgr.; 11. J. A. Andrews, Mgr.; 12. Mogridge; 13. Underhill; 14. Sneyd; 15. Walliser; 16. Kilpatrick.

STREATOR TEAM—ILLINOIS MISSOURI LEAGUE.

Kentucky-Indiana-Tennessee League

Like some of the other minor organizations the "Kitty" League was "hard hit" in 1912 because of the poor weather in the early part of the year, and the falling off of crowds in that part of the season which should have been the best for the organization.

Yet so well was the league handled and so reliant are its members in its future that it lived through the season successfully and enjoyed a better championship race than some of its rivals. It is usually the case that where there is a wide margin of separation between the leaders in a championship fight and the second team the patrons of a league lose interest in the sport and as there happened to be a rather easy fight for the Clarksville club to win



1, Coleman; 2, Pfeiffer; 3, Woody; 4, S. Jolly; 5, Basham; 6, A. Jolly; 7, S. Reiney, Mgr.; 8, Neely; 9, Nicks; 10, Hart; 11, Goalby; 12, Humphreys; 13, Schlensker.

CLARKSVILLE TEAM—CHAMPIONS K.-I.-T. LEAGUE.

the pennant, of course that had its share of discouragement for the supporters of the circuit.

The champions played good ball from the start of the season until the finish. They were out of the lead but once and that was in the very start of the season. It did not last long. Before the second week of June had been completed they were back in the lead and from that time until the end of the race Clarksville always was in front.

Henderson finished second in the race. The team got a poor start, but good management brought it up the ladder from last place until it became the runner-up in July. From that time until the end of the year it made all the fight with Clarksville, but never

was quite strong enough to catch Clarksville, while the other clubs in the circuit never were quite strong enough to catch Henderson.

Paducah and Cairo, for the greater part of the year, had a little fight between them to see which would have the honor of winning the cellar championship. At the very close of the year Paducah surprised all the organization by making a spurt which put the team in fourth place and Cairo was left alone at the bottom of the list.

The owners of the circuit and the managers are well satisfied, all things considered, with their success in pulling through 1912, when the conditions might have been better, and are sanguine that there will be no trouble in the future regarding the success of their league.

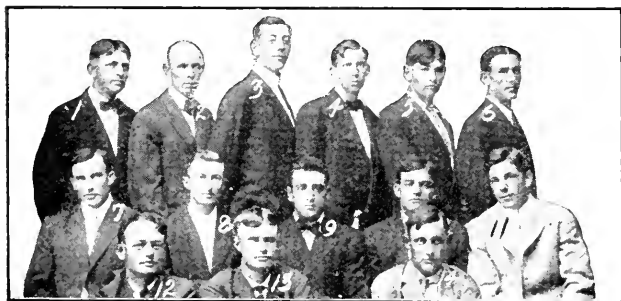
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Clarksville	68	29	.701	Paducah	45	55	.450
Henderson	52	48	.520	Hopkinsville	44	54	.449
Evansville	47	52	.474	Cairo	41	59	.410

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910 { Vincennes.....	.610	1911—Fulton.....	.694
{ McLeansboro.....	.690		



1. Leslie, Mgr.; 2. Nevitt; 3. Yost; 4. Wofford; 5. Russell; 6. Brown; 7. Scott; 8. Matthews; 9. Sporn; 10. Landry; 11. Witherspoon; 12. Welch; 13. Baker; 14. Corzine.

BONHAM TEAM—TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.



1. Matticks; 2. Upton; 3. Pierce; 4. Roberts; 5. Jeffries; 6. Everdon; 7. Gardiner, Mgr.; 8. Burnett; 9. Clayton; 10. Taylor; 11. Clark; 12. Harris; 13. Ash; 14. Baxter; 15. "Bill." Mascot. Sprague, Photo.

OKMULGEE TEAM—CHAMPIONS OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE.



1. Hawkins; 2. E. Palmer; 3. J. Palmer; 4. Koger; 5. Miller; 6. Wendt; 7. Meyers; 8. Rigby; 9. Preston; 10. Ryan; 11. Kane; 12. Wise; 13. Moore; 14. McCarty; 15. Wren; 16. S. Becker, Mascot; 17. Bradley.

McALESTER TEAM—OKLAHOMA STATE LEAGUE.



1. Kerlin; 2. Tate; 3. C. Covington; 4. Le Clare; 5. Jenkins; 6. Awalt; 7. H. Covington, Mgr.; 8. Bobo; 9. Dupuy; 10. Moore; 11. Brooks; 12. Clickenger; 13. Bof. Covington. Hoffman, Photo.

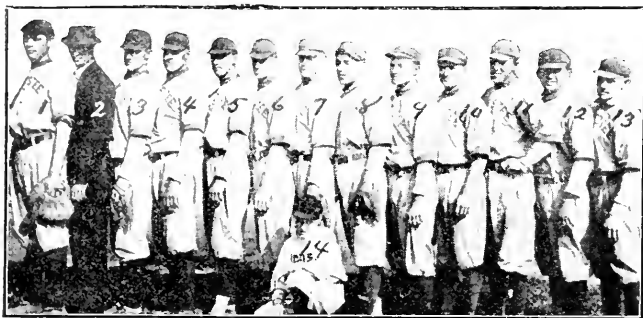
DENISON TEAM--TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

Michigan State League

Well up in the northern part of Michigan this organization, even before the season was completed, had begun to send its players to the major leagues. Kirby and Smith, pitchers of the Traverse City team, were taken by the New York National League club.

The championship was won by Manistee, but not until after Traverse City had played with strength and determination and virtually had forced Manistee to extend itself to its best pace to capture the title. It was general excellence in almost all departments that assisted Manistee to win, assisted, perhaps, to some extent by the fact that Traverse City let Kirby go to New York before the Michigan season was completed. Up to that time Kirby had been successful for the Traverse City team.

There were other players scattered throughout the league who were greatly in demand and many of them were taken by managers who had noted their work throughout the season in general. Kirby led the league in percentage of games won and his record



1. Warner; 2. Cummings; 3. Williams; 4. Benn; 5. Gritz; 6. Anderson; 7. Prough; 8. Case; 9. Manush; 10. Hart; 11. Haidt; 12. Lewis, Mgr.; 13. Jones; 14. Burns, Mascot.

MANISTEE TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

was unusually good. Jones and Benn, two pitchers of Manistee, were his nearest rivals.

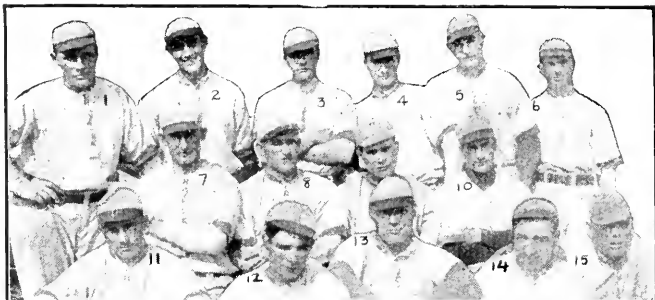
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Manistee	83	35	.703	Boyer City	50	69	.420
Traverse City	79	40	.664	Muskegon	48	70	.407
Ludington	60	59	.504	Cadillac	35	82	.299

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Cadillac.....	.558	Manistee.....	.622
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1, Matt; 2, Kreuger; 3, Breif; 4, Leak; 5, Smith; 6, Seager; 7, Hamilton, Mgr.; 8, Walters; 9, Brine; 10, Myron; 11, Russell; 12, Jewell; 13, Evans; 14, Bemis; 15, Stark.

SMITH & PRICE, PHOTO.
TRAVERSE CITY TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



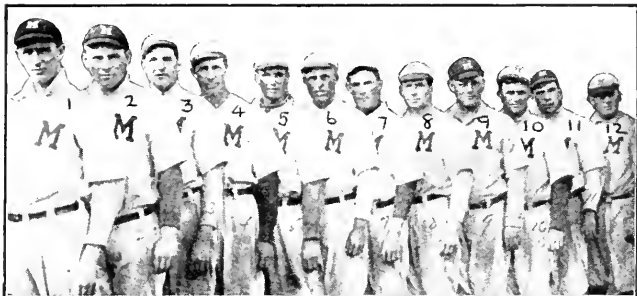
1, Young; 2, Jewell; 3, Thomas; 4, Long; 5, Spriggs; 6, Manchester; 7, F. B. Dickerson, Pres.; 8, Warrender; 9, Varley; 10, Matthews; 11, Newmeyer; 12, Sager; 13, Schafer; 14, Mascot.

WILLIS, PHOTO.
LUDINGTON TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



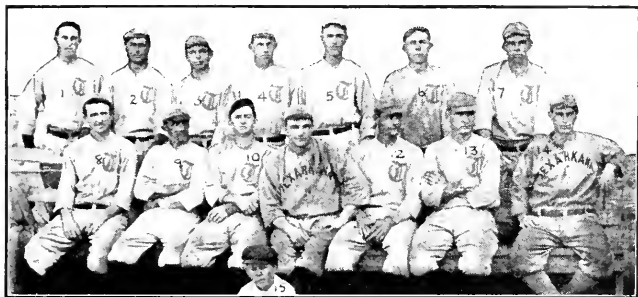
1, Peckham; 2, Dworski; 3, Tindall; 4, Gillen; 5, Pokorney; 6, Slear; 7, Broder; 8, Myers; 9, Kuhagen; 10, Method; 11, Kik; 12, Minardo; 13, Roberts.

BOYNE CITY TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



1, Maul; 2, Bowman; 3, McDonnell; 4, Comstock; 5, Dunckel; 6, DeBaker, Mgr.; 7, Bonine; 8, LaCroix; 9, Myers; 10, Bemis; 11, Brooks; 12, Cavanaugh. Bodie, Photo.

MUSKEGON TEAM—MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.



1, Black; 2, O'Neal; 3, Cella; 4, Poindexter, Mgr.; 5, Green; 6, Tierney; 7, Hinton; 8, McClendon; 9, Atkins; 10, Wise; 11, Baber; 12, Buster; 13, Hardy; 14, White; 15, Frogge, Mascot.

TEXARKANA TEAM—SOUTH CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Lohr, Mgr.; 2, De Haven; 3, Wilson; 4, Jarnigan; 5, Bell; 6, Edmunds; 7, Hyzer; 8, Myers; 9, Foster; 10, Ullman; 11, Morse; 12, Van Dine.

Lee & Co., Photo.

GRAND FORKS TEAM—CENTRAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Missouri-Iowa-Nebraska-Kansas League

Two new towns were in the "Mink" League in 1912. These were Beatrice, in place of Clarinda, and Hiawatha, in place of Shenandoah. There was a new championship team, too, which was another factor of interest in the pennant fight. Nebraska City, that had been unable to get out of last place in 1911, went to the front with a jump in 1912 and won the championship.

The runner-up for the race was Falls City and there was a time during the fight for the pennant when it looked decidedly as if Falls City would win the title. The team in that town traveled along at a fine clip until August, when Nebraska City, recovering from a slump which had dropped it to third place, suddenly began to leap forward and before Falls City was well aware of what had taken place Nebraska City was in front and refused to accept another set-back.

There were no other teams in the circuit which showed as much



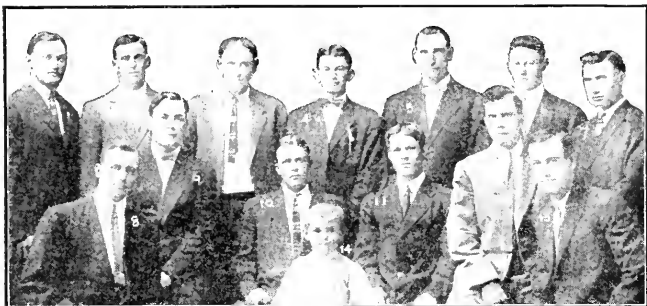
1, Finch; 2, Hicklin; 3, Walters; 4, T. Vanderhill, Mgr.; 5, Peoples; 6, McClure; 7, Shestock; 8, Trainer; 9, Ward; 10, Van Tappen; 11, Hutchison; 12, McCabe.

FALLS CITY TEAM—"MINK" LEAGUE.

pennant-winning ability as these two, although Auburn was a conscientious, steady and painstaking third throughout all the campaign.

The champion batter of the league was Drumm, the first baseman of the Nebraska City club, and the success of the team was based to no small extent on his prowess with the bat. This is another of the model minor organizations of the United States and has continued to improve its circuit from year to year, and in each succeeding season is managed with such skill and care that it preserves its schedule intact and makes its championship contests ideals of standard sport.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.



1. Plank; 2. Cook; 3. Weisner; 4. Dietz; 5. Stanley; 6. Errett; 7. Walsh; 8. Wintz; 9. Jarrott; 10. Murphy; 11. Black; 12. DeCamp; 13. McIntyre; 14. Dietz, Mascot.

Thornton, Photo.

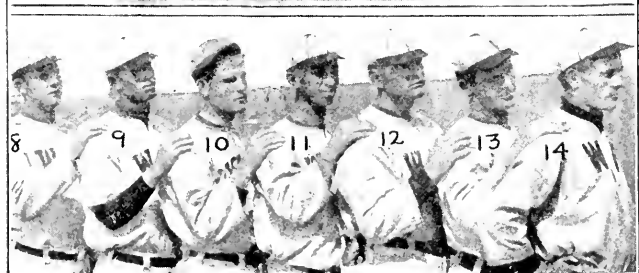
HUMBOLDT TEAM—MISSOURI-IOWA-NEBRASKA-KANSAS LEAGUE.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Nebraska City	61	38	.616	Humboldt	44	57	.435
Falls City	61	41	.598	Beatrice	42	59	.415
Auburn	59	41	.596	Hiawatha	55	66	.316

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Falls City..... .587 | 1911—Humboldt..... .590



1. Jones; 2. F. Morris, Mgr.; 3. Myers; 4. Mullins; 5. Kizziar; 6. Guthrie; 7. Beckham; 8. Baxter; 9. Phillips; 10. Chapman; 11. Clark; 12. Brown; 13. White; 14. Lawrence.

Haddix, Photo.

WICHITA FALLS TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS-OKLAHOMA LEAGUE.

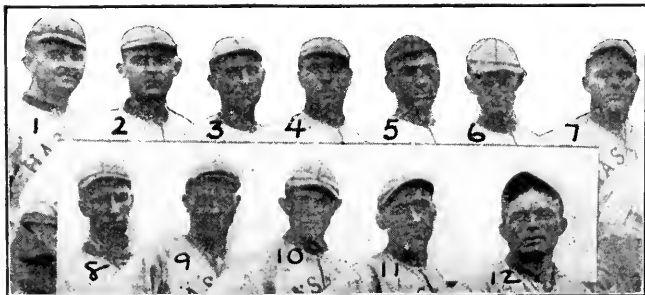
Nebraska State League

With a series of fluctuations that carried the club all over the scale between fifth place and first, Hastings won the championship of this organization in 1912.

The most unfortunate club of the league was Superior, which found it impossible to get out of last place, a most remarkable reversal of form, in view of the fact that Superior won the championship handily the year before.

The contest was a close one between Hastings and Fremont, resulting in the protesting by the latter of one game which Hastings had won, 6—0, on the Fremont grounds, but President Miles over-ruled the protest, as did also the National Association at Milwaukee.

The standing of the clubs and championship winners in previous years are given herewith. The complete official averages for the



HASTINGS TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

past season will be found in SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL RECORD, which contains records of all leagues, the Hall of Fame, All-America selections, best-on-records, world series records, and records of leaders in past years. Illustrated. Price, 10 cents.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

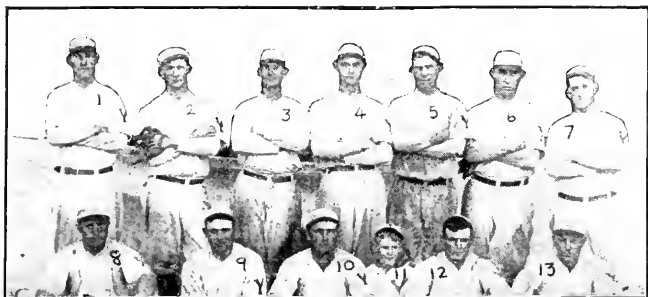
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hastings.....	67	44	.604
Fremont.....	66	45	.595
Kearney.....	63	49	.563
Columbus.....	56	54	.509
Seward.....	53	59	.473
Grand Island.....	52	59	.468
York.....	45	66	.406
Superior.....	43	69	.384

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Fremont.....	.594	1911—Superior.....	.663
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1. Firestine; 2. Hartman; 3. McKibben; 4. Fentress; 5. Closman; 6. Rushenburt; 7. Jokerst; 8. Fullen; 9. Cockman; 10. Coe; 11. Schoonover.
GRAND ISLAND TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1. Reed; 2. Thrailkill; 3. Smith; 4. Price; 5. Kelly; 6. Burnett; 7. Wilkins; 8. Malmquist; 9. Payne; 10. Ellis; 11. Mascot; 12. Osborn, Mgr.; 13. Block.
YORK TEAM—NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1. McWilliams; 2. Theis; 3. Baker, Mgr.; 4. McCluskey; 5. Ludlow, Pres.; 6. Mathews; 7. McNeill, Sec. and Treas.; 8. E. Lyons; 9. J. Lyons; 10. Cockerill; 11. Simion; 12. Blunk; 13. Ransom; 14. Smith; 15. Ludlow, Mascot; 16. McNeill, Mascot.

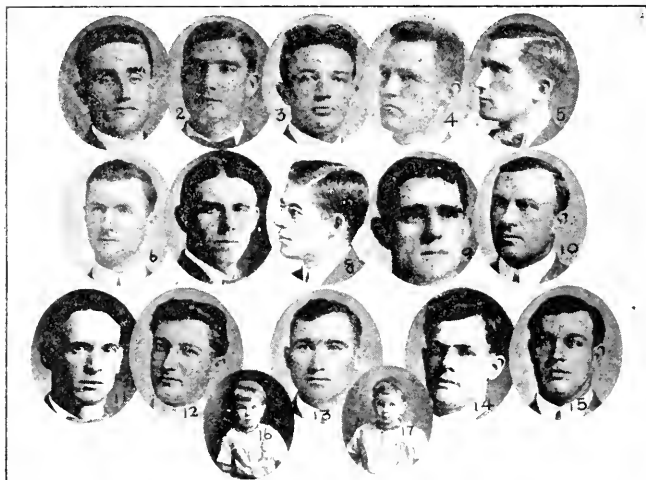
PITTSBURG TEAM—MISSOURI KANSAS LEAGUE.

North Carolina League

(Formerly Carolina Association)

Six teams comprised the circuit of the lively Carolina Association in 1912 and Anderson won the pennant, while Greenville finished last. This little circuit is one of the best managed minor league circuits in the United States and has aroused no end of enthusiasm and interest in Base Ball in the Carolinas.

Winston-Salem has been a live factor in the circuit and so has Greensboro, a hustling little city, at which the major league teams frequently stop and play on their way north from training camps. Anderson never had won a championship before and the excitement that had aroused such keen interest in Greensboro and Greenville



1. Callahan; 2. Crompton; 3. Gleichmann; 4. McCoy; 5. Damrau; 6. Milliman; 7. F. Smith, Pres.; 8. McCarthy; 9. G. Ramsey, Mgr.; 10. T. Owen, Capt.; 11. Laval; 12. Fittery; 13. Kelly; 14. Hogue; 15. Wolfe; 16. F. McCarthy, Mascot; 17. A. McCarthy, Mascot.

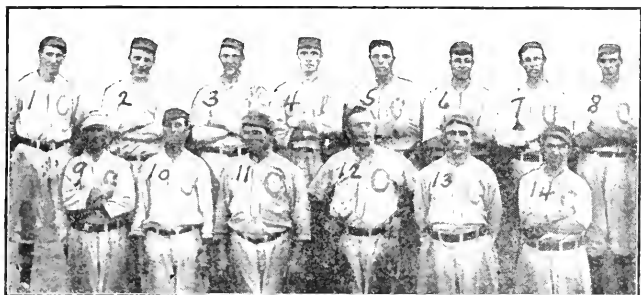
ANDERSON TEAM—CHAMPIONS CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

extended to the newest town in the circuit that was entitled to float a championship pennant.

In 1908 and 1909 Greensboro captured the championship, to be followed by Greenville—a great rival to Greensboro in 1910—and in 1911 both were beaten by Winston-Salem.

Some excellent batters, fine fielders and fair pitchers have graduated from this league, which has been carefully watched in the past for its material.

For the season of 1913 the former Carolina Association has been reorganized and will hereafter be known as the North Carolina League, with a circuit comprising the towns of Asheville, Raleigh, Durham, Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston-Salem.



1. Haddow; 2. Miller; 3. Lister; 4. Malcomson; 5. High; 6. Bauswein; 7. Yount; 8. Van Pelt; 9. Osteen, Mgr.; 10. Wofford; 11. Bentley; 12. Smith; 13. McMillan; 14. Agnew.

CHARLOTTE TEAM—CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

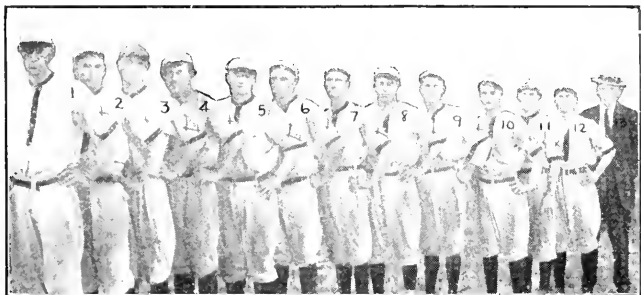
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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Anderson.....	66	44	.600	Spartanburg.....	54	55	.495
Winston-Salem.....	63	47	.573	Greensboro.....	51	59	.464
Charlotte.....	61	46	.570	Greenville.....	34	78	.304

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Greensboro.....	.573	1910—Greenville.....	.612
1909—Greensboro.....	.596	1911—Winston-Salem.....	.661

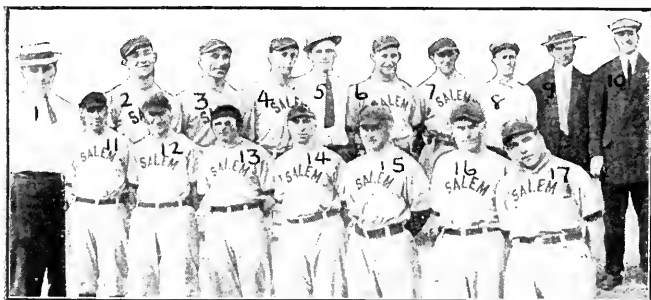


1. Hobbs; 2. McKeithan; 3. Clapp; 4. Mayberry; 5. Mullaney; 6. Doak; 7. Eldridge; 8. Rickard; 9. Brown; 10. Ware; 11. Doyle, Mgr.; 12. Stuart; 13. E. W. Stewart, Sec. and Treas.

GREENSBORO TEAM—CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

Ohio-Pennsylvania League

Starting with eight clubs the Ohio-Pennsylvania League encountered difficulties after a short time, necessitating the dropping of New Castle and Connellsville. The standing was as follows:



1. H. Shannon, Mgr.; 2. Flood; 3. Richards; 4. Davie; 5. Taber; 6. F. Schmitt; 7. Allen; 8. McLaughlin; 9. Wagner; 10. Richardson; 11. Patterson; 12. Barry; 13. Edwards; 14. James; 15. Mack; 16. O. Schmitt; 17. Carroll. SALEM TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Salem	35	15	.700	Alliance-Sebring ...	25	26	.490
McKeesport	35	18	.660	East Liverpool	23	30	.434
Steubenville	28	26	.519	Sharon	21	30	.412

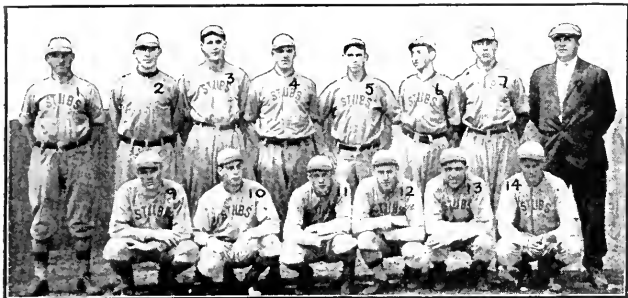
Three days after the new start Salem was transferred to Fairmount; on July 16 Fairmount and Alliance were eliminated. McKeesport went to Salem, and the league proceeded on a four-club schedule, which, however, only lasted to August 6. The final standing:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
East Liverpool	18	12	.600	Fairmount	15	16	.484
Sharon	16	15	.516	Follansbee	14	15	.483



1. Smith; 2. Patterson; 3. Phelan; 4. McGrath, Pres. and Mgr.; 5. Harris; 6. Gibbs; 7. Conley; 8. Bauer; 9. George; 10. Pfeiffer, Capt.; 11. E. Salter, Jr., Mascot; 12. Zimmerman; 13. Wager; 14. Blobner.

MCKEESPORT TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, Houser; 2, Kelly; 3, Collingwood; 4, Franer; 5, Easton; 6, Sisley; 7, Marshall; 8, Center. Mgr.; 9, Bratchie; 10, Boone; 11, Brown; 12, Foster; 13, McKelvey; 14, Lodge.

STEUBENVILLE TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, L. Judge, Sec.; 2, Wilson; 3, L. Maley, Mgr.; 4, Piper; 5, Conley; 6, Higgins; 7, Myers; 8, Mername; 9, Woolery; 10, Bloom; 11, Sheehan; 12, Foster.

ALLIANCE SEBRING TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, J. Allen; 2, Barry; 3, C. Allen; 4, Fowler; 5, F. Schmitt; 6, Daily; 7, Richards; 8, Edwards; 9, O. Schmitt; 10, Carroll; 11, Reeder.

FAIRMOUNT TEAM—OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

Ohio State League

The circuit of the Ohio State League in 1912 was made up of six cities and the championship fell to Portsmouth, a city which has turned out some excellent players. Portsmouth never was very far from the lead from the time that the season began until it was over. The lowest that the team ever dropped in the race was second place and it rested there only long enough to get a fresh grip on itself and climb back into first place.

The season was divided and Portsmouth won both of the halves, so no post-season series was necessary. In the first half of the race the champions were only a small margin in the lead over Mansfield, but in the second half Portsmouth ran away from Iron-ton, its nearest competitor.

The pace in the first half seemed to have tired the Mansfield club, which did not begin to do as well in the second half. Newark was a varying contender in the first half and finished fairly well in the second half.

Chillicothe was unfortunate in that it could not get away from last place in either half. There appeared to be a number of good ball players in this circuit whose work was watched with interest by the major league owners and some of the players were advanced in their calling when the annual selection was made for the season of 1913.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Portsmouth.....	42	30	.589	Portsmouth.....	38	22	.633
Mansfield.....	45	34	.570	Iron-ton.....	31	29	.517
Newark.....	42	36	.538	Lima.....	30	30	.500
Marion.....	34	43	.442	Newark.....	28	32	.467
Lima.....	34	43	.442	Mansfield.....	27	33	.450
Chillicothe.....	31	43	.419	Chillicothe.....	26	34	.433

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1908—Lancaster.....	.617	1910—Portsmouth.....	.623
1909—Lima.....	.612	1911—Springfield.....	.604



1, Conwell; 2, Edwards; 3, Beers; 4, H. Cain; 5, Hartwig; 6, Faggan; 7, Donalds; 8, Southworth; 9, Weinberg; 10, Harter; 11, Childs, Mgr.; 12, E. Cain; 13, Marshall.

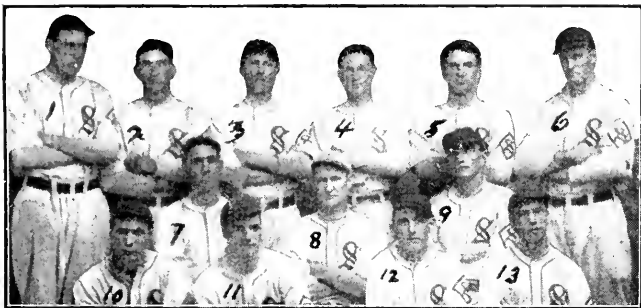
PORTSMOUTH TEAM—CHAMPIONS OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

Southeastern League

With a varving circuit from season to season, but with an immense amount of Base Ball enthusiasm among the southern towns and cities represented, the Southeastern League had a fairly successful year in 1912 despite a great many inconveniences and drawbacks.

When the league was organized in 1910 Knoxville won the championship. In 1911 it fell to Anniston, but in 1912 Gadsden was the successful club and Anniston was fourth. This variety in pennant winning naturally assisted a great deal to maintain interest in Base Ball in the different cities.

The season was divided, it being believed that more interest would be created. The first season was from April 15 until June 19 and the second was to have run from June 21 to August 24. On July 20 the second season was stopped by mutual consent. It was not due to lack of interest in the game nor was it wholly the fault of the promoters. It was the result of natural conditions, at the



1, Adams; 2, Vasterling; 3, Bokenfohr; 4, Nelson; 5, Hanna; 6, Sparks; 7, Chastant; 8, Stickney, Mgr.; 9, Gutierrez; 10, Nalley; 11, Kernan; 12, McManus; 13, Gondolfi.

SELMA TEAM—SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

bottom of which was that bane to all minor league promoters, outrageously bad weather.

The citizens of the towns were keen enough for Base Ball, but the storms were too frequent and the vexations too many.

However, the good that is being done, and has been done, by the organization is unquestioned, and there is no doubt that ultimately the circuit is destined to better fortune.

STANDING OF CLUBS TO JUNE 19.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Selma.....	32	22	.593
Anniston.....	30	24	.556
Rome.....	26	26	.500
Gadsden.....	24	28	.462
Huntsville.....	24	29	.453
Bessemer.....	23	30	.434

AT CLOSE, JULY 19.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Gadsden.....	19	4	.826
Rome.....	11	10	.524
Selma.....	10	12	.455
Anniston.....	8	11	.421
Talladega.....	8	14	.364
Cedartown.....	6	11	.353

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1910—Knoxville.....	.625	1911—Anniston.....	.639
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Southern Michigan Association

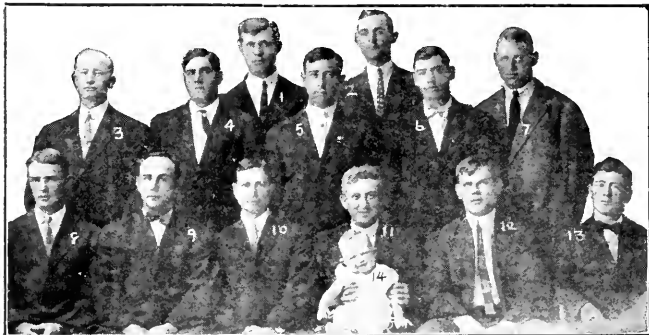
By A. S. BURKHART, PRESIDENT-SECRETARY-TREASURER.

This league started off as if it would have the most successful season since its formation in 1906, but just after opening day, the Saginaw Valley, in which the two largest cities in the circuit (Saginaw and Bay City) are located, suffered a severe flood, with the result that both teams were compelled to transfer many games.

The president of the league, James P. Bowen of Saginaw, was compelled to resign his position July 2, as he found that the work of the office interfered with his legal duties, and the vice-president of the league, A. S. Burkhart, president of the Saginaw club, filled out Mr. Bowen's unexpired term.

The Saginaw and Bay City clubs withdrew from the league under date of July 13, but have again entered for 1913.

The Battle Creek club started out as if they were going to make



1, Troy; 2, Carnes; 3, Walters; 4, Bob. White; 5, Scott; 6, Campbell; 7, Smith; 8, F. White; 9, Sitons; 10, D. Jenkins, Mgr.; 11, Henderson; 12, Huhn; 13, Ferren; 14, Curly Henderson, Jr., Mascot.

ADRIAN TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

a runaway race for the pennant, but the Adrian club, which started slow, gradually pulled up on them and in the last week of the race overhauled them and went into Battle Creek for the last three days of the season with a two-game lead. In order to win the pennant Battle Creek had to win all four games (a postponed game being played the first day), or to get a tie had to win three out of the four games. On the first day each won a game, making it necessary for Battle Creek to win the following two games. They succeeded in winning the Saturday game in a ten-inning struggle, but were given a terrible trouncing in the last game, Adrian beating them, 11 to 0.

There had been rumors of Battle Creek playing ineligible players and Acting-President Burkhart started a quiet investigation, with the result that he forfeited twelve games that Battle Creek had won from various clubs while playing M. J. Donovan, under the name of Murray, this man being on the suspended list of the Dayton club, and two games that they won from Adrian in the last four-game series for playing Coleman of the Kewanee club under the name of Burke. This penalty put Battle Creek last.



1. Chase; 2. Sensenbach; 3. Weeder; 4. Mitchell; 5. Kraft; 6. Ochs; 7. Thrailkill; 8. Meixell; 9. Frost; 10. Williams; 11. Hernandez; 12. D. Collins, Mgr.; 13. Boyle; 14. Emery. Brown, Photo.

FLINT TEAM—SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Adrian.	Jack.	Fli.	Lan.	Kal.	Bt.C.	B'yC.	Sag.	Won.	P.C.
Adrian	14	13	15	11	16	7	2	78		.624
Jackson	7	..	12	11	12	12	6	11	71	.564
Flint	7	9	..	15	7	10	10	11	69	.552
Lansing	12	8	8	..	13	11	5	6	63	.504
Kalamazoo	8	10	8	8	..	16	6	4	60	.480
Battle Creek	8	10	11	9	12	..	2	7	59	.465
Bay City	4	1	3	3	3	2	..	3	19	.306
Saginaw	1	3	1	1	5	1	7	..	19	.302
Lost	47	55	56	62	63	68	43	44		

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1906—Mt. Clemens.....	.670	1909—Saginaw.....	.584
1907—Tecumseh.....	.622	1910—Kalamazoo.....	.626
1908—Saginaw.....	.581	1911—Kalamazoo.....	.633



1. McDonald; 2. Fahrer; 3. Gilbert; 4. Weinberg; 5. Gill; 6. La Ross; 7. Potts; 8. Norcabbage; 9. McKernan, Mgr.; 10. Nevitt; 11. Callahan; 12. Kuhagen.

BATTLE CREEK TEAM.



1, Perrine; 2, Orlie; 3, Changnon; 4, Keenan; 5, Roseborough; 6, Lush; 7, Tobin; 8, Bassey; 9, Zamloch; 10, Blankenship, Mgr.; 11, Campbell, Pres.; 12, Mulrony, Sec. and Treas.; 13, Warren; 14, Carman; 15, Quick.

MISSOULA TEAM—CHAMPIONS UNION ASSOCIATION.



1, Whaling; 2, Mathes; 3, Dell; 4, W. J. Walsh, Mgr.; 5, J. Stovall, Capt.; 6, Kafora; 7, Jensen; 8, Levy; 9, Klein; 10, McGeehan; 11, Duddy; 12, Shannon; 13, Moorehead.

BUTTE TEAM—UNION ASSOCIATION.

Union Association

When the late W. H. Lucas, who did much to develop Base Ball in the great region of the Northwest, founded the Union Association, he laid the beginning of a new field for the national game which gives promise of bringing forth great fruit in the future.

The second year of the Union Association found a six-club circuit, confined to Utah and Montana, but arousing enthusiasm in a section of the country that was just beginning to learn the advantages of organized Base Ball. A real league championship appeals almost invariably to the enthusiasts of any region to a larger extent than a pennant contest among teams not pledged to fight for the title on a regularly mapped out schedule.

When Mr. Lucas entered into this new territory he found conditions timely for organization and it is a lamentable fact that he did not live long enough to witness the good results which have followed his undertaking.

Ogden took the place of Boise in the league for the season. It was a satisfactory change and Ogden had the pleasure of not finishing in last place, a fact which frequently materializes when a city is making its first entry into the national game.

The pennant for 1912 was won by Missoula, a team which began in first place and stubbornly held its own against all its rivals. In May and June Missoula retained the lead and finally dropped back to second place during the month of July, when Salt Lake City pressed it hardest.

It was too keen a pace for Salt Lake City, however, and after a week in the lead during the first of August the Missoula team forced Salt Lake City back to second place, where the club remained during the balance of the schedule. Meanwhile, after Missoula once regained the lead, its reserve strength was powerful enough to hold it in front until the schedule was completed.

Great Falls, the championship team of the year preceding, had the honor of making one of the most unusual records in Base Ball. It began third, finished third and, in fact, played third all of the season.

Ogden, Butte and Helena were the second division contenders, and Helena, after a brief struggle, finally dropped back to last place.

It was by no means a one-sided race, in spite of the fact that the clubs from the beginning of the season clung so desperately to the positions which they had outlined for themselves early in the year. The Association ultimately seems bound to prosper, as its clubs are located in growing and enterprising cities.

At a meeting of the Union Association, held January 23, at Butte, Mont., E. C. Mulroney, a prominent lawyer of Butte, was unanimously elected president to succeed the late William H. Lucas, and E. F. Murphy, also of Butte, was the choice for vice-president.

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STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Missoula	83	51	.620	Ogden	71	68	.511
Salt Lake City.....	77	61	.558	Butte	53	82	.393
Great Falls	72	61	.541	Helena	50	83	.376

Champions: 1911.....Great Falls .662

Western Canada League

In the western Canada organization, made up of four clubs, the divided season plan was put into operation, Red Deer winning the first half of the year and Calgary the second half.

In the post-season series Calgary beat Red Deer, four games to two, and for once the winner of the latter half of a divided season captured the pennant.

In 1910 the league tried the divided season and that year Calgary was successful. In 1911 Moose Jaw won the championship but the town was not a member of the circuit of 1912.

Base Ball is steadily increasing in interest in this part of Canada and there is no doubt that as the land becomes more thickly populated this section is destined to be one of the most active Base Ball centers in the Northwest.

As frequently happens, the championship club was not the best batting club in the league, for that distinction fell to the team from Bassano. Persons, an outfielder of the Bassano club, led the league at bat, with an average of .378, and Gryn, also of the Bassano club, was second in the race.

The two most successful pitchers belonged to the Calgary club and it was probably because of strong and careful pitching that Calgary was able to win the championship when the test came in the post-season series.

STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON.

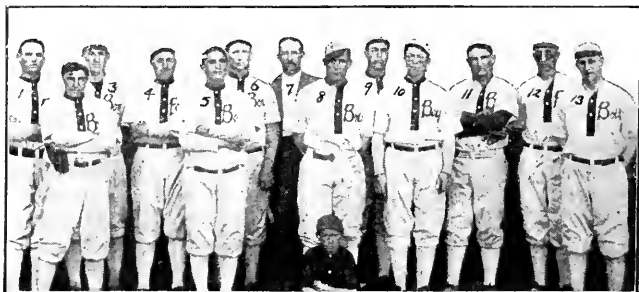
First Half.				Second Half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Red Deer	31	22	.585	Calgary	34	11	.756
Bassano	29	21	.580	Edmonton	25	26	.490
Calgary	25	23	.521	Bassano	16	25	.390
Edmonton	15	34	.306	Red Deer	17	30	.362

Post-Season Series.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Calgary	4	2	.667	Red Deer	2	4	.333

CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

1907—Medicine Hat.....	.644	1910 { Calgary, first half.....	.698
1908—No contest.		{ Edmonton, second half....	.707
1909—Medicine Hat.....	.673	1911—Moose Jaw.....	.735



1. Smith; 2. Kelehner; 3. Jamison; 4. Freine; 5. Altermatt; 6. Scott; 7. Bossner, Pres.; 8. Kelly; 9. Reams; 10. Clark; 11. Mays; 12. Gimlin, Mgr.; 13. Pope. Johnson, Photo.

BOISE TEAM—WESTERN TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

A Remarkable Base Ball Tournament

BY WILLIAM J. LEE,

Director of Athletics and Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan and Richmond, New York City.



There is today a greater demand from the youth of New York City for Base Ball diamonds than at any time in its history. The Bureau of Recreation conducted, in 1912, the largest Base Ball league ever organized. The Borough of Manhattan now has forty park playgrounds, with an average daily attendance of 25,000 and a total yearly attendance of approximately 4,500,000. There are one hundred Base Ball diamonds under the supervision of the Bureau of Recreation. Six hundred teams of boys, in age from sixteen years down, twelve boys to a team, made a total of 7,200 who participated in a series of elimination games in every park playground to develop the championships in three classes of the league, viz., Midget (85 lbs.); Junior (100 lbs.); Senior (125 lbs.). These playground champions played a home-and-home series which lasted

throughout the entire school vacation period from July to September.

This afforded the boys an opportunity to play in every section of the city against every element of boy, comprising all nationalities, which resulted in the final games being played at Jasper Oval before a crowd of ten thousand persons. There was no disorder during the entire season and the manner in which the boys conducted themselves is a credit to the youth of this city and speaks well for the future of the race.

The boys and the Bureau of Recreation express their heartiest thanks to Mr. A. G. Spalding for the generous donation of gold, silver and bronze medals for the victors in the final games. These medals were presented at the opening of the West Fifty-ninth Street Playground, at which Park Commissioner Charles B. Stover delivered the address of the day. Commissioner Stover is one of New York's most enthusiastic "fans," and deeply interested in procuring space and promoting the national game among the boys of New York.

There is no game that excels Base Ball in affording such opportunity for the development of character and the alertness of mind and body and none so typically American.

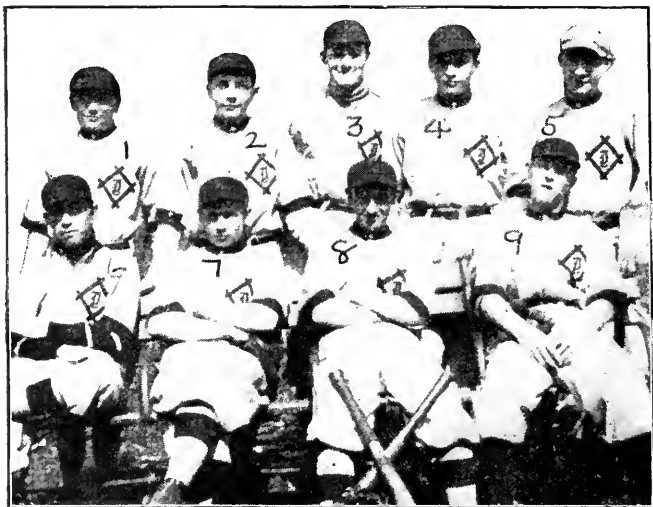
The detailed results of the great tournament conducted under the trained supervision of the Bureau of Recreation, are as follows:

Elimination games in all playgrounds, 85 lbs., 100 lbs., and 125 lbs., divisions—Opened June 15, 1912, and closed July 15, 1912, deciding individual park championships; 2,800 games were played.

Inter-park Games—This series began on July 24, 1912, and terminated on August 16, 1912, the winners in the elimination series in each class competing, divided as follows:

Northern Section—Amsterdam, Bennett Field, Chelsea, DeWitt Clinton, Reservoir Oval and Riverside Oval.

Central Section—Jasper Oval, Queensboro, St. Gabriel's, Thomas Jefferson and Yorkville.



1, Halpin; 2, Multer; 3, Murphy; 4, Simonetti; 5, Manning; 6, McCarthy; 7, Werenke; 8, Hallecy, Capt.; 9, Creedon.

RESERVOIR PLAYGROUND TEAM—125-LB. CHAMPIONS.
Inter-Park Playground Base Ball League.



1, Mr. Schmoor, Instructor; 2, Powell; 3, Fingerrit; 4, Lento; 5, Murtha; 6, Levey; 7, Frana; 8, Dessowitz; 9, Reynolds; 10, McCormick, Capt.; 11, Domica.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PLAYGROUND TEAM—100-LB. CHAMPIONS.
Inter-Park Playground Base Ball League.

Southern Section—Cherry and Market, Columbus, Corlears Hook, Hamilton Fish, Seward Park and Tompkins Square.

The final games of the tournament were played at Jasper Oval on September 8, 1912, the winners of the championships in the Northern, Central and Southern sections in each division competing. The final standing was as follows:

85 lbs.			100 lbs.		
	W.	L. PC.		W.	L. PC.
Amsterdam.....	2	0 1.000	Thos. Jefferson.....	2	0 1.000
Hamilton Fish.....	1	1 .500	Seward Park.....	1	1 .500
Thos. Jefferson.....	0	2 .000	Reservoir Oval.....	0	2 .000

125 lbs.			W. L. PC.		
	W.	L. PC.		W.	L. PC.
Reservoir Oval.....	2	0 1.000			
Seward.....	1	1 .500			
St. Gabriel's	0	2 .000			

The following boys played on championship teams:

Amsterdam, 85 lbs. Champions—E. Mullady, F. Beban, M. Mooney, T. Corregina, J. Viscaldi, H. Roth, I. Mitchell, W. Gardner, M. Reynolds, C. Tanney, W. Keegan, E. Gardner.

Thos. Jefferson, 100 lbs., Champions—E. Levy, J. Lento, T. Frana, E. McCormick, P. Fingerrit, J. McCormack, B. Powell, T. Murtha, M. Dessowitz, J. Domica, J. Reynolds, M. Frankle.

Reservoir Oval, 125 lbs., Champions—E. Werneke, J. McCarthy, V. Manning, J. Simonetti, J. Creedon, A. Multer, T. Halpin, M. Simpson, E. Halleey, F. Murphy, W. Kenna, P. Towl.



1. Mullady; 2. Viscardi; 3. Reynolds; 4. Beban; 5. Roth; 6. Tanney; 7. Mitchell; 8. W. Gardner; 9. Keegan; 10. E. Gardner; 11. Mooney, Capt.; 12. Corregina.

AMSTERDAM PLAYGROUND TEAM—85-LB. CHAMPIONS.

Inter-Park Playground Base Ball League.



1, Robt. J. Hubbard, Coach; 2, Corsie; 3, Jones; 4, Hunter; 5, Le Vern; 6, Murphy; 7, Stromfeld; 8, Salamack; 9, Kennedy; 10, Shields; 11, Cusack; 12, Gray; 13, Olsen.

PUBLIC SCHOOL 77, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, BASE BALL TEAM.

Winners Spalding "Play Ball" Trophy, 1912.

Elementary School Base Ball Tournament

The eighth annual Base Ball tournament of the Public Schools of Greater New York was opened on April 13, 1912, when sixty-seven teams, representing schools in the five boroughs, began to play for their district championships. District Athletic League No. 8 of Brooklyn had eleven teams entered, the largest entry of any district. The inclement weather interfered with some of the district schedules and it was necessary to grant an extension of time and thereby postpone the inter-district games. The five borough championships were also delayed on account of weather conditions and it was necessary to conduct the interborough series on an elimination basis in order to have the city championship decided before the end of the school term. This final interborough series was conducted in a manner most satisfactory to all concerned. Enclosed fields were secured through the secretary's office, thousands of tickets were distributed to the schools participating, and competent umpires were assigned.

The final game was held at Washington Base Ball Park, Brooklyn, through the courtesy of Mr. Charles Ebbets, the president of the Brooklyn National League Base Ball club. About ten thousand school children and interested parents witnessed the game. The spectators and players displayed a commendable spirit of good sportsmanship and the affair was a decided success. Public School 77, Brooklyn, defeated Public School 46, Manhattan, by a score of 6 to 3, thereby winning the championship and with it possession of the Spalding Trophy, "Play Ball," for the year.

The district, borough and city champions for the year 1912 were as follows:

DISTRICT LEAGUE WINNERS.

Manhattan—D.A.L. 6, Public School 46; D.A.L. 7, Public School 18; D.A.L. 9, Public School 77; D.A.L. 12, Public School 62; D.A.L. 25, Public School 83.

Bronx—D.A.L. 10, Public School 25; D.A.L. 23, Public School 12.

Brooklyn—D.A.L. 1, Public School 85; D.A.L. 5, Public School 123; D.A.L. 8, Public School 128; D.A.L. 11, Public School 9; D.A.L. 15, Public School 167; D.A.L. 17, Public School 77; D.A.L. 24, Public School 110.

Queens—D.A.L. 16, Public School 72; D.A.L. 19, Public School 27; D.A.L. 20, Public School 77; D.A.L. 22, Public School 89.

Richmond—D.A.L. 4, Public School 12.

BOROUGH CHAMPIONS.

Manhattan Public School 46	Queens Public School 72
Bronx Public School 12	Richmond Public School 12
Brooklyn Public School 77	

CITY CHAMPION.

Public School 77, Brooklyn, winner of Spalding Trophy.

HIGH SCHOOLS BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

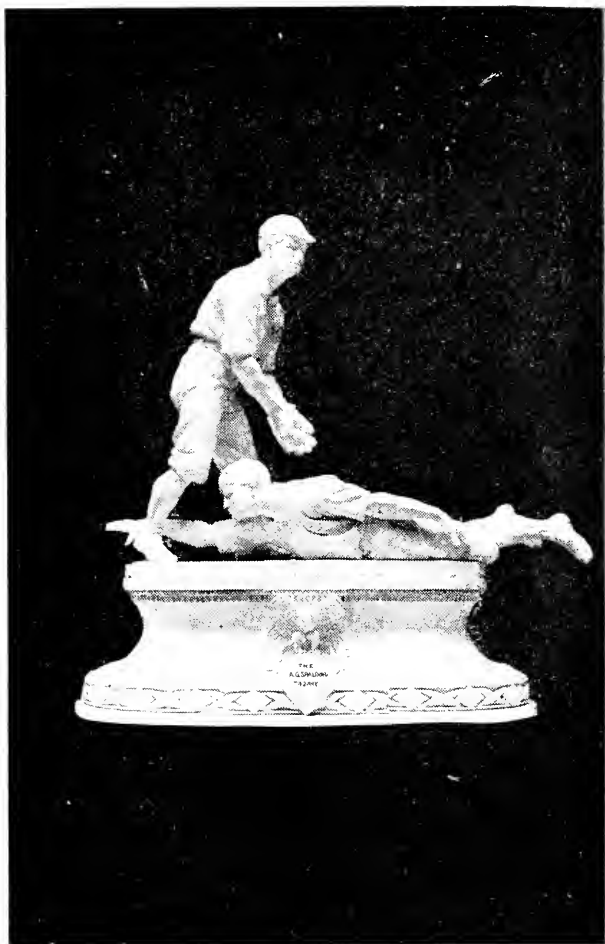
The high schools Base Ball championship of the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York for 1912 was won by Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, who is thereby the holder of the Spalding Trophy, "Sliding to Second," for the year. Curtis High School of Richmond was second.



"PLAY BALL."

The A. G. Spalding Bronze Championship Trophy for Public Schools Athletic Leagues.

The above group is executed in bronze, the figures being 18 inches high, and was presented to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York by Mr. A. G. Spalding as a perpetual trophy for annual competition between the elementary schools of Greater New York, the winning school to have custody of the statuette for one year. In the first competition, held in 1905, 103 schools were entered, the winner being Public School 46, Manhattan; Public School 10, Brooklyn, won in 1906 and again in 1907; Public School 9 of Brooklyn won it in 1908, Public School 28, Borough of the Bronx, in 1909 and 1910; Public School 152, Brooklyn, in 1911, and Public School 77, Brooklyn, in 1912. The offer was subsequently extended, by request, to other large cities where regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues exist. San Francisco holds a contest yearly, as does also New Orleans and Cleveland.



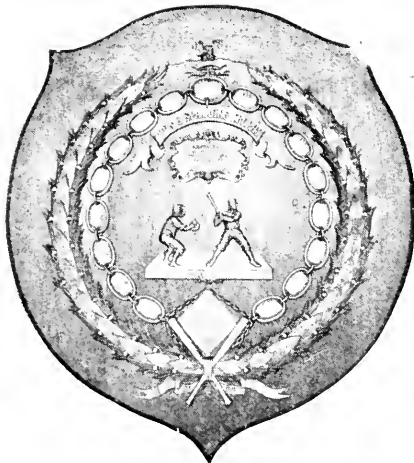
"SLIDING TO SECOND."

Bronze Trophy presented by Mr. A. G. Spalding in 1908 to the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, to be competed for annually by the High Schools in that organization. The first winner was Commercial High School, Manhattan, 1908; Morris High School won it in 1909; Commercial High School, Brooklyn, in 1910; Newtown High School, Queens, 1911, and Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, in 1912.



1, Mr. Knowlson, Mgr.; 2, Brush; 3, H. Sykes; 4, Mr. McCaffrey, Coach; 5, Heaslip; 6, Bryan; 7, R. Rome; 8, Inness, Capt.; 9, W. Sykes; 10, McCormick; 11, G. Rome; 12, Sullivan. Butler, Photo.

ERASMUS HALL HIGH SCHOOL TEAM, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN—CHAMPIONS GREATER NEW YORK, 1912.
Winners Spalding High School Trophy.



THE A. G. SPALDING CHAMPIONSHIP "CHAIN" TROPHY PLAQUE.

Donated by Mr. A. G. Spalding for competition between schools in regularly organized Public Schools Athletic Leagues where a small number of teams compete. Trophies were awarded to the winners in the following cities: Oshkosh, Wis.; Houston, Tex.; Racine, Wis.; San Diego, Cal.; Hartford, Conn.



1. Ramos; 2. Alviado; 3. Alfon; 4. Dunlap, Coach; 5. Anoas; 6. Peres; 7. Salazar; 8. Mammel; 9. Ylanan, Capt.; 10. Baclay; 11. Canete; 12. Pangilinan; 13. Nacorda; 14. Espina.

CEBU HIGH SCHOOL TEAM,
Philippine Interscholastic Champions.



Franz O. Messerly.



Vicomte Jacques de Saint Maurice.

Base Ball in France

(From the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*.)

Union Francaise de Base Ball,
Siege Social: 25 Rue Bergere, Paris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on October 27, 1912, at 25 Rue Bergere, Paris, there was organized "l'Union Francaise de Base Ball."

The organizing committee was composed of the following: Franz O. Messerly, president; O. Seigle, first vice-president; M. Reckinger, second vice-president; E. Benoit, secretary; R. Seigle, assistant secretary; George O. Messerly, treasurer.

L'Union Francaise de Base Ball has been instituted for the following objects: first, to establish a base ball club; second, to propagate the game in France; third, to aid in establishing other base ball clubs. To attain this end the French Base Ball Union puts itself at the disposal of all sportsmen who desire to play base ball, and to any person who may wish to organize clubs we will furnish the necessary directions.

F. O. MESSERLY.

L'ASSOCIATION DE BASE BALL,
10 Rue de Castellane, Paris.

This association has for its object the cultivation of the game of base ball among the pupils of French colleges and schools, particularly, and among French youth generally.

M. Burgess is the honorary president; Vicomte Jacques de Saint Maurice is president, and M. Robert Baranger, vice-president. MM. Arrivot, Ogier, d'Hébray de Pouzals, Labergerie, Bertrand, Berincout, Soupault, Méry and Paul-Boncour are charter members. The boys are around fifteen years of age, and generally play on Thursday afternoons, the French college and school holiday.

SPALDING'S

SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

Simplified Base Ball rules have been prepared by Mr. A. G. Spalding of New York and Chicago, who is the recognized authority on the National Game. They are of great assistance to beginners as well as to veterans. Based on the Official Playing Rules, as published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide, they state in condensed form all the technicalities that must be observed in the sport without the somewhat dry and formal wording which is necessarily employed by the rule makers to state each fact with great explicitness.

The Ball Ground

Base Ball is played upon a level field, upon which is outlined a square, which is known as the infield or "diamond." The term "diamond," in a broader sense, is also frequently used in the United States to apply to the entire playing field. Literally, however, the "diamond" is the infield proper.

The infield is bounded by the base-running paths, which extend from base to base. The bases are placed at right angles to each other, on each corner of the "diamond," at intervals of ninety feet beginning from the home plate. Thus, first base must be ninety feet from home plate, second base ninety feet from first base, third base ninety feet from second base and also ninety feet from the home plate, thus completing a perfect square.

The territory which lies behind third base, second base and first base, beyond the infield and within the lines defining fair ground and also without these lines, is known as the outfield. All that portion of the field outside of the base lines that extend from home plate to first base and from home plate to third base, all territory behind the home plate and all territory outside of straight lines reaching from the outside corner of third and first bases indefinitely to the outfield is foul ground.

Sometimes it is impossible for boys who desire to play Base Ball to obtain a field sufficiently large for the regulation diamond, whose dimensions have previously been stated, and in such cases an effort should always be made to place the bases at equal distances from each other in order that the symmetry of the diamond and the correct theory of the game may be preserved. Players of younger years may find that a smaller diamond adds more enjoyment to their amusement, since they are better able to cover the ground in fielding the ball in a smaller area and do not become so fatigued by running the bases when the latter are stationed at their full legal distance from each other.

The bases, except home plate, are best constructed of canvas bags filled with sawdust. Home plate should be of whitened rubber, whenever it is possible to obtain it. Some cruder substance may be used for bases if nothing else is obtainable, but it is best to follow the suggestions given. First, second and third bases should be attached to pegs driven in the ground, and home plate should be sunk so that its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the ground.

The pitcher's position on a diamond of regulation size is located sixty and five-tenths feet from home plate, and on a

straight line, extending from home plate to the center of second base. It, too, should be denoted by a plate of whitened rubber, to be sunk until its upper surface is on a level with the surface of the field. This plate should be the shape of a parallelogram twenty-four inches long by six inches wide, with the longer sides of the parallelogram at right angles to home plate.

If a diamond smaller than the regulation size be used, the pitcher's position should be relatively closer to home plate.

(For detailed description of laying out a "diamond" see Rules Nos. 1 to 13, inclusive, of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Ball

The Spalding Official National League Ball is used in regulation games, but for players fifteen years of age or younger, the Spalding Official "National League Junior" ball, made the same as the National League Ball, only slightly smaller in size, should be used, for it better fits the boy's hand and prevents straining the arm in throwing.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

The Regulation Bat

The Bat must always be round and not to exceed $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter at the thickest part. Spalding Trade Mark Bats are made to suit all ages and physiques, and are strictly in accordance with official regulations.

(See Rule No. 15 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Regulation Gloves and Mitts

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces and measuring not over fourteen inches around the palm. Spalding's Trade Marked Gloves and Mitts are regulation weight and size and are used by all champion players.

(See Rule No. 20 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Uniforms

Games played by players not clad in a regular uniform are called "scrub" games and are not recorded as "match" games. Every club should adopt a regular uniform, not only to enable the players to play properly and with comfort, but to distinguish one team from the other.

(See Rule No. 19 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Players' Benches

All ball grounds should be provided with two players' benches back of and on each side of the home plate. They must be not less than twenty-five feet outside of the coaches' lines. The coaches may not go within fifteen feet of the base lines. Each team should occupy one of these benches exclusively, and their bats and accoutrements should be kept near the bench.

(See Rule No. 21 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Field Rules

No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side (and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules.

(See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Soiling and Providing Balls

No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play.

In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team.

(See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Number and Position of Players

Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators.

(See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Substitute Players

It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified.

It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators.

When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out.

(See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Choice of Innings— Fitness of Field for Play

The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play providing it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same

city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings.

(See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

A Regulation Game

The game begins with the fielders of the team losing the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate.

If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball.

The umpire may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules.

The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet, and must not coach when there are no runners on the bases.

Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest.

When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base.

A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more runs in half an inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out.

In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. This latter provision applies to a regular nine-inning game. Rulings relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties."

(See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Pitching Rules

Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the

pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery.

Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not.

If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it, it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball.

If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike.

At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming-up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate.

After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature.

The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out.

A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is behind the pitcher's plate when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box.

When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him.

If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball, or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk, or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play.

Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be announced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they occupied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position.

(See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Batting Rules

Before the game begins each captain must present the batting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player.

Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place.

After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat.

Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners.

No player of the side at bat except the batsman is privileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball.

Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball.

Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit.

A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base.

Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit, should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit.

A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls outside of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit.

Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond

first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit.

A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him.

A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike.

Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games.

If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called.

If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called.

A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike.

A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly.

All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it, but the ball hits him, it is a strike.

If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out.

If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman.

If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order.

Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him.

The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, providing the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and providing the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play.

The batsman is out whenever he attempts to binder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction.

The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first

base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance.

Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield hit. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield hit or an outfield hit. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield hit, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play.

The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike.

The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch.

(See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Base Running Rules

After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run.

No base runner may score ahead of the men who precedes him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner.

The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out.

The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball.

The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground.

Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk.

Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited.

If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, providing the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner.

All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder

stops or catches the ball with his cap, glove, or any part of his uniform detached from its proper place on his person.

Should a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foul ground, the ball is not dead, and base runners are entitled to all the bases they can make.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out when a foul is not legally caught, when a ground ball is batted foul, or when the batter illegally bats the ball.

On a dead ball the runner shall return to his base without liability of being put out, unless it happens to be the fourth pitched ball to the batter, in which case, if first, or first and second base, or first, second and third bases be occupied, runners shall advance to the next bases in regular order. If by accident the umpire interferes with the catcher's throw, or a thrown ball hits the umpire, on fair ground, the runner must return to his base and is not to be put out. If a pitched ball is struck at by the batsman, but missed, and the ball hits the batsman, the runner must return to his base and may not be put out. If the umpire is struck by a fair hit ball before it touches a fielder, or the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference. In any of the above cases the runner is not required to touch any intervening bases to reach the base to which he is legally entitled.

If after the third strike has been called and missed by the catcher the then batsman attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball, he is out.

Any fly ball legally hit by the batsman and legally caught on fair or foul ground is out.

Three strikes are out if the catcher holds the ball. In case he drops it, but picks it up, and touches the batsman, or throws it to first base, and the first baseman touches the base, or the batsman, before the latter can get to first base, the batsman is out.

Should the batsman make a fair hit and in the last half of the distance between home plate and first base run more than three feet outside of the base line, he is out, except that he may run outside of the line to avoid interference with a fielder trying to field the ball as batted. This rule is construed rather liberally owing to the great speed with which runners go to first base.

Whenever the runner is on the way from first to second base, second to third base, or third base to home plate, or in reverse order trying to secure the base which he has just left, he must keep within three feet of a direct line between bases. If he runs out of line to avoid being touched by a fielder, he is out. However, if a fielder is on the line trying to field a batted ball, the runner may run behind him to avoid interference, and shall not be called out for it.

Interference with a fielder attempting to field a batted ball retires the runner, unless two fielders are after the same hit, and the runner collides with the one whom the umpire believes to have had the lesser opportunity to field the ball.

The runner is always out at any time that he may be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless the runner is on the base to which he is legally entitled. The ball, however, must be held by the fielder after he has touched the runner. If the runner deliberately knocks the ball out of the fielder's hands, to avoid being put out when not on base, he shall be declared out.

If a runner fails to get back to a base after a foul or fair

hit fly ball is caught, other than a foul tip, before the ball is fielded to that base and legally held, or the runner be touched by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter, this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out.

If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base.

A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play.

A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher.

If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman.

The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate.

The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.

When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base if he at once returns and re-touches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out.

If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out.

If one or more members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out.

If a runner touches home plate before another runner preceding him in the batting order, the former loses his right to third base.

(See Rules Nos. 52-57 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Coaching Rules

The coaches must confine themselves to legitimate directions of the base runners only, and there must never be more

than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base.

(See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring of Runs

One run shall be scored every time that a player has made the legal circuit of the bases before three men are out, provided that a runner who reaches home on or during a play in which the third man is forced out, or the third man is put out before reaching first base, the runner shall not be entitled to score.

A player who makes a legal hit to fair territory is entitled to as many bases as he can advance without being put out. If a fielder is unable to get the ball home until the man has completed the circuit of the bases, the latter is entitled to a home run, provided the fielder has not made a misplay in handling the ball. The same rule applies to the making of a three-base hit, a two-base hit, or a hit for one base, which is also known as a single.

A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by the batsman becoming a base runner and he is thereby obliged to advance.

(See Rule No. 59 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Ground Rules

Any special ground rules shall be understood by both team captains and the umpire, or umpires, in case there be two officials. The captain of the home club establishes the ground rules, but if the visiting captain objects, the matter must be left to the umpire, who has final jurisdiction.

(See Rule No. 69 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Umpire's Duties

When there are two umpires, the umpire behind the plate is the "Umpire-in-Chief," and the umpire on the bases the "Field Umpire." The "Umpire-in-Chief" has full charge of the game, makes all decisions on balls and strikes and decides all fair and foul hits. If a ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third to make a possible decision; with more than one base occupied, he decides whether a runner on third base leaves the base before a fly ball is caught, and if a runner is caught between third and home, with more than one base occupied he decides on the runner nearest home plate. He, alone, can forfeit a game.

The Field Umpire makes the other decisions.

When there is but one umpire he has complete jurisdiction over everything.

The umpire has the right to call a draw game, whenever a storm interferes, if the score is equal on the last inning played. Calling a "draw game" must not be confounded with calling "time."

If the side second at bat is at bat when a storm breaks, and the game is subsequently terminated without further play, and this side has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire can call the game a draw without regard to the score of the last equal inning. In other words, the game is a draw just as it rests.

Under like conditions if the side second at bat has scored more runs than the side first at bat, it shall be declared the winner, all runs for both sides being counted.

A game can be forfeited by the umpire if a team refuses to take the field within five minutes after he has called "Play"; if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an ungentlemanly manner.

Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him.

Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason.

Umpire's Authority

Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so.

(See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

General Definitions

"Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after "Time" has been called.

"Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily.

"Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated.

"Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out.

"Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher.

(See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

Scoring Rules

Each side may have its own scorer and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree upon one scorer for the match.

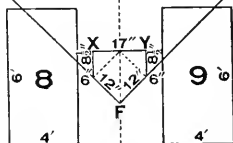
(See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 350—"How to Score," Price 10 Cents.

READY REFERENCE INDEX

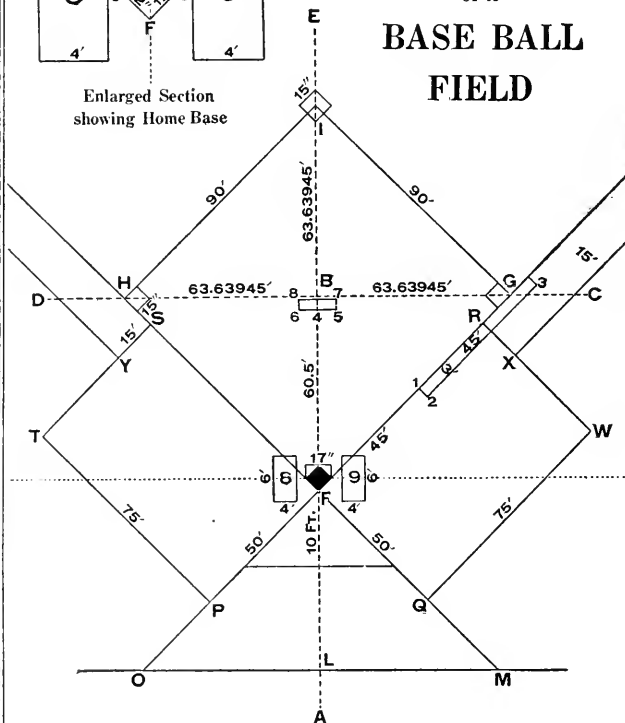
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CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BASE BALL FIELD



Enlarged Section
showing Home Base



Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

As adopted at the meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the National League and the American League, held at National League Headquarters, New York City, March 2, 1904.

Amended February 14, 1906; February 25, 1907;

February 27, 1908; February 17, 1909,

and January 24, 1910.

These Rules have also been adopted by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H, and H F, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-six years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that he has examined, measured and weighed the ball contained therein and that it is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take

his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, base-runners and such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

RULE 22. Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Inning Games.

RULE 23. If the score be a tie at the end of nine (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

RULE 24. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at the bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

RULE 25. If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

RULE 26. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. **SECTION 1.** Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game

immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered

by the pitcher while *no* foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. SECTION 1. The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere

with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

RULE 44. A fair hit is a legally batted ball that settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

RULE 45. A foul hit is a legally batted ball that settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

RULE 46. A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

RULE 47. A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly

indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

A strike is:

RULE 49. SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he becomes a base runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base runner:

RULE 53. SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly make no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

The base runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base runner by reason of "four balls" or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foul ground the ball shall be

considered in play and the base runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

The base runner shall return to his base
RULE 55. without liability to be put out:

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base Runners are Out.

The base runner is out:

RULE 56. **SECTION 1.** If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base runner when such ball was batted, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or

foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an in-field fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 17. The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempts to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 18. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 19. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team mate or team mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

RULE 57. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 17 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

RULE 58. The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not address remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base runners. If there be more than the legal number of coach-

ers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coaches to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

One run shall be scored every time a
RULE 59. base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

The umpires are the representatives of
RULE 60. the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall
RULE 61. take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also

call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire

SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take
RULE 62. such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or a ball, or on any other

play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

If but one umpire be assigned, his duties
RULE 64. and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

Under no circumstances shall a captain
RULE 65. or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpire.

The umpire can not be changed during a
RULE 66. championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if

the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender \$10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

The umpire shall within twelve hours
RULE 68. after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

Immediately upon being informed by the
RULE 69. umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

When the offense of the player debarred
RULE 70. from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the president of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

RULE 74. 1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should

rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:
When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner.

In all cases where a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base runner is forced out by the play.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained.

In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base runner to advance.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each club and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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?

Do You Know

?

What was the greatest number of victories in a major league playing season?

What pitchers have had no-hit games to their credit in the major leagues since 1880?

What player holds the record for circling the bases?

What major league club holds the record for greatest number of shut-out games in a season?

What players have batted .300 since 1876?

What major league players participated in every game of their club's schedule in 1912?

Who batted nearly .500 in 1887?

What was the greatest number of runs made in a major league game since 1876?

What pitcher in the National League struck out 21 batsmen in a nine-innings game?

What pitcher holds the record for the first no-hit-no-run game?

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Who won the 100 yards championship in 1876?

How many events America won in the first international meeting—England vs. America?

What amateur won four National Championships in one day?

Who holds the half-mile indoor board floor record?

Who won the first American all-around championship?

Who comprise the All-America athletic team for 1912?

What the record is for running 100 yards?

Who is the all-around champion?

What the records are for best college athletic performances?

Where the next Olympic games will be held?

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	AT BOSTON.	AT BROOKLYN.	AT NEW YORK.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT PITTSBURGH.	AT CINCINNATI.	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.
BOSTON		May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30	April 10,11,12 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2,3	April 14,15,16 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 24,25,26,27	June 2,3,16,17,18 19 Aug. 7,8,9 Sept. 15,16	June 12,13,14,15 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,13	June 4,5,6,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19	June 8,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 20,21,22
BROOKLYN	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4		April 14,15,16 June 21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6,8,24	April 10,11,12 June 2,25,26,27,28 Sept. 23,30 Oct. 1	June 9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 9,20,22,23	June 3,4,5,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19	June 12,13,14,15 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,13	June 16,17,18,19 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 14,15,16
NEW YORK	April 17,18,19,19 21 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 29,30	April 26,28,29,30 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 25,26,27		May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30	June 12,13,14,20 Aug. 4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,12,13	June 1,16,17,18,19 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21	June 8,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 14,15,16	June 3,4,5,7 July 26,27,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19
PHILADELPHIA	April 26,28,29,30 June 21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6,8	April 9,18,19,21 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	June 4,5,6,7 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 17,18,19	June 8,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 14,15,16	June 16,17,18,19 Aug. 7,8,9,10 Sept. 20,21,22	June 12,13,14,15 Aug. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 10,11,13
PITTSBURGH	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 13,14,15	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23		April 10,11,12 May 4,25 June 21,22,23,24 July 6, Sept. 7	April 13,14,15,27 28 June 30, July 1,2 Aug. 31, Oct. 4,5	April 20,21,22,23 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 27,28
CINCINNATI	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 13,14,15	April 17,18,19 May 26,27,28 July 7 Sept. 1,1,2,3	April 29,30 May 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 5,6	April 29,30 May 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 5,6	April 21,25,26,27 28 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 4,5
CHICAGO	May 20,21,22 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 12,13,14,15	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	April 25,26 May 24,29,30,30 31; Aug. 29,30 Sept. 24,25	April 20,21,22,23 June 25,26,27,28 29 Sept. 27,28	April 17,18,19 June 1,20,21,22 23 Sept. 1,1,2	April 17,18,19 June 1,20,21,22 23 Sept. 1,1,2
ST. LOUIS	May 10,12,13,14 July 8,9,10,11 Aug. 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,19 July 22,23,24 Aug. 16,18,19,20	May 20,21,22,23 July 17,18,19,21 Aug. 13,14,15	May 6,7,8,9 July 12,14,15,16 Aug. 25,26,27	April 30 May 1,2,3 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 4,5,6	April 13,14,15,16 May 24 June 30, July 1,2 Aug. 29,30,31	April 10,11,12 May 4,25,26,27 July 6 Sept. 7,8,9	



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OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913

	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO		April 13,14,15,16 July 3,4,4 Sept. 4,5,6,7	April 29,30 May 1,2,3, June 30 July 1,2 Oct. 3,4,5	April 10,11,12 May 26,27,28 July 5,6 Sept. 1,1,2	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16	June 17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11,12	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23
ST. LOUIS . . .	April 24,25,26,27 June 21,22,23,24 25 Sept. 26,27		April 17,18,19,20 June 26,27,28,29 Sept. 1,1,28	April 21,22,23 May 29,30,30,31 June 1 Oct. 3,4,5	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19	June 17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11,12	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16
DETROIT	April 21,22,23 May 4,29,30,30,31 June 1 Aug. 30,31	April 13,11,12 May 24,25,26,27 28 June 30: July 1,2 Aug. 29,30,31		April 13,14,15,16 June 21,22 July 3,4,4 Sept. 4,5	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16	June 17,17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11 Sept. 9,10,11,12
CLEVELAND	April 17,18,19,20 May 24,25 June 26,27,28,29 Sept. 28	April 30 May 1,2,3,4 June 30: July 1,2 Aug. 29,30,31	April 24,25,26,27 28 Sept. 6,7,26,27 Oct. 1,2		June 17,18,19 Aug. 8,9,11,12 Sept. 9,10,11,12	June 12,13,14,16 Aug. 4,5,6,7 Sept. 13,15,16	June 3,4,5,6 July 25,26,28,29 Sept. 20,22,23	June 7,9,10,11 July 30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 17,18,19
WASHINGTON :	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 24,25,26	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 21,22,23	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20		April 26,28,29,30 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2	April 17,18,18,21 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 25,26,27	May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30
PHILADELPHIA	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 21,22,23	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 24,25,26	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	April 14,15,16 June 2,25,26,27, 28: Sept. 29,30 Oct. 1		May 1,2,3,5 June 30 July 1,2,3 Aug. 28,29,30	April 10,11,12 July 4,4,5,7 Sept. 24,25,26,27
NEW YORK . .	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 24,25,26	April 10,11,12 May 20,21,22,23 Aug. 4,5,6,8	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4	June 20,21,23,24 June 20,21,23,24 Oct. 2,3,4	April 14,15,16 June 25,26,27,28 Sept. 1,1,2,3
BOSTON	May 19,20,21,22 July 12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20	May 15,16,17,18 July 9,10,11 Aug. 14,15,16,17	May 11,12,13,14 July 16,17,18,19 Aug. 24,25,26	May 7,8,9,10 July 20,21,22,23 Aug. 21,22,23	April 22,23,24,25 May 29,30,30,31 Oct. 2,3,4	April 17,18,19,21 June 20,21,23,24 Sept. 4,5,6	April 26,28,29,30 May 24,26,27,28 Sept. 29,30 Oct. 1	

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 Frank L. Chance, Manager, New York.
 Ned Ruoker, Pitcher, Brooklyn.
 Hugh Jennings, Manager, Detroit.
 Sherwood Magee, Left Field, Phila.
 Fred C. Clarke, Manager Pittsburgh.
 B. B. Johnson, Pres. Am. League.
 Chas. A. Conkley, Owner White Sox.
 Edward Collins, Second Base, Phila.
 James R. McAleer, Owner, Boston.
 Pittsburg Team, 10x16.
 Detroit Team, 10x16.
 George Bell, Pitcher, Brooklyn.
 Owen Bush, Shortstop, Detroit.
 Mordecai Brown, Pitcher, Cincinnati.
 Hal Chase, First Base, New York.
 Theo. W. Leach, Center Field, Cubs.
 John J. Evers, Manager, Chicago.
 "Doc" Adams, Pitcher, Pittsburg.
 Aule Joss, Pitcher, Cleveland.
 Orvie Overall, Pitcher, Chicago.
 Sam S. Crawford, Left Field, Detroit.
 Fred Merkle, First Base, New York.
 George Mullin, Pitcher, Detroit.
 Edw. Konetchy, First Base, St. Louis.
 Geo. Gibson, A. Raymond, Pitts. N. Y.
 This Speaker, Center Field, Boston.
 Connie Mack, Manager, Philadelphia.
 Four World Series Umpires: W. Klem.
 J. Johnstone, Silk O'Loughlin, W.
 Evers.
 Edward Plank, Pitcher, Philadelphia.
 Johnson Street, Battery, Washington.
 John G. Kling, Catcher.
 Frank Baker, Third Base, Phila.
 Charles S. Doolin, Manager, Phila.
 Wm. F. Carrigan, Catcher, Boston.
 John B. McLean, Catcher, St. Louis.
 John W. Coombs, Pitcher, Phila.
 Joseph B. Tinker, Manager, Cin.

John J. Taylor, Ex-Owner, Boston.
 Russell Ford, Pitcher, New York.
 Harry Lord, Third Base, Chicago.
 Athletic Club, 1910 Champions, A. L.
 Chicago Club, 1910 Champions, N. L.
 Charles A. Bender, Pitcher, Phila.
 Arthur Hoffman, Outfielder, Pittsburg.
 Bobby Wallace, Shortstop, St. Louis.
 John J. McGraw, Manager New York.
 Harry H. Davis, Ex-Mgr., Cleveland.
 Jas. F. Archer, Catcher, Chicago.
 Ira Thomas, Catcher, Philadelphia.
 Robert Byrne, Third Base, Pittsburg.
 Clyde Milan, Outfield, Washington.
 John T. Meyers, Catcher, New York.
 Robert Becher, Left Field, Cincinnati.
 John J. Barry, Shortstop, Philadelphia.
 Frank Schulte, Right Field, Chicago.
 C. Harris White, Pitcher, Chicago.
 Lawrence Doyle, Second Base, N. Y.
 Joe Jackson, Outfielder, Cleveland.
 O'Toole-Kelly, Battery, Pittsburg.
 Vern Gregg, Pitcher, Cleveland.
 Richard Marquard, New York.
 John McInnis, First Base, Athletics.
 Grover C. Alexander, Pitcher, Phillies.
 Del Galner, First Base, Detroit.
 Fred Snodgrass, Outfielder, New York.
 Jas. J. Callahan, Manager, White Sox.
 Robt. Harmon, Pitcher, St. Louis N. L.
 Geo. Stovall, Manager, St. Louis A. L.
 Zach Wheat, Left Field, Brooklyn.
 "Ping" Bodie, Outfield, White Sox.
 Charles Herzog, Third Base, Giants.
 Jeff Teague, Pitcher, N. Y. Giants.
 James Lavender, Pitcher, Chicago.
 August Hermann, Chairman, N. C.
 Clark Griffith, Manager Washington.
 Arnold Heuser, Shortstop, St. Louis.

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OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1913

	AT TORONTO.	AT MONTREAL.	AT BUFFALO.	AT ROCHESTER.	AT BALTIMORE.	AT PROVIDENCE.	AT NEWARK.	AT JERSEY CITY.
TORONTO.....	May 25,26,27,28 June 12,13,14 July 13,14,15,16	May 25,26,27,28 June 12,13,14 July 13,14,15,16	May 29,30,30,31 July 5,7,8,9 Sept. 1,1,2	July 3,4,4 Sept. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 18,19,20,20	April 30 May 1,2,3,3 June 27,28,28 Aug. 5,6,7	April 25,26,27,28 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 8,9,10	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 15,16,17	April 20,22,23,24 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 12,13,14
MONTREAL.....	June 9,10,11,11 July 10,11,12,12 Sept. 8,9,10	June 9,10,11,12,12 July 17,18,19,20 Sept. 15,16,17	July 3,4,4 Sept. 3,4,5,6 Sept. 18,19,20,20	May 29,30,30,31 July 5,7,8,9 Sept. 1,1,2	April 21,22,23,24 June 19,20,21 Aug. 11,12,13,14	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 15,16,17	April 25,26,27,28 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 8,9,10	April 30 May 1,3,4 June 27,28,29,20 Aug. 5,6,7
BUFFALO.....	June 5,6,7,7 June 30 July 1,1,2 Sept. 11,12,13	June 1,2,3,4 July 17,18,19,20 Sept. 15,16,17	May 26,27,28 June 12,13,14,14 July 14,15,15,16	June 9,10,10,11 July 10,11,12,12 Sept. 8,9,10	April 25,26,28,29 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 15,16,16	April 30 May 1,3,4 June 27,28,29 Aug. 11,12,13,14	April 20,22,23,24 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 8,9,10
ROCHESTER.....	June 2,3,4,4 July 17,18,19,19 Sept. 15,16,17	June 5,6,7,8 June 30 July 1,1,2 Sept. 12,13,14	May 26,27,28 June 12,13,14,14 July 14,15,15,16	June 9,10,10,11 July 10,11,12,12 Sept. 8,9,10	April 25,26,28,29 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 15,16,16	April 30 May 1,3,4 June 27,28,29 Aug. 11,12,13,14	April 20,22,23,24 June 19,20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7	April 16,17,18,19 June 15,16,17,18 Aug. 8,9,10
BALTIMORE.....	May 15,16,17,19 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 28,29,30	May 21,22,24,24 July 25,26,27,28 Aug. 18,19,20	May 10,12,12,13, 14; Aug. 2,2,4 Aug. 25,26,27	May 6,7,8,9 May 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Aug. 21,22,23	April 16,17,18,19 June 16,17,17,18 Aug. 8,9,9	April 30 May 1,3,4,18 June 28,29 Aug. 3,12,13,14	April 25,26,27,28 June 23,24,25,28 Aug. 15,16,17	June 12,13,14 July 17,18,19,20 Sept. 7,15,16,17
PROVIDENCE.....	May 21,22,24,24 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1,21,22,23	May 6,7,8,9 Aug. 2,3,4,4 Aug. 25,26,27	May 15,16,17,19 July 25,26,26,28 Aug. 18,19,20	May 10,12,13,14 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 1 Aug. 22,23,24	June 6,7,7 July 3,4,4,5 Sept. 11,12,12,13	June 12,13,14 July 17,18,19,20 Sept. 8,9,10	June 8,9,10,11 July 13,14,15,16 Sept. 8,9,10	June 8,9,10,11 July 13,14,15,16 Sept. 8,9,10
NEWARK.....	May 6,7,8,9 July 25,26,26,28 Aug. 18,19,20	May 10,11,13,14 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Aug. 22,23,24	May 20,21,22,24 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 28,29,30	May 15,16,17,17, 19; Aug. 2,2 Aug. 25,25,26,27	May 26,27,28,29 June 30; July 1,2 Sept. 1,1,2,3	June 2,3,4,5 July 10,11,12 Sept. 4,5,6,7	April 29, May 30 p.m.; June 6,7 July 3,4 a.m.-5,6 Sept. 13,14,19	April 29, May 30 p.m.; June 6,7 July 3,4 a.m.-5,6 Sept. 13,14,19
JERSEY CITY.....	May 10,12,13,14 Aug. 2,2,4,4 Aug. 25,26,27	May 16,17,18,19 July 21,22,23,24 Aug. 29,30,31	May 6,7,8,9 July 29,30,31 Aug. 1 Aug. 21,22,23	May 20,21,22,24 July 25,26,26,28 Aug. 18,19,20	June 2,3,4,5 July 10,11,12 Sept. 4,5,6	May 5,30 a.m.-31 June 1; July 4 p.m.; July 7,8,9 Sept. 12,20,21	May 5,30 a.m.-31 June 1; July 4 p.m.; July 7,8,9 Sept. 12,20,21	May 5,30 a.m.-31 June 1; July 4 p.m.; July 7,8,9 Sept. 12,20,21

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE TEXAS LEAGUE, 1913

	AT GALVESTON.	AT HOUSTON.	AT BEAUMONT.	AT SAN ANTONIO.	AT AUSTIN.	AT WACO.	AT FORT WORTH.	AT DALLAS.
GALVESTON.	April 25,26,27 May 28,29,30 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29,30	April 10,11,12 May 25,26,27 July 13,14,15 Aug. 22,23,24	April 13,14,15 July 4,5 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 13,14,15 July 4,5 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	May 19,20,21 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 22,23,24 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14	May 16,17,18 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11	May 13,14,15 June 20,21,22 Aug. 6,6,7,8
HOUSTON....	April 16,17,18 May 10,11,12 Sept. 3,4	April 13,14,15 June 3,4,5 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 10,11,12 May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	April 10,11,12 May 25,26,27 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	May 22,23,24 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11	May 19,20,21 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	May 13,14,15 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14	May 16,17,18 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18
BEAUMONT.	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 10,11,12 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	April 19,20,21 July 4,5 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	April 16,17,18 May 10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29,30	April 16,17,18 May 10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29,30	May 13,14,15 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14	May 16,17,18 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 22,23,24 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	May 19,20,21 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11
SAN ANTONIO.	April 19,20,21 June 3,4,5 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 10,11,12 Aug. 31; Sept. 1,2	April 25,26,27 May 28,29,30 July 6,7,8,9 Sept. 3,4	April 25,26,27 May 28,29,30 July 6,7,8,9 Sept. 3,4	May 16,17,18 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	May 13,14,15 June 23,24,25,26 Aug. 9,10,11	May 19,20,21 July 1,2,3 Aug. 15,16,17,18	May 22,23,24 June 27,28,29,30 Aug. 12,13,14
AUSTIN.....	April 28,29,30 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	May 1,2,3 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 16,17,18 June 20,21,22 Aug. 5,6,7,8	April 16,17,18 May 25,26,27 Aug. 19,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	April 19,20,21 June 3,4,5 July 4,5 Aug. 30,31; Sept. 1	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 6,7,8 Sept. 2,3,4
WACO.....	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 1,2,3 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	April 28,29,30 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	April 25,26,27 July 9,10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29	April 13,14,15 May 28,29,30 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 6,7,8 Sept. 2,3,4	April 19,20,21 June 3,4,5 July 4,5 Aug. 30,31; Sept. 1
FORT WORTH...	May 1,2,3 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	April 28,29,30 June 13,14,15 July 22,23,24,25	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	April 10,11,12 May 10,11,12 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 13,14,15 May 28,29,30 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	April 22,23,24 May 31; June 1,2 July 6,7,8 Sept. 2,3,4	April 25,26,27 July 9,10,11,12 July 19,20,21 Aug. 28,29
DALLAS.....	May 4,5,6 June 9,10,11,12 July 29,30,31	May 7,8,9 June 6,7,8 Aug. 1,2,3,4	April 28,29,30 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	April 28,29,30 June 16,17,18,19 July 26,27,28	April 13,14,15 May 28,29,30 July 16,17,18 Aug. 22,23,24	April 10,11,12 May 10,11,12 July 13,14,15 Aug. 25,26,27	April 16,17,18 May 25,26,27 Aug. 10,20,21 Sept. 5,6,7	April 13,14,15 June 20,21,22 Aug. 6,6,7,8

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE, 1913

	AT TACOMA	AT VANCOUVER	AT PORTLAND	AT SEATTLE	AT VICTORIA	AT SPOKANE
TACOMA.....	April 17,18,19 June 2,3,4,5,6,7 July 21,22,23,24,25,26 Sept. 2,3,4,5,6	April 17,18,19 June 2,3,4,5,6,7 July 21,22,23,24,25,26 Sept. 2,3,4,5,6	May 19,20,21,22,23,24 25 July 28,29,30,31 Aug. 1,2,3	April 21,22,23,24,25,26 June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Sept. 1 (p. m.) Sept. 22,23,24,25,26,27	May 5,6,7,8,9,10 June 30; July 1,1,2 Aug. 13,14,15,16 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20	June 9,10,11,12,13,14,15 Aug. 18,19,20,21,22,23,24
VANCOUVER	April 15,16,20,27 June 8,22; July 27 Aug. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10 Sept. 7	April 15,16,20,27 June 8,22; July 27 Aug. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10 Sept. 7	June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Sept. 8,9,10,11,12,13,14	May 12,13,14,15,16,17 18,25 July 3,4,4,5,6 Aug. 18,19,24,31; Sept. 28 19	April 28,29,30 May 1,2,3 July 14,15,16,17,18,19 Aug. 11,12,13,14,15,16,17	May 26,27,28,29,30,30,31 June 1 Aug. 11,12,13,14,15,16,17
PORTLAND..	April 28,29,30 May 1,2,3,4 July 7,8,9,10,11,12,13 Aug. 31	April 21,22,23,24,25,26 June 9,10,11,12,13,14 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30 Sept. 1 (a. m. and p. m.)	April 21,22,23,24,25,26 June 9,10,11,12,13,14 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30 Sept. 1 (a. m. and p. m.)	April 27; May 26,27,28 29,30,30,31; June 1 July 14,15,16,17,18,19,20 Aug. 11,12,13,14,15,16,17 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20,21	June 2,3,4,5,6,7,7 Aug. 18,19,20,21,22,23	April 15,16,17,18,19,20 June 30 July 1,2,3,4,4,5,6 Sept. 22,23,24,25,26,27,28
SEATTLE....	June 16,17,18,19,20,21 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30 Sept. 1 (a. m.)	May 19,20,21,22,23,24,24 June 30 July 1,1,2 Aug. 20,21,22,23	May 5,6,7,8,9,10,11 Sept. 2,3,4,5,6,7	April 27; May 26,27,28 29,30,30,31; June 1 July 14,15,16,17,18,19,20 Aug. 11,12,13,14,15,16,17 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20,21	June 9,10,11 Aug. 7,8,9	April 28,29,30 May 1,2,3,4 July 28,29,30,31 Aug. 1,2,3
VICTORIA...	May 11,26,27,28,29,30,31 June 1; July 3,4,4,5,6 Aug. 1,12,17 Sept. 8,9,10,11,12,13,14 21,28	June 16,17,18,19,20,21 July 28,29,30,31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 22,23,24,25,26,27	May 12,13,14,15,16,17 18 July 21,22,23,24,25,26, 27	April 15,16,17,18,19,20 June 12,13,14,15,22 July 7,8,9,10,11,12,13 Aug. 4,5,6,10	April 21,22,23,24,25,26,27 June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Aug. 31 Sept. 1,1,2,3,4,5,6,7	April 21,22,23,24,25,26,27 June 23,24,25,26,27,28,29 Aug. 31 Sept. 1,1,2,3,4,5,6,7
SPOKANE....	May 12,13,14,15,16,17 18 July 14,15,16,17,18,19 20	May 5,6,7,8,9,10 July 7,8,9,10,11,12,12 Sept. 15,16,17,18,19,20,20	June 16,17,18,19,20,21 22 Aug. 4,5,6,7,8,9,10	June 2,3,4,5,6,7,8 July 21,22,23,24,25,26,27 Sept. 8,9,10,11,12,13,14	May 19,20,21,22,23,24 24 Aug. 25,26,27,28,29,30	

AT TACOMA—May 25, Victoria vs. Spokane; June 15, Vancouver vs. Portland; August 24, Portland vs. Victoria.
AT SEATTLE—May 14, Vancouver vs. Victoria; May 11, Spokane vs. Vancouver; August 3, Vancouver vs. Victoria.

OFFICIAL SCHEDULE SOUTHERN MICHIGAN LEAGUE, 1913

	AT KALAMAZOO.	AT BATTLE CREEK	AT JACKSON.	AT ADRIAN.	AT LANSING.	AT FLINT.	AT SAGINAW.	AT BAY CITY.
KALAMAZOO		May 8,9 July 29,30 July 4,5,6 Aug. 9,17	May 20,21,22 June 20,21,22 Aug. 6,7,8	June 1,2,3 July 28,29,30 Aug. 14,15,16	May 17,18,19 July 8,9,10 Aug. 22,23,23	June 4,5,6,7 July 11,12,13 Sept. 1,1	June 17,18,19 July 25,26,27 Sept. 2,3,4	June 8,9,10 July 22,23,24 Aug. 26,27,28
BATTLE CREEK..	May 7,10 May 30,31 July 2,3,4 Aug. 24,25	May 11,12,13 June 14,15,16 Aug. 26,27,28 Sept. 1	May 15,16,17 July 17,18,19 Sept. 2,3,4	June 15,16,17 July 17,18,19 Sept. 2,3,4	June 6,7,8 July 21 Aug. 15,16	May 23,24,25 June 23,24,25 Aug. 29,30,31	May 23,24,25 June 29,30 July 1 Aug. 6,7,8	May 26,27,28 June 26,27,28 Aug. 3,4,5
JACKSON..	May 14,15,16 June 11,12,13 Aug. 19,20,21	June 9,10 July 22,23,24 Sept. 1 Sept. 5,6,7	May 8,9 June 4,5 July 3,4 Aug. 3,4,5	May 8,9 June 4,5 July 3,4 Aug. 3,4,5	May 30,31 July 17,18,19 Aug. 24,29,30	June 3 July 5,6,6,7 July 29,30 Aug. 12,13	May 31 June 1,2 July 11,12,13 Aug. 9,10,11	May 17,18,19 July 8,9,10 July 31 Aug. 1,2
ADRIAN	May 11,12,13 June 23,24,25 Aug. 26,27,28	May 14,15,16 June 21,22 July 25,26,27,27	May 7,10 June 8,26,27,28 July 4 Aug. 17,18	May 31 June 12,13,14 July 11,12,20 Sept. 1,1	May 23,24,25 July 22,23,24 Aug. 9,10,10	May 23,24,25 July 22,23,24 Aug. 19,20,21	May 26,27,28 July 8,9,10 Aug. 29,30,31	May 29,30,30 July 5,6,7 Aug. 6,7,8
LANSING	May 26,27,28 June 29,29,30 July 1 Aug. 3,4	June 1,2 June 18,19,20 July 29,30,31 Aug. 10	May 25,29,30 June 15,16 Aug. 31,31	June 9,10,11 July 13,14,15 Aug. 11,12,13	May 8,9 June 22 July 25,26,27 Sept. 2,3,4	May 11,12,13 June 22,23,24 Aug. 19,20,21	May 14,16,16 June 23,24,25 Aug. 17,17,18	May 14,16,16 June 23,24,25 Aug. 17,17,18
FLINT ..	June 14,15,16 July 31 Aug. 1,2 Sept. 5,6,7	June 11,12,13 July 8,9,10 Aug. 19,20,21	May 26,27,28 June 29,30 July 14,15,16 Aug. 22	May 17,18,19 June 18,19,20 Aug. 23,24,25	May 7,10 June 21 June 26,27,28 Aug. 6,7,8	May 14,15,16 May 30 July 2,3,4 Aug. 17,18	May 31 June 1,2 July 19,20,21 Aug. 26,27,28	May 31 June 1,2 July 19,20,21 Aug. 26,27,28
SAGINAW ..	July 17,18,19,20 Aug. 12,13	May 17,18,19 July 14,15,16 Aug. 22,23,23	June 6,7 June 23,24,25 Aug. 14,15,16,16	May 20,21,22 June 31 July 1 Sept. 5,6,7	June 3,4,5 July 5,7 Aug. 26,27,28	May 29,30 June 8,9,10 July 4 Aug. 3,4,5	May 8,9 June 11,12,13,21 23 Aug. 24; Sept. 1	May 8,9 June 11,12,13,21 23 Aug. 24; Sept. 1
BAY CITY...	May 23,24,25 July 14,15,16 Aug. 10,10,11	June 3,4,5 July 11,12,13 Aug. 12,13,14	June 6,7 June 29,30 July 1,2 Aug. 20,21,22	June 6,7 June 29,30 July 1,2 Aug. 20,21,22	May 20,21,22 July 3,4,4 Aug. 9 Sept. 6,7	May 11,12,13 July 17,18 July 28 Aug. 15,16,16	May 7,10 June 14,15,16 July 29,30 Aug. 25; Sept. 1	May 7,10 June 14,15,16 July 29,30 Aug. 25; Sept. 1

Notes.

Mountain States League—Williamson did not get a safe hit off Delotel of Ashland, June 14.

New York State League—In a 14-inning game, June 25, Scranton defeated Binghamton, 4-3.

Virginia League—Norfolk defeated Portsmouth, August 10, making 21 hits, and 9 runs in one inning.

Central Association—Bell of Burlington pitched a no-hit-no-run game against Monmouth on June 27.

Wisconsin-Illinois League—Thirteen innings were played by Appleton and Aurora, the former winning, 5-3, August 16.

Tri-State League—Sixteen innings were played by Atlantic City and Wilmington, July 22, the former winning, 3-1.

Central League—Fort Wayne secured only one hit off pitcher Kirwan of Fort Wayne on May 13. Terre Haute won, 3-2.

Cotton States League—Jackson scored only one hit off pitcher Frost of New Orleans on April 26, New Orleans winning, 1-0.

South Michigan League—In the game won by Adrian from Flint, 2-1, July 1, pitcher Troy of Adrian struck out thirteen men.

Blue Grass League—Maysville was credited with nine stolen bases on catcher Vallandigham, in a game with Mt. Sterling, July 14.

Michigan State League—Boyne City made a triple play in a game with Manistee, the first ever executed on the latter's grounds, August 3.

Western League—Six home runs, two by first baseman Kane of Omaha, were made in the game between Sioux City and Omaha, May 12.

South Atlantic League—In the game between Albany and Columbus, June 20, Albany won, 14-5, and made 20 hits off pitcher McCormick.

Central Kansas League—Smith, catcher of the Minneapolis team, played behind the bat in every regularly scheduled game of the season, ninety.

Tri-State League—Pitcher Baxter, first baseman Myers, catcher Kerr and second baseman Fritz of Wilmington, made a triple play against York, July 6.

Oklahoma State League—Pitcher Robinson of the Oklahoma City team, allowed the Anadarko team only one hit in the second game of a double-header, May 30.

Texas League—Pitcher Browning of San Antonio allowed Fort Worth only one hit in 12 innings and struck out 12 men, yet Fort Worth won, 2-1, on May 18.

Western League—Eighteen innings were played before a decisive result was reached in a game between Des Moines and Denver, August 6. Denver won in the last inning, 7-6.

Ohio State League—Pitcher Clarke of the Lima club, in the second inning of the game with Mansfield, May 1, gave nine bases on balls, and hits two batsmen, forcing in eight runs.

International League—In the game between Providence and Baltimore, May 28, 23 safe hits for a total of 58 bases were made. There were six doubles, eight triples and one home run.

Northwestern League—Portland was defeated by Tacoma, 2-1, and got only one hit off pitcher Veasy, April 27. On the same day pitcher Cochrane of Spokane disposed of the Vancouver batsmen for one hit.

Ohio-Pennsylvania League—Twelve home runs, eight by Steubenville, were made in a double-header between that team and East Liverpool, July 23. In the first game, pitcher Shipe of East Liverpool struck out seventeen men.

Nebraska League—A total of 37 runs and 51 safe hits were made in the game between Columbus and Kearney, July 8. Columbus made 24 runs, 11 in one inning, and 29 hits, while Kearney made 13 runs, 7 in one inning, and 22 hits.



1. Reynolds; 2. McKee; 3. Smith; 4. Monroe; 5. Crawford; 6. O'Zee; 7. Freeman; 8. Addington; 9. Womack; 10. Jewell, Mgr.; 11. Singleton.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM—CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.



1. Meinert; 2. Tomer; 3. Chase; 4. Brown; 5. Hegelsen; 6. Nally; 7. Du Chien; 8. Weigand; 9. Bond; 10. Van Horn; 11. Larsen; 12. Morse.

Fitzpatrick. Photo.

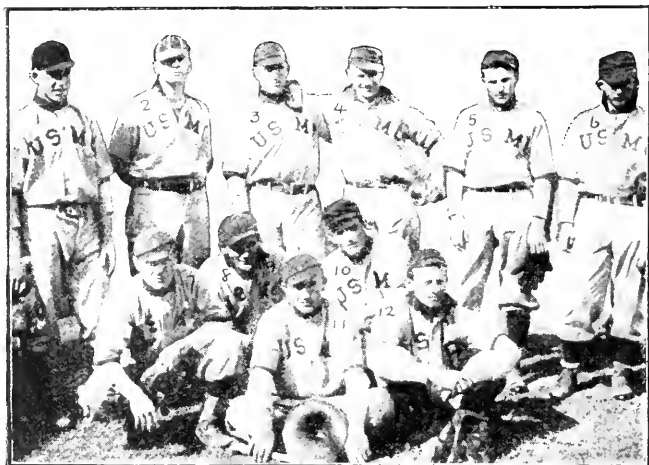
LA CROSSE TEAM—MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN LEAGUE.



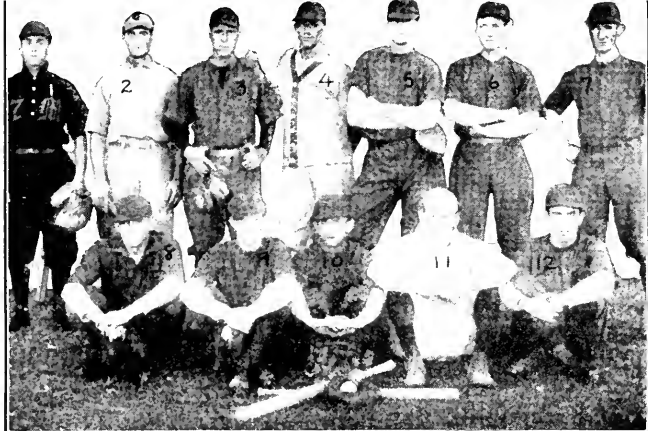
World Series—Herzog safe at second; Hooper safe on third.



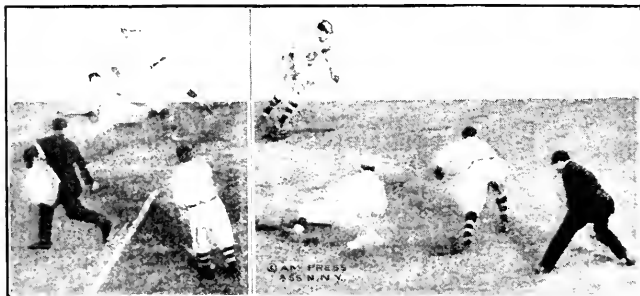
FORT MCKINLEY TEAM OF MANILA.



U. S. MARINE CORPS TEAM OF MANILA.



THE MANILA SEMI-PROFESSIONAL TEAM.



World Series—Meyers stealing third; Stahl thrown out at second by Meyers.



World Series—Hooper safe on second; Murray slides to second.

CAUTION TO THE BASE BALL BOYS OF 1913

Because of your youth and inexperience, advantage is frequently taken of you base ball boys, by the so-called "Just as Good" dealer, who tries to palm off on you some of his "Just as Good" Base Ball goods, made especially for him by the "Just as Good" manufacturer, when you call for the Spalding goods. You are cautioned not to be deceived by this "Just as Good" combination, for when you get onto the field you will find these "Just as Good" Balls, Bats, Mitts, etc., will not stand the wear and punishment of the genuine Spalding articles. Remember that Spalding Goods are standard the world over, and are used by all the leading clubs and players. These "Just as Good" manufacturers endeavor to copy the Spalding styles, adopt the Spalding descriptive matter and Spalding list prices, and then try to see how very cheap and showy they can make the article, so the "Just as Good" dealer can work off these imitations on the unsuspecting boy.

Don't be deceived by the attractive 25 to 40 per cent. discount that may be offered you, for remember that their printed prices are arranged for the special purpose of misleading you and to enable the "Just as Good" dealer to offer you this special discount bait. This "discount" pill that the "Just as Good" dealer asks you to swallow is sugar coated and covered up by various catchy devices, that are well calculated to deceive the inexperienced boy, who will better understand these tricks of the trade as he grows older. Remember that all Spalding Athletic Goods are sold at the established printed prices, and no dealer is permitted to sell them at a greater or less price. Special discounts on Spalding Goods are unknown. Everybody is treated alike. This policy persistently adhered to makes it possible to maintain from year to year the high quality of Spalding Athletic Goods, which depend for their sale on Spalding Quality, backed by the broad Spalding Guarantee, and not on any deceiving device like this overworked and fraudulent "Discount" scheme adopted by all of the "Just as Good" dealers.

Occasionally one of these "Just as Good" dealers will procure some of the Spalding well known red boxes, place them in a showy place on his shelves, and when Spalding Goods are called for, will take from these Spalding boxes one of the "Just as Good" things, and try to palm it off on the boy as a genuine Spalding article. When you go into a store and ask for a Spalding article, see to it that the Spalding Trade-Mark is on that article, and if the dealer tries to palm off on you something "Just as Good," politely bow yourself out and go to another store, where the genuine Spalding article can be procured.

In purchasing a genuine Spalding Athletic article, you are protected by the broad Spalding Guarantee, which reads as follows:

We Guarantee to each purchaser of an article bearing the Spalding Trade-Mark that such article will give satisfaction and a reasonable amount of service, when used for the purpose for which it was intended and under ordinary conditions and fair treatment.

We Agree to repair or replace, free of charge, any such article which proves defective in material or workmanship when subjected to fair treatment: PROVIDED, such defective article is returned to us, transportation prepaid, within thirty days after purchase (except where otherwise stipulated on special guarantee tag attached to certain articles), and accompanied by a letter from the user, giving his name and address, and explaining the claim.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Beware of the "Just as Good" manufacturer, who makes "pretty" Athletic Goods (as if they were for use as an ornament) at the expense of "quality," in order to deceive the dealer; and beware of the substitute-dealer who completes the fraud by offering the "Just as Good" article when Spalding Goods are asked for.

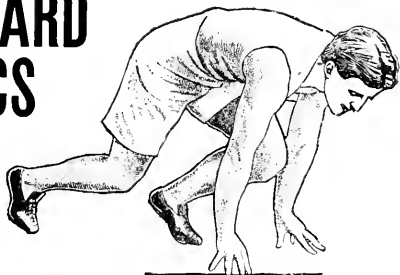
A. G. Spalding & Bros.

SCHOOLYARD ATHLETICS

By
J. E. SULLIVAN

Secretary-Treasurer
Amateur Athletic
Union

Member of the Board of
Education of
Greater New York



THE great interest in athletics that has developed in the public schools within recent years has led to the compilation of this book with a view to the systemization of the various events that form the distinctively athletic feature of school recreation. With its aid any teacher should be able to conduct a successful athletic meet, while the directions given for becoming expert in the various events will appeal to the pupil. Ray Ewry, holder of the world's high jump record, tells how to practice for that event; Harry Hillman, holder of the hurdle and three-legged records, contributes his experience; Martin Sheridan, all around champion, writes on putting the shot, and Harry F. Porter, describes the high jump. The book is fully illustrated and will be sent for 10 cents by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. (stores on inside front cover).

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

1. The Art of Curve Pitching.
2. The Art of Batting.
3. The Art of Zigzag Curve Pitching.
4. The Art of Base Running.
5. Base Ball and How to Play It.

The first four of these books are too well known to require detailed description. They are acknowledged by all to be the best special treatises on base ball ever issued. Over 65,000 copies sold to date. They are plain, practical and scientific, and you can learn more from them in two hours of careful study than you can from field practice in two years. But as valuable as they are, No. 5 is worth more than all of them put together. This is a much later work of 64 large pages, covering every department of base ball, and is warranted to be the best and most complete treatise on the game ever written. It contains special chapters for umpires, captains, etc., and also tells how to become a professional. The chapter on Pitching is the very latest, and contains full directions for throwing three special curves. This chapter alone is worth more than the price of the book. Price of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, 15 cents each—the four at one time for 50 cents in cash or 55 cents in stamps. Price of No. 5, 25 cents in cash or 30 cents in stamps—all by mail postpaid.

THE MAGIC BASE BALL CURVER!! This little mechanical device is the greatest invention in base ball since the discovery of the "curve," as thousands who have used it can testify. The pitcher who uses one can strike out the batsmen about as fast as they can take their places. 21 men struck out in 9 innings is its record. It is so small that the batsmen cannot see it, and they all wonder where those awful curves come from. With it an amateur with a little practice, can beat a professional. Price, by mail, only 25c., two for 40c., three for 50c. If stamps are sent, 5c. additional in either case.

PREMIUM OFFER! Any one purchasing direct from me 75 cents' worth of these goods at one time may select any one of the above named articles free, as a premium. No goods exchanged. Address

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OLYMPIC GAMES

Edited by J. E. Sullivan, American Commissioner to the Olympic Games, Stockholm, Sweden, 1912. The only book that contains all the records made in Sweden, with winners at previous Olympiads and best Olympic records; list of members of the American team; how the team trained on the Finland, which was chartered especially to convey the athletes, and incidents of the trip; ceremonies at the opening, and other interesting accounts. Profusely illustrated with scenes at Olympic Games and pictures of prominent competitors.

PRICE 25 CENTS.



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Edited by J. E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. Spalding's Official Athletic Almanac is the only publication that contains all authentic amateur records in track and field events, swimming and skating; collegiate records; dual meets; the year in athletics; All America selections; British and Continental records; comparative records of American and British performances, and a great deal of other interesting data. Illustrated with numerous pictures of leading athletes in action.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

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New Things in Base Ball for 1913

If you want to know what is new in Base Ball equipment for this year—new bats, new mitts, new gloves, new masks, the latest in uniforms and shoes—send your name and address to the nearest Spalding store (see list on inside front cover) and you will receive a copy of the new Spalding catalogue free by return mail. It also contains group pictures of the world champions, the Boston Red Sox; the National League champions, the New York Giants, and action pictures of prominent players and world series scenes; also the latest in lawn tennis, golf and all spring and summer sports.

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The
National
League



DESIGN
BY
A. G. SPALDING

August 9, 1912.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have furnished the National League with their Official Base Ball since 1878. I consider that the new Cork Center ball that you are now furnishing is the best that the National League has ever used. It is a great step forward in base ball construction.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Lynch
President

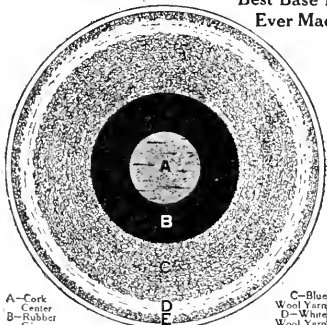
Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

PATENT
CORK
CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Best Base Ball
Ever Made.



A-Cork
Center
B-Rubber
Cover

E-Blue Wool Yarn

C-Blue
Wool Yarn
D-White
Wool Yarn

To Those Who Play Base Ball

Every modification we have ever adopted in the construction of our Official League Ball has been decided upon after exhaustive experiments, always with the sole purpose of improving the qualities of the ball. The last improvement was in the core itself. The result is that the 1913 Spalding Official League Ball is the best type of ball we have ever turned out. It is more durable, more uniform in resistance, and holds its spherical shape better than any type of base ball made heretofore by anybody. I consider the 1913 Spalding Official League Ball nearer perfection than any base ball ever made. I personally investigated this improvement when it was first proposed in 1908. I then had an exhaustive series of experiments and tests made to determine whether the core could be improved. I was present at these experiments and found that unquestionably the 1913 type of ball was a great improvement from the standpoint of the ball player as well as the durability of the ball itself. I therefore authorize the following statement:

THE SPALDING 1913 OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE BALL the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction, is the best base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

A. G. Spalding

THE Spalding "Cork Center" has not only improved the ball, but it has also improved the game. Base Ball played with the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball is as far in advance of the game played with an ordinary rubber center ball as the game played with the Spalding "Official National League" Ball of 1909 and before was in advance of the original game with the home made ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from dad's woolen sock, and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by a patient mother after her day's work was done.

Base ball to-day is no haphazard amusement, it is a scientific pastime, a sport of almost geometric exactitude. It commands the best that is in men of national prominence, and gives in return the plaudits of millions who testify by their presence and enthusiasm to the wonderful hold which this most remarkable game has upon the feelings of the great American public.

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. With the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball the game is just as interesting in the last inning as in the first, the ball holds its life right through the game and being a more even playing ball than the old rubber center style it makes the game a surer test of the relative skill of the opposing teams.

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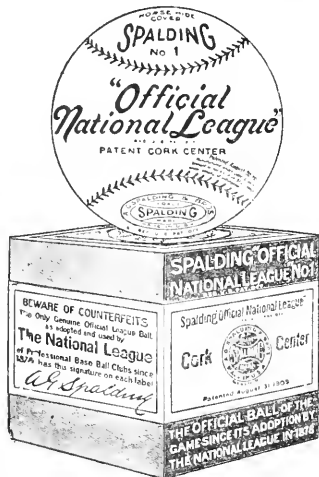
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Spalding "Official National League" Ball

Patent Cork Center

Patented August 31, 1909



Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.



This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. 1 { Each, . . . \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

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Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball

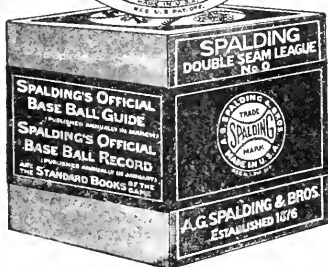
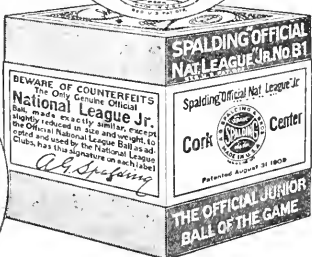
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PATENT CORK CENTER

Patented August 31, 1909

Made with horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as our "Official National League" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under 16 years of age) and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. B1. "Official National League" Jr.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Each, \$1.00



Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Pure Para Rubber Center

Sewed with double seam, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. The most durable ball made. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all-wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions, but usually good for two or more games.

No. 0. Each, \$1.25 Dozen, \$15.00

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**Spalding League
Rubber Center Ball**

No. 1RC. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best wool yarn; double stitched red and green. Each, \$1.00 Doz., \$12.00



**Spalding
City League**

No. L4. Horsehide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made. Each, 75c. Doz., \$9.00



**Spalding National
Association Jr.**

No. B2. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center wound with yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Each, 75c.

Above balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.



Professional

Spalding Professional

No. 2. Horse hide cover; full size. Carefully selected material; first-class quality. In separate box and sealed. Each, 50c.



Lively Bounder

Spalding Public School League

No. B3. Junior size, horse hide cover, rubber center wound with yarn. For practice by boys' teams. Each, 50c.



**King of the
Diamond**

Spalding Lively Bounder

No. 10. Horse hide cover. Inside is all rubber, liveliest ball ever offered. In separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.



Boys' Amateur

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No. 7B. Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover, very lively. Perfect boys' size ball. In separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.



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No. 5. Full-size, good material, horse hide cover. In separate box. Each, 25c.

Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

No. 12. Lively, two-piece cover. Dozen balls in box. Each, 10c.

Spalding Boys' Amateur Ball

No. 11. Nearly regulation size and weight. Best for the money on market. Dozen balls in box. Each, 10c.

Spalding Rocket Ball

No. 13. Good bounding ball, boys' size. Best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market. Dozen balls in box. Each, 5c.



**Public School
League**



**Junior
Professional**



Boys' Favorite



Rocket

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SPALDING "WORLD SERIES" CATCHERS' MITT

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 23, 1910,

PROFESSIONAL MODEL. KING PATENT PADDING

No. 10-0. Patented Molded Face. Modeled after ideas of greatest catchers in the country. Brown calfskin throughout. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, may be adjusted readily. Patent laced back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Felt lined strap, and heel of hand-piece also felt lined. Leather bound edges. Smaller than our No. 9-0. . . . Each, **\$8.00**

Spalding "Three-and-Out" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906, Patented March 30, 1909.

No. 9-0. Patented Molded Face and hand formed pocket. Brown calfskin throughout. Padded with hair felt; patent lace back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Larger than No. 10-0; has not patent King Padding. Each, **\$8.00**

Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906, March 30, 1909, and including Fox Patent Padding, Patented February 20, 1912.

No. 7-0. Brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face, padding of hair felt and Fox Patent Padding Pocket, so additional padding may be inserted at heel. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, **\$6.00**

Spalding "Collegiate" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906, March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 23, 1910.

No. 6-0. Molded face. Olive-colored leather, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce necessary "pocket" with smooth surface on face. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "League Extra" Catchers' Mitt

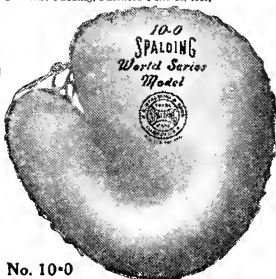
Patented Jan. 2, 1906, Sept. 29, 1908, March 30, 1909.

No. 5-0. Molded face. Tanned buff colored leather, patent felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced at thumb; patent laced back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . . Each, **\$4.00**

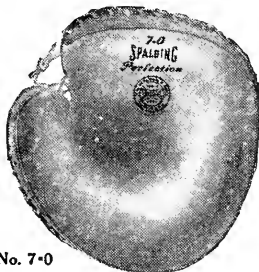
Spalding "League Special" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906, March 30, 1909

No. 4-0. Molded face. Tanned brown leather; patent felt padding; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand-piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **\$3.00**



No. 10-0



No. 7-0



No. 5-0

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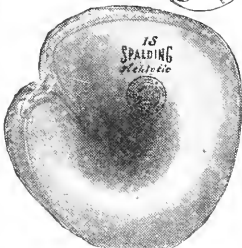
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No. 3-O

Showing heavy sole leather
finger protection, which is
the special feature on the
Nos. 3-O and OR Mitts



No. 1S



No. 3R

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Spalding Men's Catchers' Mitts

No. 3-O. "Decker Patent." Brown oak tanned leather throughout; patent laced back, reinforced, laced at thumb. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$3.50**

No. OR. "Decker Patent." Black grain leather throughout; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$2.50**

No. O. "Interstate." Professional model size. Brown grain leather face, sides and finger piece, pearl grain leather back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Ea., **\$3.00**

No. OA. "Inter-City." Special large size. Brown grain leather face, green leather sides and back; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Each, **\$2.50**

No. 1S. "Athletic." Large model. Smoked horse hide face and finger-piece; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special style padding. Each, **\$2.00**

No. 1C. "Back-Stop." Large model. Gray leather face and finger-piece; brown leather side and back; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . Each, **\$1.50**

No. 1R. "Semi-Pro." Large model. Black grain leather; reinforced, laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special padding. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. 2C. "Foul Tip." Oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back patent full laced. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 2R. "Association." Large model. Black, smooth tanned leather face, back and finger-piece; tan leather sides; padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

Spalding Youths' Catchers' Mitts

No. 3R. "Interscholastic." Large size. Black leather face, back, finger-piece; sides of brown leather; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **75c.**

No. 2B. "Youths' League." Junior size. Pearl colored; smooth tanned leather face and finger-piece; back and sides of brown leather; padded; patent laced thumb. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 4. "Public School." Large size. Face, finger-piece and back brown oak tanned leather; padded; reinforced, laced at thumb. Ea., **50c.**

No. 5. "Boys' Delight." Face and finger-piece of brown oak tanned leather; canvas back; laced thumb; well padded. Each, **25c.**

No. 6. "Boys' Choice." Brown oak tanned leather; padded; laced thumb. Each, **25c.**

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Spalding "World Series" Basemen's Mitts

Patented June 28, 1910.

Spalding "Broken-In" Basemen's Mitt

No. **AAX**. Already broken in; ready to put on and play when you buy. Finest buck. King Patent Padding, arranged for insertion of extra padding. Each, **\$5.00**

Professional Models. King Patent Padding

No. **BXP**. Calfskin; leather lacing. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **\$4.00**

No. **AXP**. White tanned leather throughout. Leather strap at thumb. King Patent Padding. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "League Special" Basemen's Mitt

Patented Feb. 20, 1912

No. **AX**. With Fox Patent Padding pocket, so additional padding may be inserted. Extra felt padding supplied with each mitt. White tanned buckskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **\$4.00**

Spalding Basemen's Mitts

No. **BXS**. "League Special." Brown calfskin face, back and lining; leather lacing all around. Ea., **\$4.00**

No. **CO**. "Professional." Olive calfskin face, back and lining. Padded; laced all around. Each, **\$3.00**

No. **CX**. "Semi-Pro." Face of tanned buff-color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather, laced all around, padded at wrist and thumb. Each, **\$2.50**

No. **CXR**. "Amateur" (Black.) Black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Properly padded; laced all around. Each, **\$2.00**

No. **CXS**. "Amateur." Tanned brown grained leather. Correctly padded; laced all around. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. **DX**. "Double Play." Oak tanned leather, padded, laced all around. . . . Each, **\$1.50**

No. **EX**. "League Jr." Black smooth leather, laced all around. Suitably padded. . . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. 1F Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. **1F**. Face of white buck, balance of brown calfskin; padded; without hump. Laced all around. Ea., **\$3.50**

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. **2MF**. Pliable; best for outfielders. Brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, leather lined. Ea., **\$3.00**

No. **5MF**. Specially tanned olive leather, padded with fine felt; leather lined; full thumb. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. **6MF**. Made of white tanned buckskin; leather lined; large thumb; well padded. . . . Each, **\$1.50**

No. **7MF**. Good quality pearl colored leather; well padded; leather lined. . . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. **8F**. Black tanned leather, padded; leather lined; reinforced, laced at thumb. . . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. **9F**. Boys' mitt. Oak tanned smooth leather, padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. Each, **50c.**

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Spalding "Broken-In" Infielders' Glove

No. SXL. "Broken-In" style. Professional model. Patented March 10, 1908. June 26, 1910. Specially prepared leather. Needs no breaking in, simply slip it on and start playing. Full leather lined. Weltd seams. Each, \$5.00

Spalding "World Series" Infielders' Gloves

Leather Lined. Weltd Seams.

No. BB1. Professional model. King Patent Padding. Patented March 10, 1908. June 26, 1910. Finest quality buckskin. Worn by some of the most successful National and American League infielders. Most popular style ever put out. Each, \$4.00

No. AA1. For professional players. Finest buckskin. Regular padding, very little, but in right place. \$4.00

The Spalding "Leaguer" Glove

No. SS. Designed by one of the greatest infielders that ever played base ball. Might call it a special "Shortstop" glove, although it is an all-around style and is equally suitable for any infield player. Best quality buckskin, weltd seams and leather lined throughout. Ea., \$4.00

Spalding Infielders' Gloves

No. PXL. "Professional." Buckskin in this glove is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Extra long to protect wrist. Leather lined throughout. Weltd seams. Each, \$3.50

No. RXL. "League Extra." Black calfskin. Highest quality throughout. Design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. Weltd seams. Each, \$3.50

No. PX. "Professional." Finest buckskin, same as in our No. PXL. Padded with felt. Weltd seams. Ea., \$3.00

No. XLW. "League Special." Tanned calfskin. Padded with felt. Extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship. Full leather lined. Weltd seams. Ea., \$3.00

No. 2W. "Minor League." Smoked horse hide. Professional model. full leather lined; King Patent Padding, as in Nos. SXL and BB1. Weltd seams. Each, \$3.00

No. 2XR. "Inter-City." Professional style, with padded little finger, extra large thumb; weltd seams. Good quality black calf, leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.50

No. 2Y. "International." Smoked horse hide; professional style, with specially padded little finger, extra large thumb, weltd seams. Full leather lined. Ea., \$2.50

No. PBL. "Professional Jr." Youths' Professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Same as No. PXL men's. Leather lined throughout. Weltd seams. Each, \$2.50

No. 3X. "Semi-Pro." Good quality gray buck tanned leather. Large model. Correctly padded; weltd seams. Leather lined throughout. Each, \$2.00

No. 2YA. "Either Hand." For right or left hand, fitting either equally well. Special quality smoked horse hide, weltd seams. Leather lined throughout. Ea., \$2.50



No. SXL



No. SS



No. 2W



No. 2YA

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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Spalding Infielders' Gloves



No. 3XR



No. XLA



No. 10



No. 16

No. 3XR. "Amateur." Good quality black tanned leather, correctly padded, and extra large thumb; welted seams. Leather lined throughout. . . . Each, \$2.00

No. 4X. "Association." Good quality brown tanned leather, nicely padded; leather lined throughout, with inside hump; welted seams. Good value. Each, \$2.00

No. 11. "Match." Professional style glove; special tanned olive colored leather throughout; welted seams; correctly padded; full leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.50

No. XL. "Club Special." Made of special white tanned leather, correctly padded on professional model; welted seams; leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.50

No. XLA. "Either Hand." For right or left hand. Special white tanned leather, correctly padded; welted seams; leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.50

No. ML. "Diamond." Special model, very popular. Smoked sheepskin, padded; full leather lined. Ea., \$1.50

No. XS. "Practice." White velvet tanned leather; welted seams; inside hump; full leather lined. Each, \$1.25

No. 15. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, correctly padded; palm leather lined. Ea., \$1.00

No. 15R. "Regulation." Men's size. Black tanned leather, padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00

No. 10. "Mascot." Men's size. Olive tanned leather, padded; popular model; welted seams; palm leather lined. . . . Each, \$1.00

No. 12. "Public School." Full size. White chrome tanned leather, correctly padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 75c.

No. XB. "Boys' Special." Boys' Professional Style; good quality special tanned white leather, welted seams; leather lined throughout. . . . Each, \$1.00

No. 12R. "League Jr." Full size. Black smooth tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined; welted seams; inside hump. Each, 75c.

No. 16. "Junior." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.

No. 16W. "Star." Full size; white chrome tanned leather, welted seams; correctly padded; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.

No. 17. "Youths." Good size, special brown smooth tanned leather, nicely padded; inside hump, palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.

No. 14. "Boys' Amateur." Youths' professional style. Special tanned white leather correctly padded and inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 50c.

No. 18. "Boys' Own." Oak tanned leather, padded; with inside hump; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 25c.

No. 20. "Boys' Favorite." Oak tanned leather, properly padded; palm leather lined. . . . Each, 25c.

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Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats

No. 100. We have obtained permission from prominent National and American League players to include in our line duplicates of bats they are actually using and which we supply them with, and these "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing signature of player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. The special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases the resiliency and driving power of the bat. Each, \$1.00



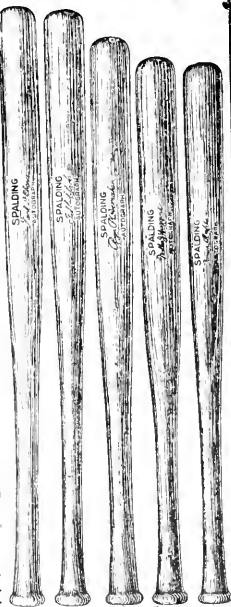
Ray Chapman AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Largest and heaviest bat (except Moysers special) model used by any professional ball player. Weights from 51 to 55 ounces. Length 35 in.

Blue Jimmison AUTOGRAPH MODEL. One of the best all around models ever produced. Medium small handle and well distributed striking surface. Equally suitable for the full swing and for the choke style of batting. Weights from 40 to 45 ounces. Length 34 inches.

Harry Wilson AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weights from 36 to 40 ounces. Length 34 1/2 in.

Frank M. Schulte AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results. Weights from 37 to 41 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Samuel C. Crawford AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced. Weights from 40 to 44 oz. Length 35 in.



Frank A. Clarke AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weights from 44 to 48 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Fred Clarke AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Different model from that formerly used by Clarke, improved in balance, model and length. Weights from 39 to 43 ounces. Length 34 1/2 inches.

Roger I. Anderson AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Short bat, large handle, well rounded end. Weights from 40 to 44 ounces. Length 32 1/2 in.

Mully J. Huggins AUTOGRAPH MODEL. Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weights from 38 to 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

Tommie E. Wright AUTOGRAPH MODEL. The smallest, shortest and lightest bat used by any professional player. Specially adapted to small men. Weights from 35 to 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

In stock in all Spalding stores in models listed on this page. Give name of player when ordering.

Can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models.

Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. Players always should have two or more bats in reserve.

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SPALDING SPECIAL MODEL BATS

For over thirty years we have been turning out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of individual players, many of whom have been league record makers. "Chief" Meyers writes:

I have found your bats to be the very best bats obtainable anywhere and in every respect satisfactory. It is a pleasure to give you permission to use my name on your Autograph Bats, applying same to my personal model, which permission is hereby granted.

(Signed) *J.T. Meyers* New York "Giants."

We can supply, on special orders, Special Model Bats, same as made for the following most famous batsmen on the National League and American League teams:

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League	Model B	MEYERS, New York, National League	Model M
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League	Model C	OLDRING, Philadelphia, American League	Model O
DEVORE, New York, National League	Model D	PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League	Model P
FLETCHER, New York, National League	Model F	SPEAKER, Boston, American League	Model S
HERZOG, New York, National League	Model H	THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League	Model T
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League	Model L	WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League	Model W

The originals from which we have turned Spalding Special Model Bats for players named we hold at our bat factory, making duplicates on special order only. These Spalding Special Model Bats do not bear the players' autographs.

Spalding Special Model Bats, Not Carved in Stock Made to Order Only Professional Oil Finish. Each, \$1.00

WE REQUIRE AT LEAST TWO WEEKS' TIME FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPECIAL BAT ORDERS

SPALDING "ALL STAR" MODEL BATS

No. 100S. We have made up six what might be called "composite" models, combining the features of several in one bat, and we offer in these "All Star" Bats a line which possesses the most desirable features for amateurs or professionals. Timber same as in the Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats. Each, \$1.00
Furnished in six models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING BROWN OIL-TEMPERED BATS

No. 100D. Same quality as our "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" Models. Furnished in a most popular assortment. Special preparation used on this grade is similar to that which many professional players use. Each, \$1.00

SPALDING PROFESSIONAL OIL FINISH BATS

No. 100P. This line is the result of exhaustive experiments and tests conducted in our bat factory. Timber same as "Players' Autograph" and "All Star." Ea. \$1.00
Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.

SPALDING GOLD MEDAL NATURAL FINISH BATS

No. 100G. Timber is same as we use in the "Players' Autograph," the "All-Star," and the "Professional Oil Finish" bats. Each, \$1.00
Furnished in twelve models of various lengths and weights. Mention Model Number when Ordering.
Spalding bats improve with age if properly cared for. Bats made specially to order should not be used for at least thirty (30) days after they are finished, to give ample time for the oiled finish to thoroughly harden. : Players should make it a rule to have two or more bats in reserve at all times.

SPALDING TRADE-MARK BATS

No. 75. Record. From the most popular models, light antique finish. One dozen in crate (lengths, 30 to 35 inches; weights 36 to 42 ounces). Each, 75c.
No. 50M. Mushroom. Plain, special finish. This is a fine all-around bat. Each, 50c.
No. F. Fungo. Hardwood, 38 in. long, thin model. Professional oil finish. Each, \$1.00
No. 50W. Fungo. Willow, light weight, full size bat, plain handle. Each, 50c.
No. 50T. Men's Taped League, ash, extra quality, special finish. Each, 50c.
No. 50. Men's League, ash, plain handle. " 50c.
No. 25. Men's City League, plain handle. " 25c.
No. 50B. Spalding Junior Special finish. Specially selected models. Lengths and weights proper for younger players. Ea., 50c.
No. 25B. Junior League, plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. Ea., 25c.
No. 10B. Boys' League, good ash, varnished. Ea.,

HOLD BAT PROPERLY AND STRIKE THE BALL WITH THE GRAIN.

DON'T BLAME THE MAKER FOR A BREAK WHICH OCCURS THROUGH ABUSE OR IMPROPER USE.

For Lengths and Weights of Bats listed on this page, see Spalding 1913 Spring and Summer Catalogue.

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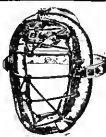


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No. 10-OW



No. 8-0



No. 4-0



No. 0-P



No. 0-X



No. B.

Spalding "World Series" Open Vision Special Welded Frame Mask

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. 10-OW. Heavily padded; special welded frame. Has the best features of mask manufacture that have come to us during the many years since we put out the first really practical base ball catchers' mask. Weight is as light as consistent with absolute safety; padding conforms to the face with comfort. Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding Open Vision Specially Soldered Frame Masks

PATENTS APPLIED FOR

No. 8-0. Heavily padded, soldered and reinforced frame of special steel wire, heavy black finish. Reinforced with hard solder at joining points. This feature of maximum strength, together with our patented open vision, has the endorsement of the greatest catchers in the National and American Leagues. Each, **\$5.00**

No. 9-0. Lightly padded, but otherwise similar in construction to our No. 8-0. Some catchers prefer the light padding that we use in our No. 9-0 style to the heavy padding with extra forehead pad, as in the No. 8-0. . . Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask

No. 6-0. Each crossing of the wires heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved padding on sides, special forehead pad and molded leather chin-piece; elastic head-band and detachable cloth sun-shade. . . Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding Open Vision Umpires' Mask

No. 5-0. Open vision frame. Has neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Safest and most convenient. . . Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask

No. 4-0. Patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting eyes without obstructing view. Heavy steel wire, black finish. Padded leather chin-strap, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad, special elastic head-band. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. 3-0. Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection. Finest heavy steel wire, black finish; hair-filled pads, special elastic head-strap. Each, **\$3.50**

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask

No. 0-P. Black annealed steel wire. Continuous side pads, leather covered, hair-filled; forehead pad; leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding "Regulation League" Masks

No. 2-0. Black annealed steel wire. Hair-filled padding of improved design, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Ea., **\$2.00**

No. 0-X. Men's. Heavy annealed steel wire, finished in black. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad, molded leather chin-strap. Ea., **\$1.50**

No. OXB. Best youths' mask. Black finish, soft annealed steel wire, similar quality throughout to No. OX. . . Each, **\$1.50**

No. A. Men's. Black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead pad and molded chin-strap. . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. B. Youths'. Black enameled steel wire, similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. . . Each, **\$1.00**

No. C. Black enameled; pads covered with leather, wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. . . Each, **50c.**

No. D. Black enameled; smaller than No. C; substantial for boys. Each, **25c.**

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SPALDING BASE BALL UNIFORMS

Complete set of sample cards, showing swatches of various colors and qualities of material that we actually furnish in our Base Ball Uniforms, will be mailed on application to any team, together with measurement blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform No. O.	Complete, \$15.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	\$12.50
Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1-T.	Complete, \$12.50	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	10.00
Interscholastic Uniform No. 2.	Complete, \$9.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	7.50
Minor League Uniform No. M.	Complete, \$9.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	7.50
City League Uniform No. P.	Complete, \$7.50	
Net Price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	6.00
Club Special Uniform No. 3.	Complete, \$6.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	5.00
Amateur Special Uniform No. 4.	Complete, \$4.00	
Net price to clubs ordering for <i>Entire Team</i> .	Suit,	3.50
Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5.	Complete, \$3.00	
Net price to clubs ordering <i>nine or more uniforms</i> .	Suit,	2.50
Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6.	Very well made of good quality Gray material.	
	Complete,	1.00

ABOVE UNIFORMS CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.

SPALDING BASE BALL SHOES



Lightest Base Ball
Shoes ever made.

No. FW. "Featherweight." Kangaroo uppers, white oak leather soles; hand sewed, strictly bench made. Has special edge and vamp protector (Patent applied for), which takes the place of ordinary pitchers' toe plates. Leather laces. Per pair, \$7.50

Sizes and Weights of Spalding "Featherweight"

No. FW Base Ball Shoes

Size of Shoes	5	6	7	8	9
Weight, per pair	18 oz.	18½ oz.	19 oz.	20 oz.	21 oz.

Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S.

No. 30-S. "Sprinting." Kangaroo leather uppers, white oak leather soles. Built on our famous running shoe last. Strongly made, light in weight. Hand sewed and strictly bench made. Leather laces. Per pair, \$7.00

No. O. "Club Special." Selected satin calfskin. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Per pair, \$5.00

No. OS. Same as No. O, but with sprinting style flexible soles. " 5.00

No. 35. "Amateur Special." Leather, machine sewed. High point tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Pair, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

No. 37. "Junior." Leather, regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heels and soles. Excellent for money, but not guaranteed. Pair, \$2.50 ★ \$27.00 Doz.

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. 38. Made on special boys' size lasts. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. Furnished in boys' sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Per pair, \$2.00

Prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ quoted on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

SPECIAL NOTICE. Keep the uppers and soles soft by applying Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to wear of shoes. Can 25 Cents.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
TO ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A.G.SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
ON INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1913. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through a jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that 14 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 14 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*
PRESIDENT,

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-five years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

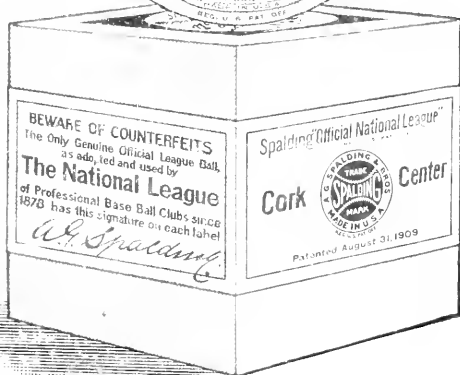
A. G. Spalding & Bros.

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